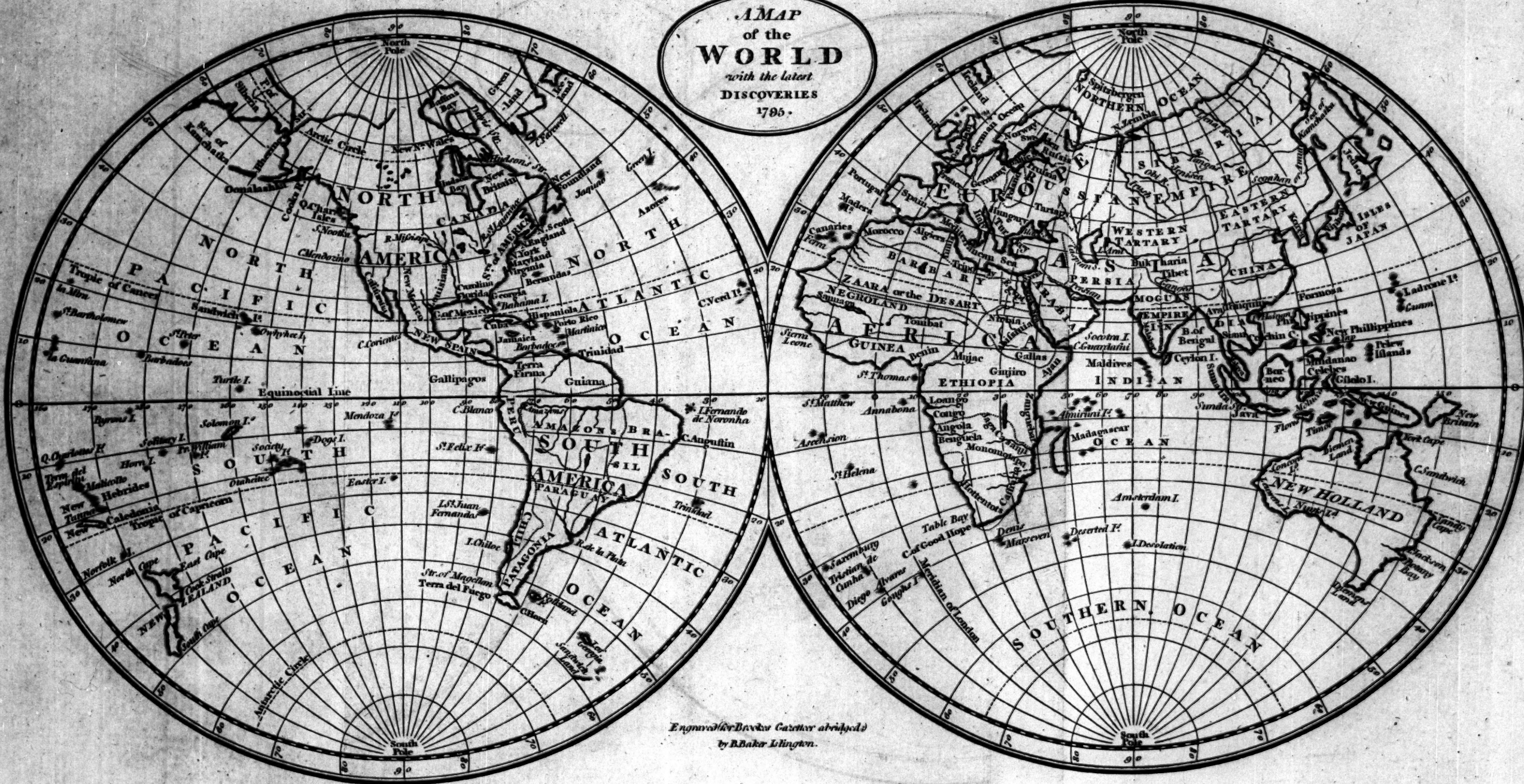


A MAP
 of the
WORLD
 with the latest
 DISCOVERIES
 1785.



B R O O K E S'
—K
GENERAL GAZETTEER
ABRIDGED.

CONTAINING
A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTRIES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS, RIVERS,
LAKES, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, &c.
IN THE
KNOWN WORLD;
WITH THEIR
LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE, BEARINGS AND DISTANCES FROM
REMARKABLE PLACES,
AND THE
EVENTS BY WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN DISTINGUISHED.
ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS.

L O N D O N :

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GOLDSMITH.

1796.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE proprietors of Brookes' General Gazetteer, in octavo, having been at a great expence in the improvement of that work; particularly, by the introduction of the new geography of France, by more accurate accounts of the various territories and governments in the East Indies, and by the introduction of upward of one thousand new articles; have the satisfaction to find, by a rapid sale, the most convincing proof of the approbation of the public. It having been intimated, however, that a Gazetteer of a smaller size and price would be acceptable to many persons, they have been induced to print this abridgement, in which particular care has been taken to preserve the proper medium between a mere catalogue of places and that copiousness of description which cannot be admitted in a small edition.

*** The Maps given with this work are, the World, placed before the Title; Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, and South America, placed before their respective Descriptions.



AN
I N T R O D U C T I O N
T O
G E O G R A P H Y.

THE word Geography is derived from the Greek *γη*, *earth*, and *γραφω*, *I write or describe*, which gives at once its definition—
‘ A Description of the Terrestrial Globe.’ Geography is a very entertaining, and, at the same time, a very useful science. It instructs us in the knowledge of the different parts of the earth; the extent, boundaries, and divisions of all countries; the bearings and distances of different places from each other; the religion, government, manners, and customs of the inhabitants; the produce and manufactures of nations, provinces, or districts; the various kinds of commerce carried on in different parts of the world; and the most important events by which particular places have been distinguished.

To exhibit the several affections and phenomena of the different places of the earth, depending on magnitude, &c. in an easy and obvious manner, without the trouble of trigonometrical calculation, globes and maps have been constructed, and various scientific terms introduced, which we shall endeavour concisely to explain.

Of the Terrestrial Globe.

On the convex part of the terrestrial globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is truly represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographical miles. It is consequently 21,600 such miles round; but, as 60 geographic miles are about 69 miles English measure, the circuit of the globe is 24,840 English miles. The circles represented on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. The Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines. 3. The Horizon. 4. The Ecliptic. 5. The two Tropics; and 6. The two Polar Circles.

THE EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL, is a great circle, 90 degrees distant from the poles of the world, and so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts: that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the southern half. It is divided into 360 degrees; or 180 degrees east, and the same west, from the first meridian, which, on English globes,

passes through London ; and its principal use is to show the longitude of any place, east or west, from such first meridian. When the Sun is in this circle, there is an equality of days and nights all over the world : hence these points are called the equinoxes.

The **MERIDIAN** is a great circle, supposed to pass through the poles of the world and those of the horizon, cutting the sphere into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It also passes through the zenith and nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of time during which the sun and the stars appear above the horizon. As there is an infinite number of zeniths and horizons, the number of Meridians is also infinite ; for the Meridian is changed, as well as the zenith and horizon, every step we take toward the east or west ; but if we pass in a right line northward or southward, we still continue under the same Meridian, though we constantly change the zenith and horizon. Geographers, however, reckon only 360 Meridians, which are supposed to pass through every degree of the equinoctial : but it has been customary to establish a first Meridian. This was placed by Ptolemy, and by subsequent geographers, at the island of Ferro (the most western of the Canaries) because this island was the most westerly land that was known when that practice was adopted ; and the longitude was reckoned wholly eastward up to 360 degrees. The Dutch, German, and other geographers, still reckon their longitude in this manner ; but others reckon from the Meridian of the capital of their own country, both eastward and westward, to 180 degrees. The English reckon it from the Meridian of the royal observatory at Greenwich, because all tables are adapted to that Meridian, and all the computations for the Nautical Almanac are made from it. The longitudes, therefore, in this Gazetteer, are reckoned east or west from the Meridian of London.— The use of the brass Meridian of a globe is to show when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied ; and also to find the latitude of places, north or south, from the equator.

The **ECLIPTIC** is a great circle that cuts the equator obliquely, and represents that path in the heavens, which the sun seems to describe by the earth's annual course round it. It is divided into 12 parts, called signs, and each of those into 30 more, called degrees, corresponding to the 12 months, and the days of the month.

The **HORIZON** is a great circle, which divides the world into two equal parts or hemispheres, of which one is superior and visible, and the other inferior and invisible. When the sun is above this circle it is then day, and when it is sunk 18 degrees beneath it, night commences. This circle is of wood, and the brass meridian is inclosed therein with all the rest of the sphere : it is also immoveable, and on it are marked the degrees of the 12 signs of the ecliptic, and the days of the 12 months of the year.

The **TROPICS** are two small circles parallel to the equinoctial, described by the first points of the first degrees of the signs termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is, where they touch the ecliptic. They are distant from the equinoctial very near 23 degrees and a half. The sun describes these Tropics about the 21st of June, and the 21st of December. When he touches the Tropic of Cancer, he makes the longest day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole; and when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes the longest day for the people between the equator and the south pole. On the contrary, the shortest day to the former will be when the sun touches the Tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the Tropic of Cancer. For this reason, those points are called the winter and the summer Tropics, or the southern and northern; and they are, as it were, the two barriers, beyond which the sun never passes.

The **POLAR CIRCLES** are distinguished by the names of the arctic and antarctic, or the north and the south, and are circles parallel to the equinoctial. They are termed Polar, because they are near the poles of the world, being only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The *Map of the World*, at the beginning of the book, represents the globe, taken out of its horizon, squeezed flat, cut through, and turned up again. The circles bounding the projection, represent the brass meridian; and the curve lines running across, at every 10 degrees, show the latitude, north or south, from the equator. The top and bottom are the north and south poles; and the curve lines uniting them, are the other meridians on the globe, which are drawn at every 10 degrees on the equator, and show the longitude, east or west, from the meridian of London. The equator or equinoctial is the straight line running across the meridians exactly in the middle. The tropics and polar circles are delineated at their proper distances on each side toward the north and south.

Of the Zones.

The **ZONES** are five broad spaces encompassing the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The torrid Zone contains all the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its excessive heat, the sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The two temperate Zones are so called from their lying between the two extreme degrees of heat and cold, namely, between the torrid Zone and the frigid Zone, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. These are both 43 degrees broad. Of the two frigid Zones, the one encompasses the arctic or north pole, and extends to the distance of 23 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or south pole, to the same distance.

Of the Climates.

A CLIMATE is a space of the earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this, we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that in proportion as we advance toward the polar circles, the days of each Climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of 24 hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all on each side of the equator. It is easy to know in what Climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as for instance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long, we need only subtract 12 from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done for any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Compass.

The earth may be considered with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental, or toward the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus Ireland is to the west of England, and Poland is to the east of Germany. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal: thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie southwest of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be northeast with regard to Spain. The same may be said of any two other countries.

Of the Terms used in Geography.

Maps. As the Earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, this forms the difference between geographical charts or maps, which, however, may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planisphere, which shows the two surfaces of the whole terrestrial globe, cut in two by the meridian passing through the equinoxes; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe; as Europe, Asia, or Africa; and even kingdoms; as Sweden, Spain, or Great Britain. However, those maps may be called particular, which represent any particular country; but they are more properly such as give an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, or Staffordshire in England.

A *Continent* is a large part of the earth, which comprehends several countries not separated by any sea; thus Europe is a continent.

An *Island*, or *Iste*, is a portion of the earth entirely surrounded by water.

A *Peninsula*, or *Cherfonesus*, is a quantity of land which is joined to a continent only by a neck of the same, it being every where else encompassed with water, as the peninsula of the Crimea.

An *Isthmus*, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninsula is joined to the land, as the isthmus of Darien.

A *Promontory* is a high part of land, which projects into the sea, and is commonly called a *Cape*, when it appears like a mountain; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a *Point*. Thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An *Ocean* is a large collection of waters surrounding a considerable part of the continent; as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A *Sea* is a smaller collection of waters, when understood in a strict sense, as the Irish Sea; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the sea; and it is still more general, when the terraqueous globe is said to consist of land and sea.

A *Channel* is a narrow sea, confined between an island and continent, or between two islands, as the English Channel, St. George's Channel, &c.

A *Gulf* is a part of the sea surrounded by land, except in one part, where it communicates with the ocean; as the Gulf of Bengal, the Gulf of Florida; and yet these are more properly seas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas, which, properly speaking, are gulfs, as well as the Gulf of Venice.

A *Bay* is said to differ from a gulf only in being less, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this is far from being true; for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be also larger than some gulfs; as for instance, the Bay of Biscay; though it must be acknowledged that bays in general are much smaller.

A *Creek* is a small inlet, and is always much less than a bay.

A *Road* is a place upon any coast where there is a good anchorage, and where vessels, in some sense, are sheltered from the wind.

A *Strait* is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulfs, or a sea and a gulf; such as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the Straits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

A *Lake* is a collection of standing water surrounded by land, having no visible communication with the sea. Thus the Caspian Sea is truly and properly a lake. Smaller lakes are those of Ladoga, Geneva, and several others.

Description of a Map.

The top of most modern Maps is considered as the north. In old Maps, where this rule is not always strictly followed, a *Fleur de Lis* is generally placed on some part of it, pointing toward the north.

On the top of the Map, between the marginal lines, are placed the several figures, which show the number of degrees, of east or west longitude of every place that is directly under those figures. At the bottom of most Maps are placed the same figures as those at the top; but in Maps of the best sort, instead thereof are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies distant, east or west, from its chief town or first meridian. For instance, every place which is situate one degree east of another, will appear to have the sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, situate one degree west of another, will appear to have the sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place situate fifteen degrees east of us, as Naples, will appear to have the sun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and a place situate fifteen degrees west of us, as the island of Madeira, will appear to have the sun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every Map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that show the number of degrees, either north or south latitude, which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situate 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude: that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over most Maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left; those which run from the top to the bottom, are lines of longitude, and those which cross them, lines of latitude; but these are sometimes omitted, when a Map is too full to admit of them.

Kingdoms, or *Provinces*, are divided from each other by a row of single points, and they are often stained with different colours. *Cities*, or *great Towns*, are made like little houses, with a small circle in the middle of them; but smaller *towns* or *villages* are marked only with little circles. *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little rising hillocks; and *forests* are represented by a collection of little trees. The names of *villages* are written in a running hand, those of *cities* in a Roman character, and those of *provinces* in capitals. The *sea* is generally left as an empty space on the Map, except where there are rocks, sands, or shelves, currents of water or wind. *Rocks* are sometimes made in Maps like little pointed things sticking up sharp in the sea. *Sands* or *shelves* are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the shape of these sands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by sounding the depths. *Currents of water* are described by several long parallel crooked strokes, imitating a current. The *course of winds* is represented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coasts toward which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are described by a single crooked waving line, and *large rivers* by such double and treble lines made strong and black. *Bridges* are distinguished by a double line across the rivers.

THE

GENERAL GAZETTEER.

ABA

AA, a river of Dutch Brabant, which waters Hèlmont, and falls into the Dommel, near Bois-le-duc.

AA, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Zwooll, and enters the Vecht, opposite Hasselt.

AA, a river of Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and falls into the Embs.

AA, a river of France, which is navigable from St. Omer to Gravelines, where it enters the German Ocean.

AA, a river of Samogitia, which falls into the gulf of Riga.

AA, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, and crossing Underwalden, falls into the Waldstätter See. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

AAR, a river of Switzerland, which issues from a lake in the canton of Bern, runs through the lakes of Brienz and Thun, to Bern, Arberg, Buren, Soleure, Wangen, Arwangen, Arburg, Arau, and Brugg, and being joined by the Reufs and Limmat, enters the Rhine below Zurich. Gold dust is found in its bed, conveyed to it by the river Emme.

AARBERG. See **ARBERG**; and for other words beginning with **AA**, look under a single **A**.

ABACH, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, seven miles SW of Ratisbon. It has a citadel, and is remarkable for

ABB

Roman antiquities and some fine springs of mineral water.

ABAKANSKOI, a fortified town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, seated on the Janeska. Lon. 94 5 E, lat. 53 5 N.

ABALAK, a town of Siberia, two miles from Tobolsk; famous for an image of the Virgin, much visited by pilgrims.

ABANO, a village of Italy, five miles SW of Padua; famous for its warm baths.

ABARANER, a town of Armenia, 20 miles N of Naksivan.

ABASKAJA, a town of Siberia, on the river Ischim. The church is surrounded by a rampart and palisades, and garrisoned by dragoons. Lon. 69 5 E, lat. 50 10 N.

ABBEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Somme, divided by the river Somme into two parts. It has several manufactories; one, in particular, of woollen cloth. It is 52 miles S of Calais, and 80 N by W of Paris.

ABBEY BOYLE. See **BOYLE**.

ABBEY HOLM. See **HOLM**.

ABBEY MILTON. See **MILTON**.

ABBOTS, or **APWOOD CASTLE**, in Staffordshire, on a lofty round promontory, and a steep ridge of hills (conjectured to have been one continued fortification, and a work of the ancient Britons) seven miles from Wolverhampton.

ABE

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, or PAGETS-BROMLEY, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, six miles E of Stafford, and 129 NW of London.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, seven miles SW of Dorchester, and 127 W by S of London.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a village in Herts, four miles SW of St. Alban's, famous for being the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspere, who, under the name of Adrian IV, was the only Englishman that ever became pope.

ABENRADE, a flourishing town of Sleswick, in a territory of its own name, seated on a bay of the Baltic. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 55 6 N.

ABENSPERG, a town of Bavaria, on the river Abens, 15 miles SW of Ratibon.

ABERAVON, a town of Glamorganshire, that had a market, now disused. It is seated at the mouth of the Avon, 19 miles NW of Cowbridge, and 195 W of London.

ABERBROTHWICK, or ABERROATH, a neat borough of Angusshire. It has a considerable manufactory of sailcloth and linen, and the magnificent ruins of an abbey, said to have been founded by William the Lion in 1178. It is 15 miles NE of St. Andrew's.

ABERDEEN, OLD, a city of Aberdeenshire, on the Don, over which is a bridge, of one arch, resting upon two opposite rocks. Here is an ancient cathedral, in which are two places of worship; and a college, called King's College.

ABERDEEN, NEW, a city of Aberdeenshire, about one mile from Old Aberdeen, on an eminence, on the river Dee; over which, two miles above the town, is an elegant bridge of seven arches. The college, founded by earl Marischal, in 1593, and called Marischal College, is an ancient edifice. Beside two parish churches, and the college kirk, there is an elegant episcopal chapel, with several meeting-houses; a handsome townhouse, Gordon's hospital, an infirmary, and a grammar-school. The harbour, at

ABE

the mouth of the Dee, is defended by a strong stone pier. Aberdeen has a good coasting and foreign trade, with manufactories for stockings, cottons, &c. and a fine salmon fishery. The number of inhabitants in Old and New Aberdeen, and the suburbs, is estimated at 20,000. Aberdeen is 84 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 57 6 N.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NW by Banffshire and the Deveron; on the N and NE by the German Ocean; on the S by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; and on the W by Invernesshire. Its length is 80 miles; its breadth 29. The NE part extending toward the river Ythan, is called Buchan. There is much excellent pasture, in the high parts; and the level tract, called Strathbogie, contains well-cultivated fields.

ABERDOUR, a village of Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, 12 miles from Edinburgh. Here the earl of Murray was murdered, in 1592, on suspicion of having gained the affections of the queen.

ABERFORD, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, 16 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London.

ABERFRAW, a village of the isle of Anglesey, formerly a place of great account, the princes of N Wales having a palace here. It is six miles NW of Newburgh.

ABERGAVENNY, a town of Monmouthshire, containing two churches and an old castle. It has two markets, on Tuesday and Friday. It is 16 miles W of Monmouth, and 143 W by N of London.

ABERNETHY, a town of Murrayshire, on the river Spey, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings, and afterward an archiepiscopal see.

ABERYSTWITH, a town of Cardiganshire, on the Riddal, near its confluence with the Iſwith, where it falls into Cardigan Bay. The market, on Monday, is considerable. It is 30 miles NE of Cardigan, and 203 WNW of London.

ABO

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E; Abyssinia and Nubia lie on the W; Egypt on the N; and the coast of Ajan to the S. It is a sandy, barren country, destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ABIAD, a town on the coast of Abex, on a high mountain. It is remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a town, on a canal in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

ABINGDON, a town of Berks, on the Thames; with a market on Monday and Friday. The assizes, sessions, and other county meetings, are often held here. Here are two churches, and a handsome townhall. Great quantities of malt are made here, and sent in barges to London. It sends one member to parliament, and is seven miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of London.

ABIUL, a town of Beira, in Portugal. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 40 20 N.

ABKHAS, one of the seven nations in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their principal establishments are on the southern slope of the mountains between the river Cuban and the Black Sea. They are tributary to the Turks. They have, at present, very little religion, although they still preserve some traces of Christianity. Their capital is Anacopir, formerly Nicopsis.

ABO, a seaport, the capital of Swedish Finland, on the point where the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland unite. It contains several brick houses; but the generality are of wood, painted red. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, and iron. Here is a university; and here likewise is a royal botanic garden. Abo is an episcopal see, 140 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 22 18 E, lat. 60 27 N.

ABOUTIGE, **ABUTISH**, or **ABO-HIBE**, a town in Upper Egypt, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which the best opium is made.

ABY

ABRAHAMSDORF, a town in Hungary. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the river Tajo. It contains 35,000 inhabitants. Lon. 7 18 W, lat. 39 13 N.

ABREIRO, a town of Tral-os-montes, in Portugal. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 41 20 N.

ABROLHOS, dangerous shoals, 50 miles from the coast of Brazil, near the island of St. Barbe.

ABRUG-BANYA, a populous town in Transylvania, on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia.

ABRUZZO, a fertile province of Naples, divided into two parts by the river Pescara; the one called Ulteriore, the other Citeriore. The woods abound with bears and wolves.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Naxos, on the strait of Gallipoli. Here all ships from the Archipelago are searched. Lon. 27 36 E, lat. 40 16 N.

ABYO, one of the Philippine Islands. Lon. 122 15 E, lat. 10 0 N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Sennar; on the E by the Red Sea and Dancalia; on the W by Gorham; and on the S by Gingiro and Alaba; lying between 6 and 20° N lat. and 26 and 40° E lon. It is about 900 miles long, and 800 broad. The rainy season continues from April to September. This is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as instantly follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is perpetually cold, so as to feel disagreeable to the soles of the feet. No country produces a greater variety of quadrupeds; but there are no tigers. The hyenas are numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Beside eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of glede, called haddayn, which is likewise very frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyssinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains. Storks cover the plains in May, when the rains become constant. The few owls are of great size

ACH

and beauty. The most remarkable insect is the Tsfaltfal or fly, which is so fatal to cattle, and even to the camel, that, in some parts, great emigrations take place in the beginning of the rainy season, to prevent all the cattle from being destroyed. Their religion is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek church. Their language is the Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic.

ACADIA. See *NOVA SCOTIA*.

ACANNY, an inland country of Guinea, affording the best gold, in great plenty. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 8 30 N.

ACAPULCO, a considerable town of Mexico, seated on a bay of the N Pacific Ocean. Every year a rich ship is sent to Manilla; and another returns annually thence, laden with the commodities of the E Indies. Lon. 102 20 W, lat. 17 22 N.

ACARIA, a town of Paraguay, built by the Jesuits, in 1624. Lon. 51 5 W, lat. 26 0 S.

ACERENZA, a town of the province of Basilicata, in Naples, formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

ACERNO, a town in the Principato Citeriore of Naples, with a bishop's see, 12 miles NE of Salerno.

ACERRA, a town of Naples, on the river Agno, seven miles NE of Naples.

ACH, a town of Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles NE of Schaffhausen.

ACHAM, a country in Asia, bounded on the N by Bootan, on the E by China, on the S by Burmah, and on the W by Hindoostan.

ACHEEN, a kingdom in the NW part of Sumatra. It is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than other parts of the island. Its products are fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. The Acheenese are, in general, taller, stouter, and much darker-complexioned than the other Sumatrans; more active and industrious than their neigh-

ACR

bours, with more sagacity and penetration. They are Mahometans.

ACHEEN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Sumatra, seated on a river, near the NW point of the island. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. The king's palace is a rude piece of architecture, a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded by a deep moat and strong walls. Acheen is 1000 miles SE of Madras. Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 5 22 N.

ACHMETSCHET, a town in the Crimea. Lon. 33 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ACHYR, a town and castle of the Ukraine, on the river Uoroklo, 127 miles E of Kiof.

ACKEN, a town in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel. It stands on the Elbe, five miles below Dessau.

ACOMA, a town of New Mexico, on a high mountain, with a castle. It is the capital of the province. Lon. 104 15 W, lat. 35 0 N.

ACQS, a town of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the department of Arriege. Its vicinity is noted for hot springs. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 43 0 N.

ACQUA, a town in Tuscany, noted for warm baths. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 43 45 N.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a town of Orvieto, with a bishop's see, on a mountain, near the river Paglia, 50 miles N by W of Rome.

ACQUARIA, a town in Frigiana, a district of Modena, remarkable for its medicinal waters, 12 miles S of Modena.

ACQUAVIVA, a town of Terra di Bari, in Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 10 N.

ACQUI, a town of Montferrat. It has commodious baths, is a bishop's see, and seated on the Bormia, 25 miles NW of Genoa.

ACRA, a town on the coast of Guinea, where the English, Dutch, and Danes, have forts, and each fort its village. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 5 0 N.



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ADO

ACRE, a seaport of Palestine, formerly called Ptolemais. It is a bishop's see, and, in the time of the crusades, underwent several sieges. It is 37 miles N of Jerusalem.

ACRON, a territory on the Gold coast of Guinea, where the Dutch have a fort. It is called Little Acron, Great Acron being farther inland, and a kind of republic.

ACTON, EAST, a village in Middlesex, six miles W of London, noted for its medicinal waters.

ACTON-BURNEL, a village in Shropshire, eight miles from Shrewsbury. A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn, which is still standing. A great part of the castle remains.

ADAM'S-PIKE, a high mountain in Ceylon; on the top of which the natives believe the first man was created.

ADANA, an ancient town of Naxos, with a bishop's see, seated on the Choquen, 25 miles NE of Teraffo.

ADDA, a river, which rises in the country of the Grisons, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

ADEL, a fertile kingdom of Africa, called also Zeila, from its capital. It lies on the S coast of the strait of Babelmandel. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ADEN, once a rich but now abandoned seaport of Arabia Felix, 60 miles E of Mocha.

ADENBURG, or **ALDENBURG**, a town of the duchy of Berg, 12 miles NE of Cologne.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, and runs, by Trent and Verona, into the gulf of Venice.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, to the NW of New Ireland. They were discovered in 1767; some of them appear of considerable extent; and the centre one is supposed to be in lon. 146 44 E, lat. 2 18 S.

ADON, a populous village, in the province of Stuhl-Weissenburg, in Hungary. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 47 33 N.

AFR

ADONT, a town of Golconda, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the river Tungebadda, 175 miles SW of Hydrabad.

ADOUR, a river of France, which runs by Tarbes and Dax, and falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

ADRA, a seaport of Granada, in Spain, 47 miles SE of Granada.

ADRIA, a town in the territory of Venice, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea. It is a bishop's see, 25 miles SSW of Venice.

ADRIANOPLE, a large town of Romania, with an archbishop's see; seated on the river Marazi, 115 miles NW of Constantinople.

ADRIATIC. See **VENICE**, **GULF OF**.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean. Capt. Cook found the people to be mild and cheerful, but almost totally devoid of activity. Lon. 144 17 W, lat. 17 5 S.

ADZENOTA, a town of Valencia, in Spain, seated on mount Pegna Golsa. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 39 10 N.

ÆGADES, three small islands, on the W side of Sicily: their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretama.

AERSHOT, a town in Brabant, on the river Demer, ten miles E of Mechlin.

ÆTNA. See **ETNA**.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; and on the S by the Southern Ocean. It is a peninsula, joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 4600 miles, and its greatest breadth 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world; and there are some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus,

AGA

or river-horse, and the beautiful striped zebra. There are several deserts, and many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Niger, of which last, the Senegal and the Gambia are only branches. The most considerable mountains, are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone. The inhabitants consist of Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians. The first, who possess the far greatest part of the country, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the most numerous, and are black. The Mahometans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barbary. The people of Abyssinia are Christians, but retain many Pagan and Jewish rites. In the N of Africa are some Jews. The principal divisions of Africa, are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Calhna, Fezzan, Sennar, Abyssinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguebar, Monometapa, Monmugi, Sofola, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots. In 1788, an association was formed, for the purpose of having the interior regions of Africa explored. Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lucas were selected as their missionaries. Mr. Ledyard died on the journey; but Mr. Lucas is still pursuing his researches. The association have already collected much geographical information.

AFRICA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, 70 miles SSE of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V, who demolished the fortifications.

AFRIQUE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, six miles E of Vabres.

AGADES, a kingdom of Negroland, with a town of the same name, tributary to the king of Tombuctou. It produces excellent senna and manna. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 19 10 N.

AGAMENTICUS, a mountain of N America, in the district of Maine. It is a noted landmark for sailors, eight miles from the sea, in lat. 43 16 N.

AGATHA, ST. a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 20 miles NE of Naples.

AGN

AGATTON, a town near the mouth of the Formosa, in Guinea, 80 miles S of Benin.

AGDE, a town of France, in the department of Herault, on the river Herault, not far from its mouth in the gulf of Lyons, 17 miles NE of Narbonne.

AGEN, an ancient town of France, the episcopal see of the department of Aveyron, seated on the Garonne. Prunes form here a considerable object of commerce; of which the Dutch take great quantities for long voyages. Great part of the hemp in the neighbourhood is manufactured into table linen, which is sent to Cadiz, and thence to the Spanish islands. Here are likewise manufactories of camlets, serges, and sailcloth. Agen is 108 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

AGENARAT, a town of Transylvania, 10 miles NE of Hermanstadt.

AGLE, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 50 N.

AGGA, a town and country on the coast of Guinea, where the English have a fort. Lon. 0 0, lat. 6 0 N.

AGGERHUY. See CHRISTIANIA.

AGHRIM, a village in the county of Galway, memorable for the victory, gained in 1691, by the army of king William, over that of James II.

AGHRIN, a town in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles SW of Wicklow.

AGIMERE, or **AZMERE**, the capital of a territory of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, at the foot of a very high mountain, on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is 230 miles W of Agra. Lon. 75 20 E, lat. 26 35 N.

AGINCOURT, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seven miles N of Hesdin. Near this place, Henry V obtained a signal victory over the French, in 1415.

AGMAT, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, 16 miles S of Morocco.

AGMONDESHAM. See AMERSHAM.

AGNABELLO, a village of the

Milaneſe, famous for a victory gained by Lewis XII, over the Venetians, in 1509, and by the duke of Vendôme over prince Eugene, in 1705. It is five miles SE of Caſſano.

AGNANO, a circular lake, in the kingdom of Naples, ſeven miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, ſurrounded by mountains; and on its margin is ſituated the famous Grotta del Cane. See **CANE**, **GROTTA DEL**.

AGOSTA, a ſea-port of Sicily, the greateſt part of which was deſtroyed by an earthquake, in 1693. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 37 35 N.

AGRA, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Hindooſtan Proper, ſeated on the river Jumna. It was once the moſt ſplendid of all the Indian cities, and now, exhibits the moſt magnificent ruins. In 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; ſince which time it is often named Acharabad. It is 100 miles S by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 28 E, lat. 27 0 N.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, eight miles SW of Tarazona.

AGRIA, a town of Upper Hungary, with a biſhop's ſee and a citadel. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687. It is ſeated on the river Agria, 47 miles NE of Buda.

AGRIGNAN, one of the Ladrone iſlands, 40 miles in compaſs. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 19 40 N.

AGUA-DE-PAO, a town in the iſland of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 25 40 W, lat. 38 0 N.

AGUAS-BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 39 40 N.

AGUILA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on the river Aguila.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 24 miles W of Eſtella.

AGURANDE, a town of France, in the department of Indre. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 20 N.

ANUYS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, with a good

harbour, 15 miles SE of Chriſtianſtadt.

AJACCIO, or **AJAZZO**, a fine ſea-port of Corſica, on the W ſide of the iſland, built on a point of land that juts into the gulf. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 35 50 N.

AJAZZO, a ſea-port of Caramania, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 40 miles W of Aleppo, where ſtood the city of Iſſus, and Alexander fought his ſecond battle with Darius.

AICH, a town of Bavaria, on the Par. It was taken and burnt by the Swedes in 1634. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 48 30 N.

AICHSTAT, a town of Franconia, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Altmul, 30 miles S of Nuremberg. The biſhopric is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

AIELLO, a town of Abruzzo Ulteriore, in the kingdom of Naples, belonging to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 40 N.

AIGLE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, ſeated on the Rhone, ſix miles from the lake of Geneva. All the houſes are built of a white marble, found in the neighbourhood.

AIGLE, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 47 miles SW of Rouen.

AIGNAN, St. a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, ſeated on the Cher, 60 miles W of Bourges.

AIGUE-PERSE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, 18 miles N of Clermont, and 261 S of Paris. It has a fountain, the cold water of which has the appearance of boiling, and is ſaid to be fatal to the animals that drink it.

AIGUIS-MORTES, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is very ſtrong, on account of its ſituation among the morasses. It had a harbour, which is now choked up. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 43 34 N.

AIX

AILAN, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E side of the Red Sea. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 29 10 N.

AILESBUURY, a rich vale in the centre of Buckinghamshire, one of the most fertile tracts in England.

AILESBUURY, the largest town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. In the market-place is a hall, in which this town shares the assizes with Buckingham. The inhabitants of this town, and its neighbourhood, have the art of rearing early ducklings, which is carried to a great extent. It sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles SE of Buckingham, and 41 NW of London. Lon. 0 42 W; lat. 51 50 N.

AILSA, a great insulated rock, to the S of the isle of Arran. Its base is two miles in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, accessible only on the NE. The ruins of a chapel and castle are still seen; and near the latter, is a spring of fresh water. The lower parts are inhabited by goats and rabbits, and the lofty summits by innumerable sea fowls.

AIN, a department of France, lately the province of Bresse; so called from a river which rises at the foot of Mount Jura, and falls into the Rhone, above Lyons.

AIRE, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles S of Bourdeaux.

AIRE, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the Lis, 22 miles S of Dunkirk, and communicating with St. Omer, by a canal from the Aa.

AISNE, a department of France, including the late provinces of Soissonois and Vermandois. It takes its name from a river which runs by Soissons, and falls into the Oise, near Compiègne.

Aix, an ancient city of France, the metropolitan see of the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc. It is 75 miles E of

ALA

Montpellier. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Aix, an ancient town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is eight miles N of Chamberry.

Aix, a small island of France, between the isle of Oleron and the continent; memorable for an expedition of the English, in 1757, against Rochefort, when they returned without doing any thing, except demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles NW of Rochefort.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a free and imperial city of Westphalia. The emperor Charlemagne is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt, and the Four Evangelists, written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of the emperors. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two treaties of peace. It was taken by the French in 1792, retaken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is 22 miles NE of Liege.

AKISSAT, a town of Natolia, the ancient Thyatira, inhabited by 5000 Mahometans, and seated on the river Hermits, 50 miles SE of Pergamo.

ALAVA, or **ALABA**, one of the three divisions of the province of Biscay, in Spain, bounded on the N by Guipuscoa and Biscay Proper, on the E by Navarre, on the S by Old Castile, and on the W by that province and Biscay Proper. Vittoria is the capital.

ALADULIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, between Amasia and the Mediterranean, toward Mount Taurus. The country is rough, stony, and inaccessible, on account of the great number of mountains. But there are good pastures, and they breed excellent horses and camels.

ALAGOA, a town in the isle of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

ALAIS, a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the river Gardon, at the foot of the Ceven-

nes. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, was lately an episcopal see, and has a citadel. It is 37 miles N of Montpelier.

ALAND, a cluster of islands, at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia, in the Baltic. The principal island is 40 miles long, and 12 broad. It contains 15 villages; is included in the government of Swedish Finland; and is 75 miles N E of Stockholm. Lon. 20° 0' E, lat. 60° 0' N.

ALATAMAHA, pronounced Ottamawhaw, a noble river of N America, called also **ST. GEORGE'S RIVER**. It rises in the Allegany mountains, and flowing through Georgia, empties itself, by several mouths, into the Atlantic.

ALATRI, a town in the Campagna of Rome, on a hill, with a bishop's see, 40 miles SE of Rome.

ALATYR, a town of Russia, on the river Surt, 40 miles E of Kasan.

ALAUTA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in the mountains that separate Moldavia and Transylvania, runs through Walachia, and enters the Danube, near Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Montserrat, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Tarraro, 20 miles SE of Turin.

ALBA JULIA, a city of Transylvania, with a bishop's see, and a university; seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompais, 25 miles W of Hermanstadt.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Venice; bounded on the S by Livadia, on the E by Janna and Macedonia, and on the N by Bosnia and Dalmatia.

ALBANO, a town, on a lake of the same name, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. The territory about it produces the best wine in all this country, and many noblemen have gardens here, where they spend the summer. It is 15 miles S E of Rome.

ALBANO, a town, in the Basilicata of Naples, remarkable for the fertility of the soil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

ALBANOPOLIS, a town, formerly the capital of Albania, seated on the river Drino, 43 miles E of Alessio.

ALBAN'S, **ST.** an ancient borough of Herts, on the river Coln, so called from St. Alban, the first martyr in England. Offa, king of the Mercians, erected a monastery here, and dedicated it to him. The town is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. Here are three churches, beside the ancient one that belonged to the monastery, which is now a parish church. Here is the monument of Offa, and of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, whose leaden coffin was discovered in a vault, in 1703; the body preserved almost intire by a pickle. In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illustrious Francis Bacon, viscount St. Alban's. This town is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI, and for a victory which queen Margaret gained, in 1467, over the earl of Warwick. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday. St. Alban's is 21 miles N by W of London.

ALBANY, an English fort, on the SW of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 81° 20' W, lat. 52° 20' N.

ALBANY, a city of N America, in the state of New York, on Hudson's river, 160 miles N of New York. Lon. 75° 20' W, lat. 42° 35' N.

ALBANY, or **BREADALBANE**, a district of Scotland, in Perthshire. Albany gives a second title of duke to Frederic duke of York.

ALBAZAIN, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. Its wool is the best in Arragon. It is seated on the Guadalavir, 100 miles E of Madrid.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mongul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. Lon. 103° 30' E, lat. 54° 0' N.

ALBEMARLE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. Its serges are in high esteem. It is seat-

ed on the declivity of a hill, 35 miles NNE of Rouen, and 70 NNW of Paris.

ALBENGUA, a seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by olive trees; but the air is unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles SW of Genoa.

ALBISOLA, a town belonging to the republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain manufacture, and several country houses of the Genoese nobility. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 15 N.

ALBORG, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see, seated on a canal, 10 miles from the sea, and 30 N of Wiburgh.

ALBRET, a town of France, in the department of Landes, 37 miles S of Bordeaux.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, defended by a castle. It has a considerable trade in wool and cloth, and is 22 miles SW of Alcantara.

ALBY, an ancient city of France, lately an archbishopric, but now the episcopal see of the department of Tarn. The inhabitants were called Albigenſes: they were the first that disputed the authority of the pope, and were condemned by a council held here in 1176. This city was the capital of the late territory of the Albigeois, which produces all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, coriander, and woad. Its fine pastures and sheep afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into knit stockings, ratteens, coarse woollens, &c. The wax candles of Alby are equal in whiteness to those of Mans. This town is 42 miles NE of Toulouse, and 335 S of Paris.

ALCALA-DE-GUADAIRA, a town of Andalusia, on the river Guadaira, five miles SE of Seville.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. It is seated on the Henarez, 15 miles ENE of Madrid.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a famous

monastery; seated near the river Salado, six miles S of Seville.

ALCAMER, a town of the United Provinces, in N Holland. In the environs, they make the best butter and cheese in Holland, and have the finest tulips. It is 17 miles N by W of Amsterdam.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifati. Lon. 13 52 E, lat. 38 2 N.

ALCANTARA, a fortified town of Spain, in Estramadura, the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built by Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, but retaken the same year. It is 42 miles N by W of Seville.

ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 40 N.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, defended by a castle. It has an ancient aqueduct, and is seated near the source of the Guadalquiver, 135 miles SSE of Madrid.

ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Guadamaña, with a fortress on a high hill, 100 miles NW of Carthagena.

ALCAZAR-LEGUER, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the straits of Gibraltar. It was taken by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1468; but soon after abandoned.

ALCAZAR-DE-SAL, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. Fine white salt is made here, whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles from the sea, and 35 SE of Lisbon.

ALCOUTIM, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, seated on the river Guadiana. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 37 20 N.

ALCUDIA, a town of Majorca, between two large harbours. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council-men, and was once much longer, but the sea has taken

away whole streets. It is 40 miles E of Bury, and 94 NE of London.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, which had formerly a market. It is 15 miles NW of York, and 205 N by W of London.

ALDEA, a town of Portugal, in Estramad'ra, 10 miles SE of Lisbon.

ALDERBURY, a village in Wiltshire, which carries on a manufacture of fustians. A fire here, in 1777, destroyed 200 houses. It is two miles from Salisbury.

ALDERHOLM, an island of Sweden, formed by three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Norland.

ALDERNEY, an island in the English Channel, separated from France by the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a healthful and fertile island, but has only one church, in a town of the same name. This island is eight miles in circumference. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 49 45 N.

ALEGRETTE, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, on the river Caia, seven miles SE of Portalegre.

ALENTEJO, a fertile province of Portugal, between the Tajo and Guadiana.

ALENGON, a large town of France, in the department of Orne, on the river Sarthe, 20 miles N of Mans, and 87 SW of Paris.

ALEPPO, the capital of Syria, inhabited by Turks, and four sorts of Christians, who have each a bishop and a church. The city and suburbs contain 235,000 persons. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. It stands on eight hills; the castle on the highest, in the middle of the city. The water in all the wells is brackish; but good water is brought from some springs five miles off, by an aqueduct. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camlets, and Turkey leather. Several European nations have factories here; and their merchants live in

greater splendour and safety than in any other city in the Turkish empire; which is owing to particular capitulations with the Porte. Aleppo is seated on a brook, 70 miles E of Scanderoon. Lon. 37 9 E, lat. 36 11 N.

ALESSANO, a town of the province of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, 15 miles SW of Otranto.

ALESSIO, a town of Albania, with a bishop's see, near the mouth of the Drino. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 42 8 N.

ALESSIO, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatro.

ALET, a town of France, in the department of Aude, lately an episcopal see. It is remarkable for its baths, and for gold and silver dust found in the Aude, which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which the town is seated, 15 miles S of Carcassonne.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. See **ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN**.

ALEXANDRETTA, or **SCANDeroon**, a town of Syria, the seaport of Aleppo, being 70 miles W of that city. Lon. 36 23 E, lat. 36 35 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of the duchy of Milan, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, by the French in 1745, and by the king of Sardinia the year after. It is seated on the Tanaro, 40 miles S by E of Milan.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac, 100 miles N of Richmond.

ALEXANDRIA, or **SCANDERIA**, an ancient and once rich and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour, particularly Pompey's pillar, which is one entire piece of granite, 70 feet high, and 25 in circumference. The ancient Pharos, numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now turned into a castle. This city was built by Alexander the Great, and now consists chiefly of one long street, the rest being a heap of ruins. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the E Indies being deposited there; but since the

discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, this trade is in a great measure lost. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the Nile, 125 miles NW of Cairo.

ALFACS, certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in Catalonia.

ALFEIZERAQ, a town of Estramadura, in Portugal, on the seaside. Lon. 9 10 W, lat. 39 30 N.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 15 miles SSW of Hildesheim.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 41 48 N.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a brook, 20 miles N of Boston.

ALFNETON, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Monday, 13 miles N of Derby, and 141 NNW of London.

ALGAGIOLA, a fortified seaport in Corsica. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 42 30 N.

ALGARVA, a fertile province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E by the Guadiana, and on the N by Alentejo.

ALGEZIRA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the straits of Gibraltar, 10 miles NW of Gibraltar.

ALGHER, or **ALGERI**, a town of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, six miles S of Sassari.

ALGIERS, one of the piratical states of Barbary, bounded on the E by Tunis, on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Mount Atlas, and on the W by Morocco. It extends 600 miles from E to W. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the N fertile in corn. The vallies are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. It is divided into three provinces, namely Tlemcen on the W, Titterie on the S, and Constantia on the E of the city of Algiers. The dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic.

They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called Lingua Franca. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

ALGIERS, a large and strong town of Barbary, capital of the country of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, in the form of an amphitheatre; so that the houses rising one above another, make a fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses being all flat, the inhabitants walk upon them in the evening to take the air; and being covered with earth, they form a sort of gardens. The number of inhabitants is said to be 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Christian slaves. Algiers has braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. Charles V lost a fine fleet and army, in an expedition against it, in 1541. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784, they sent a fleet to attack the forts; but were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks. In 1767, the Algerines took the lead of the other piratical states, in refusing to pay their usual tribute to the Porte. Algiers is 380 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 36 49 N.

ALHAMA, a large town of Spain, in Granada. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated in a valley, surrounded by craggy mountains, 25 miles SW of Granada.

ALICANT, a seaport of Valencia, in Spain, remarkable for its excellent wine and fruits, and rosemary of an extraordinary size. It has a great trade, and the English, Dutch, French, and Italians, have consuls here. The castle, on a high rock, was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards, after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock was blown up.

It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 25 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 0, lat. 38 16 N.

ALIGATA, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It is seated on a peninsula, 22 miles SE of Gergenti. Lon. 13 48 E, lat. 37 11 N.

ALLAHABAD, a city of Oude, in Hindoostan Proper, seated at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, 470 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E, lat. 25 45 N.

ALLEGANY, or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a long range of mountains in N America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes, extending nearly parallel with the seacoast, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this range have different names in the different states. The principal ridge is the *Alleghany*, which has been descriptively called the *backbone* of the United States. The general name for these mountains seems not yet to have been determined. Mr. Evans, an American geographer, calls them the Endless Mountains; others, have called them the *Appalachian*, from a tribe of Indians, who live on a river proceeding from this ridge, called the *Appalachicola*; but the most common name is the *Alleghany Mountains*, so called from the principal ridge.

ALLEGANY, a river of N America, which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, in lat. 42°. At fort Pitt it joins the Monongahela, and then assumes the name of Ohio. See OHIO.

ALLEGANY, a county of Pennsylvania, 131 miles long and 40 broad. In 1790, it contained 10,309 inhabitants. Pittsburgh is the capital.

ALLEGHANZA, one of the Canary Islands, E of St. Clare.

ALLEN, a river of Flintshire, which sinks under ground, near Mold, and is lost for a short space.

ALLENDORF, a town in the land-gravate of Hesse-Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is seated on the Weser, 15 miles E of Cassel.

ALLER, a river, which rises in the

duchy of Magdeburg, waters Zell, and enters the Weser below Verden.

ALLERIA, a decayed town in Corsica, but a bishop's see. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 42 5 N.

ALLIER, a department of France, (lately the province of Bourbonnois) so called from a river which flows by Moulins, and falls into the Loire.

ALLOA, a commercial town, on the frith of Forth, in the shire of Clackmannan. It consists of one spacious street, well paved, and shaded with rows of lime trees; and here is a customhouse. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 10 N.

ALMACARRON, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, at the mouth of the Guadalantine, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW of Carthagena.

ALMANZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the allies in 1707. It is 50 miles SW of Valencia.

ALMEDA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Tajo, opposite Lisbon.

ALMEIDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, 17 miles NW of Ciudad Rodrigo.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 40 38 N.

ALMERIA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see, on the river Almeria, 62 miles SE of Granada.

ALMISSA, a strong town, at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies. It is 10 miles E of Spalatro.

ALMONDBURY, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, formerly a Roman town, called *Camptodunum*, and afterward a seat of the Saxon kings. It had once a castle and a cathedral, and is seated on the Calder, two miles SSE of Huddersfield.

ALMONDBURY, a village in Gloucestershire, eight miles from Bristol, where there is a fortification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extensive view of the

ALMUNECAR, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a castle, 30 miles SSE of Alhama.

ALNWICK, the county-town of Northumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Alne, and is a populous town, with a townhouse. It has three gates, almost entire, and was defended by a stately Gothic castle, now the seat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been repaired and beautified. It is 30 miles N of Newcastle, 26 S of Berwick, and 305 N by W of London.

Alost, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 miles NW of Brussels.

ALPNACH, a town of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, seated on lake Alp-nach, an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, with which it unites near Stantzstadt.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France toward the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice, and terminate at the gulf of Venice.

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from its vicinity to the mountains of the same name.

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence.

ALPUJARES, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, inhabited by the Moriscoes, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday. It has a small manufactory of linseys, and is 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 57 WSW of London.

ALSACE, late a province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, on the S by Switzerland and Franche Comté, on the W by Lorraine, and on the N by the Palatinate of the Rhine. It is a fertile country, and there are

mines of silver, copper, and lead. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. Straßburg is the capital. The language is the German, it having been part of the empire. It is now included in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

ALSEN, an island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Sleswick and Funen, 100 miles W of Copenhagen.

ALSFELD, an ancient town, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 12 miles NW of Marburg. Its inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation.

ALSHEDA, a parish of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, where a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

ALSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday, seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Tyne, with a stone bridge over it; and near this town is plenty of lead ore. It is twenty miles E by S of Carlisle, and 303 NNW of London.

ALTAMONT, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 15 miles NW of Bisignano.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, in Bari, at the foot of the Appennines. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 41 6 N.

ALTEA, a seaport of Valencia, in Spain, seated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles SE of Valencia.

ALTENA, a flourishing seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been beautifully rebuilt.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a castle; formerly an imperial town, but now belonging to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 miles S of Leipzig.

ALTENBURG, a town of Transylvania, 18 miles S of Weissemburg.

ALTENBURG, or OWAB, a town

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of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 15 miles S of Presburg.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Doria and Stura. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 44 36 N.

ALTEZEY, a town and castle of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a territory of the same name, 15 miles SW of Mentz.

ALTKEIRCH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles SSW of Strasburg.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, seven miles NW of Dungannon.

ALTON, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a famous free-school, a large manufactory of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and ferges de Nismes; and round the town are plantations of hops. It is seated on the Wey, 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 48 WSW of London.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremburg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. It is subject to the house of Brandenburg, and is 10 miles SE of Nuremburg.

ALTORF, a town of Suabia, 20 miles NE of Constance, subject to the house of Austria.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, on the lake of Lucern, near the spot where it receives the Reufs, 20 miles SE of Lucern.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Warrington, and 180 NW of London.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a considerable town of Spain, in Leon, with a strong castle, seated on the Tormes, 12 miles SE of Salamanca.

ALVESTON, a village of Gloucestershire, eight miles from Bristol. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up.

ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in Valen-

cia, on the Xucar, 17 miles S of Valencia.

AMADAN, a town of Persia, 100 miles NE of Bagdad.

AMADIA, a trading town of Asia, in Curdistan, belonging to the Turks, on a high mountain, 40 miles SE of Gezira.

AMAK, an island of Denmark, on which that part of Copenhagen, called Christian-Shafen, is built. This island is four miles long and two broad, and is chiefly peopled by the descendants of a colony from E Friesland. The island has two churches, in which the ministers preach occasionally in Dutch and Danish. The inhabitants have their own inferior tribunals, but, for capital offences, are amenable to the court of justice at Copenhagen.

AMAL, a trading town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour on lake Wenner, 175 miles SW of Upsal.

AMALFI, an ancient archiepiscopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, was a native of this town. It is seated on the gulf of Salerno, 13 miles SW of Salerno.

AMAND, ST. a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the river Cher, 20 miles S of Bourges.

AMAND, ST. a town of France, in the department of the North. It had lately a celebrated abbey. When the Prussians and Austrians invaded France in 1792, it was taken by them, but evacuated on their retreat. It is seated on the Scarpe, seven miles N of Valenciennes.

AMANTEA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the bay of Eufemia, 20 miles SW of Cosenza.

AMAPALLA, a seaport of N America in Guatimala, seated on a gulf of the same name, 220 miles SE of the town of Guatimala. Lon. 86 40 W. lat. 12 30 N.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Natolia, the birthplace of Strabo. It is the residence of a bashaw, and gives name to a province, where there are

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the best wines and fruits in Natolia. It was destroyed by an earthquake July 3, 1794. It is seated near the river Casalmac, 36 miles N of Tocat.

AMAZON, or ORELLANA, a river of S America, which rises in Peru, and falls into the Atlantic, under the equinoctial line. Its course is 3000 miles, and it is the greatest river in the world. Its mouth is 150 miles broad; it receives 200 other rivers, some of them not inferior to the Danube; and, 1500 miles from its mouth, it is 30 fathoms deep. In the rainy season it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent country.

AMAZONIA, a country in S America, bounded on the N by Terra Firma and Guiana; on the E by the Atlantic and Brasil; on the S by Paraguay; and on the W by Peru. It is 1200 miles long, and 660 broad. It was discovered, in 1580, by Francisco Orellana, who, coming from Peru, sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river. But this was probably a fiction, for M. Condamine could perceive no such women. The soil is rich and fertile: the trees and plants are verdant all the year. The rivers and lakes are infested by alligators and water-serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects by coronets of beautiful feathers.

AMBERG, a town of Germany, capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. It has a castle, and is seated on the river Ills, 40 miles E of Nuremburg.

AMBERT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome, on the river Ore. There are no less than 60 papermakers in its vicinity, who manufacture paper for printing cards, and engraving. It has also a trade in coarse laces, camlets, ferrets, &c. It is 21 miles E of Maise, and 300 S by E of Paris.

AMBLESIDE, a town of Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday,

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seated on Winander Mere, 13 miles NW by N of Kendal, and 271 NNW of London.

AMBLETEUSE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, eight miles N of Boulogne.

AMBOISE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated at the confluence of the Loire and Massée. The staircase of the castle, being without steps, may be ascended to the very top. Here Lewis XI instituted the order of St. Michael; and here, in 1560, was formed the famous conspiracy against the Guises, known by the name of Amboise. It is 12 miles E of Tours, and 118 S by W of Paris.

AMBOYNA, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here, at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured and put to death many of them. Since this they have possessed the entire dominion of the Spice Islands. Lon. 127° 0' E, lat. 4° 0' S.

AMERESBURY, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday, six miles N of Salisbury, and 78 W of London.

AMERYM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168° 12' E, lat. 16° 10' N.

AMEDABAD, the capital of Guzerat, in Hindoostan Proper. It is one of the best fortified places in India, but was taken, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. It stands on a navigable river that falls into the gulf of Cambay, 32 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72° 37' E, lat. 22° 58' N.

AMEDNAGUR, a city of Hindoostan, in the Deccan; once the capital of the soubah of the same name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. It is 181 miles, by Poonah, from Bombay. Lon. 75° 0' E, lat. 19° 10' N.

AMELIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's



Engraved by R. Baker for Brooks' Gazetteer abridged.



Engraved by R. Baker for Brooks' Cartographer abridged.

Ice; seated on a mountain, between the Tiber and Nira, 20 miles SW of Spoletu.

AMERICA, the largest of the four parts of the world, bounded on all sides by the ocean. It took its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer, to America, and drawn up an amusing history of his voyage, published it, and it was read with admiration. In his narrative, he had insinuated, that the glory of having first discovered the new world belonged to him. This was in part believed; the country began to be called after the name of its supposed first discoverer; and the unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error. But America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1498. It is called the New World, with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts differ, in some respects, from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees and plants, that grew no where else, before they were transplanted to other places. All the men, except the Eskimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same origin; for they agree in every particular, from the straits of Magellan, in the S, to Hudson's Bay, in the N. Their skins, unless daubed with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their body; except the head, where it is black, straight, and coarse. America takes in not only all the Torrid, but also the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. This vast continent is divided into N and S America, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien. It has the loftiest mountains in the world, and the most stupendous rivers. Beside the Aborigines, who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who possess some of the finest provinces, that formerly belonged to Great Britain, the different European powers have colonies here. The American States are fifteen in number, formed into one federal republic. These states long flou-

rished as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament attempting to tax them by its sole authority, without the intervention of their assemblies, a civil war ensued; a congress was formed, which, in 1776, disclaimed all dependence on the mother country; the French king entered into an alliance with them in 1778; the colonies, powerfully assisted by France, were successful; and Great Britain acknowledged their independence by the peace of 1783. The Americans have since formed a new federal constitution, which seems admirably calculated for the country; and the union is now governed by a congress, consisting of a president, vicepresident, senate, and house of representatives. The representatives are elected every second year; the senators are chosen for six years, and the president and vicepresident for four. General Washington was elected the first president, and re-elected in 1792. The fifteen states are, New Hampshire (including the district of Main) Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, N and S Carolina, and Kentucky; and all the country to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Mississippi on the W, is intended to be divided into ten new states, to be called Washington, Metropotamia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Chesapeake, Saratoga, Sylvania, Assenipi, and Polypotamia. The American states extend 1250 miles in length from E Florida to the NW angle of Nova Scotia; being situated between 31 and 46° N lat. The countries possessed by Great Britain are, Labrador or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In N America, Spain possesses E and W Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, California, and Old Mexico or New Spain: in S America, they have Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay. In S America, the Portuguese have Brasil; the French, Cayenne; and the Dutch, Surinam, both in Guiana,

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AMERSFORT, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht; seated on the river Embs, 12 miles E of Utrecht.

AMERSHAM, or **AGMONDESHAM**, a borough of Bucks, with a market on Tuesday, 26 miles SE of Buckingham, and 29 NW of London.

AMID, a town of Natolia, 60 miles from Tocat. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

AMIENS, a large and ancient town of France, in the department of Somme, the episcopal town of the department. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city. It was taken by the Spaniards, in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV, who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, established by Colbert, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, about 30,000 people. It is 20 miles SE of Abbeville, and 75 N of Paris.

AMMERCOT, a fort in Hindoostan Proper, celebrated as the retreat of the emperor Humaioun, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious Acbar. It is 190 miles N by E of Tatta.

AMOL, a town of Asia, in Usbec Tartary, seated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W of Bokhara.

AMORGUS, a fertile island of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N of Candia.

AMOUR, a river of Siberia, which runs E through Chinese Tartary, and falls into the bay of Corea.

AMOI, an island on the SW coast of China, where the English had once a factory.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, on the river Strymon, 70 miles NE of Salonichi.

AMPLEPUIS, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, celebrated for its wines, and 16 miles E of Roanne.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday, noted for having been the residence of Catharine, queen of Henry VIII, during the time that her divorce was in agitation. This event is commemo-

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rated by a poetical inscription, on a column where the old castle stood. It is six miles S of Bedford, and 45 NW of London.

AMPURIAS, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles NE of Barcelona.

AMRAS, a castle in Germany, in the Tirol, two miles SE of Inspruck, remarkable for a rich library.

AMSTERDAM, a rich and populous city in Holland, the capital of the United Provinces. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches and hospitals for persons of all religions and countries. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour one of the finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,000. The streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. Amsterdam is computed to be half as big as London. It is governed by a college of 30 senators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgomasters, four of whom are always sitting. It surrendered to the king of Prussia, on the 10th of Oct. 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, but was evacuated on the restoration of the latter to his rights. It received the French troops, Jan. 19, 1795, without any resistance. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, over the former of which is one of the finest bridges in the Netherlands, 65 miles N of Antwerp, 175 E by N of London, and 240 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

AMWELL, a village near Ware, in Hertfordshire, famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies London with water. One part is called Amwell Magna, and the other Amwell Parva, at which is the head of the river.

250 mil
breadth.

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ANADIR, a river of Siberia, that falls into the Eastern Ocean.

ANAGNI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome: it is a bishop's see, 32 miles E of Rome.

ANACOPR, the capital of the nation of the Abkhas, on the river Makai, which falls below it into the Black Sea.

ANATTON, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 170 9 E, lat. 20 10 S.

ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, five miles N of Ascoli, and 82 NE of Rome.

ANCASTER, a village in Lincolnshire, 15 miles S of Lincoln. It was anciently a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies under a hill which abounds with antiquities.

ANCENIS, a town of France, seated on the Loire, in the department of Lower Loire, 20 miles E of Nantes.

ANCLAM, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Pene, 20 miles S of Gripswald.

ANCONA, a marquisate of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State.

ANCONA, an ancient town of Italy, on the gulf of Venice, in the marquisate of Ancona. Its commerce has rapidly increased of late years; for which it is indebted to pope Clement XII, who made it a free port, and built a mole, to render the harbour safe. It is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by Trajan, and is above 2600 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in depth from the surface of the sea. Near this stands the Triumphal Arch of Trajan, which, next to the Maison Quarree at Nismes, is the most entire monument of Roman magnificence existing. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto. Great numbers of Jews are settled in this city. They have a synagogue here; and though all religions are tolerated, theirs is the only foreign worship allowed to be publicly exercised. Ancona is 116 miles N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 43 38 N.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S by

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Granada, on the W by Algarva and the Atlantic, on the N by Estramadura, and on the E by Murcia. The Guadalquiver runs through its whole length; and it is the finest country in Spain. The capital is Seville.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, at the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are an inoffensive people, living chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs, with which they furnish the ships that touch there.

ANDAYE, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, famous for its brandy, and situated at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, opposite Fontarabia in Spain, 18 miles from Bayonne.

ANDELY, a town of France, in the department of Eure, divided by a paved road into two little towns called Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is in a valley, on the river Gambons. It has a fountain, which bears the name of St. Clotilda, and to which pilgrims resort on the festival of that saint. Little Andely is on the Seine. The cloths manufactured here are said to be equal to those of England. Andely is 20 miles SE of Rouen, and 60 NW of Paris.

ANDERLECHT, a village of Brabant, with an abbey, three miles SW of Brussels, where its butter is in great esteem. Here the French defeated the Austrians in 1792, and immediately entered Brussels.

ANDERNACH, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles NW of Coblenz.

ANDERO, ST. a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, where the Spaniards build and lay up some of their men of war. It is 60 miles W of Bilboa.

ANDES, or CORDILLERAS, a chain of mountains in S America, running from N to S along the coast of the Pacific Ocean. They exceed in length any chain of mountains in the other parts of the globe; extending from the isthmus of Darien to the straits of Magellan, dividing the whole southern part of America, and running a length

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of 4300 miles. They are much superior in height to those of the other divisions of the globe. They rise, in different places, more than one third above the Pike of Teneriff, once thought to be the highest land in the ancient hemisphere. They may literally be said to hide their heads in the clouds: the storms often roll, and the thunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun, in the centre of the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snows. The summit of the mountain of Cotopaxi is elevated 6252 yards above the surface of the sea, something more than three geographical miles. In these mountains are many volcanos.

ANDOVER, a borough of Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, 10 miles N by W of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, three miles S of Christianstad: here is the greatest alum-work in the kingdom.

ANDREW, ST. a fort of the United Provinces, at the E end of the title of Bommel Waert, taken by the French in 1794, immediately retaken by the allies, and again taken by the French before the close of the year.

ANDREW, ST. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Levant, 95 miles S by W of Vienna.

ANDREW'S, ST. a city of Fife-shire, with a university. It was formerly the see of an archbishop. The university, founded by bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, consists of three colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvatore, and the priory, have been noble Gothic structures. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of cardinal Beaton: the window is still shown, from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. The houses, though built of stone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures here to support the numerous inhabitants;

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nor is the harbour in a good condition. This city is seated at the bottom of a small bay, 30 miles NE of Edinburgh.

ANDRIA, a town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, four miles S of Barletta.

ANDROS, an island and town in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. Their principal riches consist in silks, and the fields are planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. It lies to the N of Candia.

ANDUXAR, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, defended by a strong castle, and seated on the Guadalquivir, 35 miles E of Cordova.

ANEGADA, one of the English Virgin Islands. Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N.

ANGELO, ST. a town of Naples, in Capitanata, five miles N of Manfredonia.

ANGELOS, a populous town of Mexico, with a bishop's see, 62 miles SE of Mexico.

ANGERS, an ancient city of France, the episcopal see of the department of Maine and Loire. It is seated near the confluence of the Sarthe and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000, and here is a considerable manufactory of handkerchiefs and sail-cloth. The produce of the slate quarries, at the extremity of the suburb of Bressigny, forms likewise an important article of commerce. This slate is so common, that the most paltry hovel in the suburbs is covered with it; on which account Angers has been called the Black City. The castle is remarkable only for its situation on a rock, and the width of its ditches. It is 50 miles E of Nantes, and 175 SW of Paris.

ANGHIERA, a town of the duchy of Milan, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan.

ANGLESEY, THE ISLE OF, the most western county of N Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth,

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and sends two members to parliament. It is in the diocese of Bangor, is divided into six hundreds, containing two market-towns, and 74 parishes. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a strait called the Menai. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling its ancient state when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids, whose terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickest woods. Rude mounds, and heaps of stones, said to be Druidical remains, are still to be seen. This island is remarkably fertile, and a mine, on Parys mountain, produces vast quantities of copper.

ANGOL, a town of S America, in Chili, 125 miles N of Baldivia.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, on the E by Malemba, on the S by Benguela, on the W by the Atlantic. The country is divided, among some petty princes, and the Portuguese have several settlements on the coast; but the English and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchase a great number of slaves.

ANGOULESME, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on a mountain surrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; and there are some fine paper manufactories in its environs. It is 20 miles W of Limoges, and 250 S by W of Paris.

ANGOUMOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Poitou, on the E by Limosin and Marche, on the S by Perigord, and on the W by Saintonge. It is now included in the department of Charente.

ANGORA, a city of Natolia, in the territory of Amasia, computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and remarkable for some remains of antiquity. The castle has a triple inclosure, and the walls are of white marble and stone, resembling porphyry. Here are bred the finest goats in the world; and the hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which is worked into the finest stuffs, particularly camlets. Near

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this city Pompey gained a great victory over Mithridates, and Tamerlane defeated Bajazet. It is 212 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

ANGRA, a seaport, capital of Terceira, one of the Azores, with a bishop's see. Lon. 27 7 W, lat. 38 39 N.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Pignerol.

ANGUILLA, or **SNAKE ISLAND**, a long and narrow tract, winding in the manner of a snake, whence it received its name. It is the most northerly of the English Leeward islands, in the W Indies, 60 miles NW of St. Christopher. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 18 15 N.

ANGUILLARA, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles NW of Rome.

ANGUSSHIRE, a county of Scotland (sometimes called **FORFAR**, from the name of the county-town) bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, on the NE by Kincardineshire, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the frith of Tay, and on the W by Perthshire. Its length and breadth are about 35 miles. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pastures.

ANHALT, a fertile principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 42 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the S by Mansfeld, on the W by Halberstadt, on the E by Saxony, and on the N by Magdeburg.

ANHALT, an island of Denmark, lying in the Categate, eight miles from the coast of Judland, and 10 from Zealand.

ANIAN, a country lying on the E coast of Africa, near the Red Sea, lying between 40 and 50° E lon. and between the equator and 10° N latitude.

ANJENGO, a town and factory on the coast of Malabar, belonging to the E India company. Lon. 76 1 E, lat. 7 0 N.

ANJOU, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, on the W by Bretagne, on the S by Poitou, and on the E by Touraine. It for-

merly belonged to the sovereigns of England. It now forms, with the late provinces of Maine and Touraine, the four departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine, and Sarthe.

ANKAM, a rivulet of Lincolnshire, noted for its fine eels. It empties itself into the Humber, and has been made navigable for sloops as far as Glandfordbridge.

ANNA, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the Euphrates, 130 miles W of Bagdad.

ANNAMOOKA, one of the Friendly Islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by captain Cook in 1774 and 1777. It is well cultivated in many places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains; many of them extensive, and inclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives. Lon. 187° E, lat. 20° S.

ANNAN, a borough of Annandale, on the river Annan, three miles N of Solway Frith, and 60 S of Edinburgh.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, which flowing through Annandale, empties itself into Solway Frith.

ANNANDALE, a district of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland. The mountains in the N part of this district, named the Moffat Hills, are the highest in the S of Scotland. From these descend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

ANNANO, a fort in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 miles S of Casal.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, in N America, situated at the mouth of the Severn. Although a place of little note in the commercial world, it is one of the wealthiest towns of its size in America. The stadthouse is the noblest building of the kind in America. Annapolis is 30 miles S of Baltimore.

ANNAPOLIS, a fortified town of Nova Scotia. It is on the E side of the Bay of Fundy, and has one of the fi-

nest harbours in the world. Lon. 64° 5' W, lat. 44° 52' N.

ANNECY, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Genevois, seated on the river Siers, and on a lake of the same name, about ten miles long, and four broad. It is 22 miles NE of Chamberry.

ANNOBONA, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called, because it was discovered on New-year's day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. The governor is a Portuguese. Lon. 5° 10' E, lat. 1° 50' S.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the confluence of the rivers Cances and Deumes, 12 miles SW of Vienne. Very fine paper is manufactured here; and it was in this place that the two brothers Montgolfier, papermakers, discovered, in 1782, the use of rarefied air in floating balloons, by a fireplace suspended under them.

ANO-CAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri, in the bay of Naples.

ANSLOE. See CHRISTIANIA.

ANSPACH, a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, capital of the margravate of Anspach. The present prince lately abdicated his dominions, in consideration of a stipulated revenue, in favour of the king of Prussia, and having married Elisabeth dowager lady Craven, in 1791, has since settled in England. The palace at Anspach has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles SW of Nuremburg.

ANSTRUTHER, a borough, on the SE coast of Fifeshire, 25 miles NE of Edinburgh.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle: the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by many brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountains, and five miles from the town, a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles N of Malaga.

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ANTEQUIERA, a town of N America in New Spain, in the province of Guaxagua, 75 miles SE of Guaxagua.

ANTIBES, a seaport of France, in the department of Var, with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it stands on the Mediterranean, nine miles W of Nice.

ANTICOSTE, a barren island of N America, in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 64 16 W, lat. from 49 to 52 N.

ANTIGUA, one of the English Leeward islands in the W Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth. The inhabitants are in great want of water, and are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns, and to fetch it from other islands. The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually makes 16,000 hogheads. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored in 1783. The capital is St. John's. It is 60 miles E of St. Christopher's. Lon. 62 5 W, lat. 17 5 N.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee islands, discovered by Columbus, in 1492. See **INDIES**, WEST.

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in St. Peter's Patrimony, near which is a harbour, lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCA, or **ANTIOCH**, an island near Sardinia, taken by the French, in 1793, but evacuated soon after.

ANTIOCH, now **ANTHAXIA**, an ancient and celebrated, but now decayed town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital. Magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Assi, 15 miles E of the Mediterranean, and 40 SW of Aleppo.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, with a bishop's see, opposite the island of Cyprus.

ANTIPAROS, the ancient Olearos, an island of the Archipelago, two miles W of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet, in some parts, is well cultivated. It has a

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grotto, which is one of the greatest curiosities in nature. It appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad: the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a vast variety of figures, of a white transparent crystalline substance, very naturally resembling vegetables, marble pillars, and a superb marble pyramid. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

ANTIVARI, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, 10 miles N of Dalcigno. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 42 19 N.

ANTOINE, St. a town of France, in the department of Ilere. Here was lately a monastery, the church of which is magnificent. It is five miles NE of St. Marcellin.

ANTONIO, St. one of the Cape de Verd islands, full of high mountains, whence proceed streams, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25 0 W, lat. 17 0 N.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E by St. George's Channel, on the W by Londonderry, on the N by the ocean, and on the SE by Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; contains 56 parishes; and sends 10 members to parliament.

ANTRIM, the capital of the county of Antrim, at the N end of the lake Lough Neagh. It is a poor place, but sends two members to parliament, and is 13 miles W of Carrickfergus.

ANTRUM, a mountain of the Swiss Alps, in the Vallais, by which there is a passage from the Vallais into the valley of Antrona in the Milanese.

ANTWERP, a large city of Brabant, capital of the marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see. About 200 years ago it was the greatest place for trade in Europe; but the civil wars diminished that commerce, which was annihilated in 1648, when, by the treaty of Munster between Spain and the United Provinces, the navigation of the Scheld was shut. See **SCHELD**. The river is commodious, being 22 feet deep, and 400 yards wide; so that large vessels may

come up to the quay. The cathedral is a fine structure, and contains an assemblage of paintings by the greatest masters of the Flemish school, particularly Rubens and Quintin Matsys. There are many fine paintings in the other churches, and in private collections. The Exchange, once so thronged, and from which Sir Thomas Gresham took the model of that for London, is now the abode of solitude and silence; and serves no other purpose than the accommodation of an academy for painting, sculpture, architecture, and the mathematics. The townhouse, in the great market-place, is a noble structure. Here is still seen a house, built in 1568, for the accommodation of the merchants of the Hanse Towns; and hence they went to the Exchange, in procession, preceded by a band of music. In the principal street, is a crucifix of bronze, 33 feet high, on a marble pedestal. This was made from a demolished statue of the cruel duke of Alva, which he himself had set up in the citadel. The citadel is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses of the Low Countries. Antwerp was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, after a long and memorable siege. It has been taken more easily since, by the French in 1700, by the allies in 1706, by the French in 1746 and 1792, by the Austrians in 1793, and by the French again in 1794. It is 22 miles N of Brussels. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 13 N.

ANZERMA, a town and province of Popayan, in S America, where there are mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 4 53 N.

AORNUS. See BJORKE.

AOSTA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a duchy of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is remarkable for several monuments of the Romans. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the Doria, 50 miles NW of Turin.

AOSTA, a duchy of Piedmont, a very fertile valley, 30 miles in length.

APAMEA, now called AFAMEA, a town of Syria, on the river Asi, 35 miles S of Antioch.

APANOMIA, a town of the island of Santorini. It has a spacious harbour, which is so deep, that ships cannot anchor there. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 36 18 N.

APEX, one of the New Hebrides, near Malicollo, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 32 E, lat. 16 46 S.

APENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the Baltic, 27 miles N of Sleswick.

APHIOM KARAHISSART, a town of Natolia, called Aphiom, because it produces a great deal of opium, called aphium by the Turks. Lon. 31 48 E, lat 38 35 N.

APPALACHIAN. See ALLEGANY.

APPALACHIKOLA, a river of N America, formed by the junction of the Chatahouchee and Flint, which rise in the Appalachian Mountains, and running nearly parallel in a southerly direction, flow united into the gulf of Mexico.

APPENNINES, a chain of mountains which divide Italy through its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which water Italy.

APPENZEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, which is divided into twelve communities; six are Roman Catholics, and six are Protestants. It is 40 miles E of Zurich.

APPLEBY, the county-town of Westmorland, with a good corn market on Monday. It has gone greatly to decay, being only one broad street of mean houses. At the upper part is the castle; at the lower end is the church; and here is also a townhouse. The town is almost encircled by the river Eden: it sends two members to parliament; and is 10 miles SE of Penrith, and 266 NNW of London.

APT, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Its commerce consists in prunes, coarse serges, and wax chandlery. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is seated on the Calaron, 20 miles N of Aix.

APULIA, the E side of the kingdom of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. It is divided into three provinces, whose modern names are Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto.

APURIMA, or **APORAMIA**, a rapid river of S America, in Peru.

AQUA-NEGRA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chiese, 12 miles W of Mantua.

AQUILA, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, and a castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 persons were killed. It is seated on the river Pescara, 52 miles NE of Rome.

AQUILEIA, a decayed trading town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It has a patriarch, who resides at Udina. It is seated near the gulf of Venice, 57 miles NE of Venice.

AQUINO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is a bishop's see, but was ruined by the emperor Conrad, and consists only of about 35 houses. It was the birthplace of Juvenal, and is 30 miles NW of Capua.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez; on the NE by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbekar; on the E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; and on the S by the Indian Ocean. It lies between 35 and 60° E lon. and 12 and 30° N lat. extending 1430 miles in length and 1200 in breadth. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and, toward the N is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, a barren sand; but there are great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix is so called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the rest. The

Arabs in the desert remove from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this desert from Bussarah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum arabic, and coffee, of which latter they export prodigious quantities.

ARACAN, or **RECCAN**, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by Roshan, on the E by Burnah, on the S by the coast of Ava, and on the W by the gulf of Bengal. It is a fertile, but not populous country, governed by 12 princes, subject to the chief king; who resides in his capital. They have only two seasons; the rainy season, which continues from April to October, and the fair season, which includes all the rest of the year, and is called the summer. The inhabitants are idolaters, and the women tolerably fair; but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on account of the ravages made by these animals.

ARAL, a lake of Asia, 200 miles E of the Caspian Sea. It is 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. It lies between 58 and 62° of E lon. and between 42 and 47° of N lat.

ARANDE-DE-DOUERO, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, on the Douero, 42 miles E of Valladolid.

ARANJUEZ, a palace of the king of Spain's, in New Castile, on the Tajo, 25 miles S of Madrid.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, said to be the same mentioned in Genesis viii. 4.

ARASSI, a maritime town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles SW of Albengua.

ARAVA, a fortress of Upper Hungary, on a river of the same name, 72 miles NW of Cassovia.

ARAUO, a fortress and town of Chili, in S America, situate in a

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fine valley, on a river of the same name. The natives drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire-arms. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 37 30 S.

ARAU, or **AARAU**, a handsome and flourishing manufacturing town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the river Aar, from which it derives its name. A treaty between the protestant and catholic cantons was concluded here in 1712. It is 27 miles W of Zurich.

ARAXES, or **ARAS**, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, and running SE across Armenia, falls into the river Kur.

ARBE, an episcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is five miles distant.

ARBELA, a town of Asia, in Kurdistan, where Alexander fought the last battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles SE of Mosul. Lon. 42 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

ARBERG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on an island formed by two branches of the Aar. It is 10 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 47 0 N.

ARBOIS, a populous town of France, in the department of Jura, famous for its white wines. It is 22 miles SW of Besançon.

ARBON, an ancient town in Switzerland, on the lake of Constance, in that part of Thurgau over which the bishop of Constance has the jurisdiction, and the Swiss cantons the sovereignty. The majority of the inhabitants are protestants. It is 12 miles SE of Constance. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 30 N.

ARBROATH. See **ABERBROTHERWICK**.

ARBURG, or **AARBURG**, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the Aar, with a citadel built on a rock, 12 miles E of Soleure.

ARBURY, a village one mile N of Cambridge. Here are the remains of a camp, and many coins have been found.

ARCADIA, a town of the Morea,

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near the gulf of the same name, 23 miles N of Navarino.

ARCEUX, a village of France, three miles S of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, built in 1624. Its water is distributed into the different parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It was the only seaport of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. In 1793, a dreadful fire destroyed great part of the city and suburbs: they are now rebuilding with neatness and even elegance. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, and 400 NE of Petersburg. Lon. 39 0 E, lat. 64 34 N.

ARCHIPELAGO, a considerable part of the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N, Natolia on the E, Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W, and the isle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing the islands of Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Sciros, Metelen, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos, Cerigo, Santorini, Andros, Tina, Naxia, Milo, Delos, Argentiera, &c.

ARCHIPELAGO, **NORTHERN**, four groups of islands, between Kamtschatka and America. The first, called Salignan, contains five islands; the second, called Khao, includes eight islands; and both these groups together are styled the Aleutian Islands. The third is called the Andreanoffski Ostrova, and comprises 16 islands. The fourth is the Lyssie Ostrova, or the Fox Islands, 16 in number. See **FOX ISLANDS**.

ARCIS SUR-AUBE, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N of Troyes.

ARCO, a town and castle in the Trentin, taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the river Sarca, 15 miles SW of Trent.

ARCOS, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the Guadaleto, 28 miles NE of Cadiz.

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ARCOT, a large city, capital of the Carnatic, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is 73 miles W by S of Madras.

ARDEBIL, an ancient town in Persia, the residence and burial-place of many kings; particularly of Shiek Sefsi, the author of the Persian Sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E of Tauris.

ARDECHE, a department of France, part of the late province of Dauphiny. It takes its name from a river.

ARDENBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles NE of Bruges.

ARDENNES, a department of France, part of the late province of Champagne, so named from a famous forest, lying on the Meuse, extending, in Cesar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it lies between Thionville and Liege.

ARDRAH, a kingdom of Africa, in Guinea. It lies at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas, and has a town called Ardrah. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

ARDRES, a town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais. Here was an interview between Francis I of France, and Henry VIII of England, in 1520, where the two kings displayed their magnificence with such emulation, that the place of interview was named the Field of the Cloth of Gold. It is eight miles S of Calais.

AREBO, a town on the Slave coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the Formoso. The English had once a factory here, as the Dutch have still. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

ARELKEA, a seaport of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaquem.

AREMBERG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, 22 miles S of Cologne.

ARENSBERG, a town of Westphalia, on a hill, in the county of the same name, by the river Roer, 50 miles NE of Cologne.

ARENSBURG, an episcopal and seaport town of the Russian government of Riga, in the Isle of Oesel. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 58 15 N.

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ARENSHARD, a tract, in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart, built by the Danish king Gotric, in the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country, about nine miles in length.

ARENSWALDE, a town of the new marche of Brandenburg, on the lake Slavin. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 53 13 N.

AREQUIPA, an episcopal town of S America, in Peru, seated on a river, 290 miles S by E of Lima. Near it is a volcano.

AREZZO, an ancient episcopal town of Tuscany. Guy Aretin, a Benedictine monk, inventor of the musical notes, *ut, re, mi, &c.* was born here. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles W of Citta di Castello.

ARGAU, or **AARGAU**, a small, well-watered province of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

ARGENCES, a town of France, on the river Meauce, in the department of Calvados, 10 miles E of Caen.

ARGENTAN, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on the Orne, 12 miles NW of Serz, and 110 W of Paris.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of the Isle of France, on the Seine, five miles NW of Paris. In the environs are quarries of the plaster of Paris.

ARGENTIERA, a barren island of the Archipelago, so called from the silver mines in it. There is but one village in the island. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ARGENTIERE, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, five miles SW of Aubenas.

ARGENTON, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 37 miles SW of Bourges. It is divided into two parts by the Cruese.

ARGOS, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, 25 miles S of Corinth.

ARGOSTOL, a seaport of the Isle of Cefalonia, opposite Albania.

ARGUIN, an island of Africa, on the W coast of Negroland, with a fort of the same name. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese in

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1638: afterward the French took it from the Dutch. It is 30 miles SE of Cape Blanco.

ARGUN, a river of Asia, which divides the Russian from the Chinese empire.

ARGUN, a town of Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. 103 56 E, lat. 42 30 N.

ARGYLSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness-shire, on the E by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S and W by the Atlantic, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is not quite 100 miles long from the Mull of Cantyre to its NE extremity: its breadth is 30 miles where greatest, and, in some parts, only one or two. To the NW is a peninsula, detached from the rest of the county. It contains the districts of Ardnamurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgowar. The peninsulas of Cantyre and Cowall are likewise very large.

ARHUSEN, a seaport of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a bishop's see, seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Guda, 25 miles S of Wiburg.

ARIANO, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see, in Principato Ulteriore, 15 miles E of Benevento.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the Po, 22 miles NE of Ferrara.

ARICA, a seaport of Peru, 550 miles SE of Lima. Here the treasure, brought from Potosi, is shipped. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 18 27 S.

ARIFO, a town on the W coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the Sarunda. It belongs to the Dutch; and to the E of it is a pearl fishery. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

ARKLOW, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S of Wicklow.

ARLES, a large and ancient, but not populous city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, lately an archiepiscopal see. Here are many antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the

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most remarkable. It is seated on the Rhone, 12 miles SE of Nismes.

ARLESHEM, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Austrian Netherlands, now dismantled. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles NW of Luxemburg.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by Down, on the W by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N by Lough Neagh, and on the S by Louth. It contains 49 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

ARMAGH, once a considerable town, now a small village, but the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. It is 45 miles SE of Londonderry.

ARMAGNAC, a late province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, now part of the department of Gers.

ARMENIA, a large country, bounded on the W by the Euphrates, on the S by Diarbekar and Kurdistan, on the E by Schirvan, and on the N by Georgia. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and are Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop. Polygamy is not allowed in this country; but they have more inhabitants than any other province in the Turkish empire.

ARMENTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the Lis, eight miles NW of Lille.

ARMIERS, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the Sambre, 20 miles S of Mons.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Velo, 30 miles SE of Larissa.

ARMUYDEN, an inconsiderable seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Walcheren. The salt-works are its chief resource. It is three miles E of Middleburg.

ARNA, a seaport of Andros; an island of the Archipelago.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France,

ARR

in the department of Côte d'Or, 25 miles NW of Beaune.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany in Brandenburg, on the Elbe, three miles from Werben.

ARNEDO, a seaport of Peru, 25 miles N of Lima.

ARNHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, capital of Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Nimeguen.

ARNO, a river in Tuscany, which rises in the Appennines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the Mediterranean.

ARNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, eight miles from Kreuzenach.

ARNSTADT, a town of Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles SW of Erfurt.

ARONA, a town of the duchy of Milan, with a ruined castle, on the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW of Milan.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caro, five miles SE of Portalegre.

AROO, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Kiof, seated on the Occa, 200 miles S of Moscow.

ARPNAS, a cataract of the river Arve, near Salenche, in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1,100 feet, rushing, with great noise and violence, from a prodigious impending rock.

ARPINO, a town of the Terra-di-Lavoro, in Naples, eight miles N of Aquino.

ARQUA, a town of Italy, in the Paduano, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch. It is 10 miles S of Padua.

ARQUES, a town of France, on a river of the same name, in the department of Lower Seine. It is famous for the victory gained here by Henry IV, in 1589. It has an ancient castle, and is four miles SE of Dieppe.

ARRAGON, a fertile province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the W by Navarre and the Two Castiles, on the S by Valencia, and on the E by Valencia and Catalonia. Saragossa is the capital.

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ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, to the SW of the Isle of Bute, 23 miles long and twelve broad. The seacoast is fertile; the climate is severe but healthful; and invalids annually resort hither to drink the whey of goats' milk. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, which often afford shelter to smugglers. They were once the retreats of ancient heroes. Tradition preserves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Broke took refuge in this island, during the time of his greatest distress.

ARRAS, a large and ancient town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, lately an episcopal see. It is divided into two towns, one named the *city*, which is the most ancient; and the other the *town*, which is modern, and seated on the river Scarpe, 12 miles SW of Douay.

ARRIÈGE, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix. It is so named from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and passing by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne, near Toulouse. Gold dust is found among its sands.

ARROE, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between the islands of Funen and Alsen.

ARROJO-DE-ST. SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, eight miles S of Merida.

ARTA, an ancient seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the river Asdhas, 70 miles NNW of Lepanto.

ARTOIS, a late province of the French Netherlands, now included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

ARUBA, an island, near Terra Firma, in S America, subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67 35 W, lat. 12 30 N.

ARVE, a rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and watering Salenche, Cluse, and Bonneville, joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has many cataracts. See **ARPNAS**.

ARUN, a river of Suffex, that falls into the English Channel, below Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

ARUNDEL, a borough in Suffex

ASC

with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the side of a Mill, on the Arun, which is here navigable for barges only. The castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the hill. Arundel is governed by a mayor and burgesses, and is eight miles E of Chichester, and 68 SSW of London.

ARWANGEN, a castle and village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated between Wangen and Arburg, on the river Aar, over which it has a covered bridge.

ARZILLA, an ancient seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, once in possession of the Portuguese, who abandoned it. It is 50 miles SSW of Tangier.

ARZNA, a river of Russian Lapland, into a bay of which, in 1553, two English ships (which had penetrated as high as the 72° N lat. to Spitzbergen) were forced by stress of weather; and their crews were frozen to death.

ASAPH, ST. a small city of Flintshire, at the confluence of the Elwy and the Clwyd. It is of note only for its cathedral, but has a market on Saturday. It is 24 miles W of Chester, and 209 NW of London.

ASCENSION, a barren uninhabited island, in the Atlantic Ocean, 600 miles NNW of St Helena. It has a safe harbour, at which the East India ships often touch, to procure turtles. Lon. 14 18. W, lat. 7 40 S.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, subject to the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here, 40 miles E of Mentz.

ASCOLI, a large and populous town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Fronto, 80 miles NE of Rome.

ASCOLI DI SATTIANO, an episcopal city of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on a mountain, 70 miles E of Naples.

ASCOT HEATH, a famous race-ground, four miles from Windsor, in the road from the Great Park to Reading.

ASI

ASER, or ASERGUR, a strong fortress of Candeth, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 20 miles NE of Burhanpour.

ASHBORN, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles NE of Uttoxeter, and 139 NNW of London.

ASHBURTON, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn, and on Saturday for provisions. It is one of the four stannary towns; and is seated among the hills (which are remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 miles SW of Exeter, and 192 W by S of London.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle, some ruins of which are standing, and it has a free-school. A canal from this town is now making, which is to communicate with the Coventry Canal. Ashby is 13 miles S of Derby, and 115 NNW of London.

ASHDEN, a village of Essex, three miles NE of Saffron Walden. Here are several pyramidal rising grounds, said to have been made in memory of a battle fought here between Canute and Edmund Ironside.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, 24 miles SE of Maidston, and 57 SE by E of London.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, a village of Lancashire, seven miles E of Manchester. It has a manufactory of cotton, and an iron foundry, both very considerable.

ASHWELL, a village of Hertfordshire, where are the remains of a Roman camp, four miles N of Baldock.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world, situate between 25 and 180° E lon. and between the equator and 80° N lat. It extend 4,740 miles from the Dardanelles on the W to the E shore of Tartary; and 4,380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla. It is bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean; on the W by the Red

A MAP
 of
ASIA,
 from the best
 AUTHORITIES.
 1796.



Engraved by B. Baker, for Brooker's Gazetteer abridged.

Sea (which divides it from Africa) and by the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Don, and the Oby, which divide it from Europe: on the E it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean; and on the S by the Indian Ocean. The principal countries in this continent, are Siberia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, Siam, Burmah, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Natolia, Diarbeck, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Curdistan, &c.

ASINARA, a small island on the NW coast of Sardinia, 17 miles from Saffari.

ASKEYTON, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon, 15 miles SW of Limerick.

ASKRIC, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, six miles S by E of York, and 243 N of London.

ASOLA, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, 20 miles SE of Brescia.

ASOLO, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, on a mountain, 17 miles NW of Treviso.

ASOPH, or **ZABAK**, a sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, to the N of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. It extends 390 miles from SW to NE. It was worshipped as a deity by the Massagetæ, a people of Scythia. Lon. from 35 to 42 E, lat. from 45 to 47 N.

ASOPH, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenski. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774.

ASOPH, the late capital of a district of the same name, in Asia, between the rivers Don and Cuban. It is seated near the mouth of the Don, to the E of the sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Russians. It is no longer of the importance it was in the reign of Peter the Great; the branch of the Don, upon which it stands, being choked with sand. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 47 18 N.

ASPEROSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a bishop's see, on the

coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles SE of Nicopoli.

ASSAM, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, on the N by Thibet, and on the SE and S by Meckley. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The mountains are inhabited by a tribe called Nanaes, an evil-disposed race, who go naked, and eat dogs, cats, mice, locusts, and any thing they can find. The other inhabitants of Assam are base and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all flesh except human, and even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprising, savage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but they are sometimes brought there from other countries. Asses they are fond of, but are so much afraid of a horse, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. Assam lies between 92 and 96 E lon. and 25 and 28 N lat.

ASSANCAEE, a town of Armenia, on the river Ares, 22 miles E of Erzerum. Here are hot baths much frequented.

ASSANCHY, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the Tigris, 40 miles SE of Diarbekar.

ASSENS, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Funen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles SW of Odensee.

ASSISTO, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the side of a high mountain, with a cathedral, composed of three churches, one above another. It is 70 miles N of Rome.

ASSOS, a seaport of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, mentioned in Acts xx. 13. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 39 32 N.

ASSUMPTION, a populous episcopal city, capital of Paraguay, in S America, on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57 40 W, lat. 26 0 S.

ASSYNT, a district in the W part of Sutherlandshire, which exhibits an assemblage of shattered mountains,

ATH

heaped, as it were, upon each other; and seemingly convulsed in a tremendous manner. Toward the rugged peninsula of Assynt Point, are several vast conic hills.

ASTABAT, a town of Armenia, 12 miles S of Nakhivan.

ASTI, an ancient episcopal town of Montserrat, in Italy. It was taken by the French in 1745; but the king of Sardinia retook it in 1746. It is seated on the Tarano, 22 miles E of Turin.

ASTORGA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, 25 miles SW of Leon.

ASTRABAD, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, on the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N of Isphahan.

ASTRACAN, a large and populous episcopal city of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name. It is supposed to have been, in early times, the general staple for the products of Persia, India, and Arabia. It has a good harbour, being seated on an island formed by the Volga, 50 miles NW of the Caspian Sea.

ASTURIAS, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; bounded on the E by Biscay, on the S by Old Castile and Leon; on the W by Galicia, and on the N by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, *Asturia d'Oviedo*, and *Asturia de Santillana*. This province is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermillion, and belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain, who is styled prince of Asturias.

ATACAMA, a harbour of S America, in Peru. Lon. 86 20 W, lat. 6 22 S.

ATALAUA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a fort, five miles S of Tomar.

ATENA, a town of Naples, near the river Negro, 22 miles N of Policastro.

ATH, a small town in Austrian Hainault. It has been often taken and

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retaken; and is seated on the Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons.

ATHELNEY, an island of Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred.

ATHENS, now called **SETINES**, a once celebrated city, the capital of ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians; and it has now not more than 10,000 inhabitants, of whom three fourths are Christians of the Greek church; the remainder Turks. It is the see of an archbishop; and is defended by a citadel on the summit of a lofty rock. There are many magnificent ruins, which testify its former grandeur. It is situated in the gulf of Engia, 320 miles S by W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 37 E, lat. 38 5 N.

ATHERSTON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Anker, 10 miles N of Coventry, and 104 NW of London.

ATHLONE, a town of Ireland, in the county of West Meath, seated on the Shannon, 60 miles W of Dublin.

ATHOL, a district of Perthshire, a mountainous country, containing some fine lakes.

ATHOS, or **MONTE-SANTO**, a high mountain of Macedonia, in a peninsula to the S of the gulf of Contessa. It is inhabited by a great number of Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries upon it. Here they cultivate the olive and the vine, and are carpenters, masons, &c. leading an austere life, and living to a great age. It is 70 miles E of Salonichi.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seated on the Barrow, 12 miles S of Kildare.

ATLAS, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid.

ATGOI, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by capt. Cook in 1778. It is ten leagues in length, and its inhabitants are supposed to amount to 30,000. The natives are

cannibals: at least, capt. Cook thought that he had sufficient proof of their eating the flesh of their enemies.

ATRI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, on a craggy mountain, 10 miles SE of Teramo.

ATTLEBURY, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles NE of Thetford, and 93 of London.

ATTOCK, a city and fortress of Hindoostan Proper, on the Indus, 180 miles NW of Lahore.

ATTOCK, a river, which rises in the Tartarian Mountains, N of Hindoostan, and passing by Cabul, flows into the Indus, above Attock.

AVA, a large river of Thibet, which crosses the kingdoms of Burmah and Pegu, and falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths.

AVA, a large city in Asia, capital of the kingdom of Burmah, and seated on the river Ava, 1150 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 21 0 N.

AVA, a country of Asia, on the bay of Bengal, extending from the S extremity of Aracan to Cape Negraias, and divided from Pegu on the E by the river Ava. The kingdom of Burmah has been erroneously called Ava, from its capital so named.

AVALON, an ancient trading town of France, in the department of Yonne, 20 miles SE of Auxerre.

AUBE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which passing by Bar-sur-Aube and Arcis, falls into the Seine near Nogent.

AUBENAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche. It has manufactories of cloths of Spanish wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beside corn and wine, its district produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, &c. The mulberry-tree succeeds well here. They wind the silk by a machine, consisting of three wheels, turned by a canal brought from the Ardeche: these wheels move 36000s, each consisting of six double rows of spindles in the length of 15 feet. Aubenas is seated on the Arde-

che, at the foot of the Cevennes, near the mineral waters of Valz, and 15 miles NW of Viviers.

AUBIGNY, a small town of France, in the department of Chery, with a castle seated on the river Nerre. In 1442, Charles VII granted the estate of Aubigny to John Stuart, constable of Scotland, in recompence for his services, to hold to him and his heirs male, in direct line, with remainder to the crown, on failure of such issue. The reversionary clause taking effect in the 16th century, Lewis XIV made this estate a duchy, with a peerage annexed to it, and granted it to Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, natural son of Charles II, from whom it descended to the present duke.

AUBIN, a town of the island of Jersey, with a good harbour and a fort.

AUBIN-DU-CORMIER, a town of France in the department of Isle and Vilaine, famous for a battle between viscount Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterward Lewis XII, in 1488, when the latter was made prisoner. It is 10 miles E of Rennes.

AUBONNE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the same name, 10 miles W of Lausanne.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday, on a branch of the Kennet, eight miles NE of Marlborough, and 81 W of London.

AUBUSSON, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles NE of Limoges.

AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adels, seated on a mountain. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 9 10 N.

AUCH, the episcopal city of the department of Gers, in France, lately an archiepiscopal see. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. The inhabitants are computed to be 8000. They have manufactories of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. Auch is 37 miles W of Toulouse.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP'S, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market

on Thursday, eight miles S by W of Durham, and 251 NNW of London.

AUDE, a department of France, part of the late province of Languedoc. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quillan and Limoux, falls into the Mediterranean, below Narbonne.

AVEIRO, a town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga: it has a good harbour, 30 miles S of Oporto.

AVIGNON, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue. It is named from a river, which flowing by Rhodéz and Villefranche, falls into the Garonne, below Montauban.

AVELLINO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 25 miles E of Naples.

AVENCHZ, a decayed town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Switzerland. It is 15 miles W of Bern.

AVERNO, a lake of Naples in Terra di Lavoro, two miles long and one broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad, that birds dropt dead when flying over it, and hence they called it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it.

AVERSA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, eight miles N of Naples.

AVES, or the Islands of Birds, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them. They are 70 miles E by S of Curacao, and 100 N of the coast of Terra Firma.

AVESNES, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the Hesper, 25 miles E of Cambray, and 100 NE of Paris.

AUFNAY, a pleasant little island in the lake of Zurich, below Rapperschwyl. It belongs to the convent of our Lady of the Hermits.

AUGSBURG, a large and ancient city of Suabia, a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town-council and the representatives of the burghers, who

are half protestants and half papists. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to Charles V, in 1550, hence called the confession of Augsburg. The bishop is one of the princes of the empire, but has no share in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but abandoned after the battle of Blenheim. It is seated between the river Wertach and Lech, 30 miles NW of Munich.

AUGST, a village of Switzerland, three miles SE of Basle, at the place where the little river Ergetz falls into the Rhone. It was a flourishing Roman colony, and contains a great number of antiquities.

AUGUSTA, the capital of Georgia, in N America, situate on the river Savannah, 117 miles NW of the town of Savannah. Lon. 82° 0' W, lat. 33° 30' N.

AUGUSTE, or **AUSTA**, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, subject to Venice. Lon. 17° 0' E, lat. 42° 55' N.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a town of N America, capital of E Florida. It was ceded to the English in 1763, but restored to the Spaniards in 1783. Lon. 81° 10' W, lat. 30° 10' N.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of S America, in Brasil, 300 miles NE of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 35° 40' W, lat. 8° 30' S.

AUGUSTOW, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narieu, 44 miles N of Bielsk.

AUGUSTUS, FORT, a small fortress of Invernesshire, at the head of Loch Ness.

AVIGLIANO, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin.

AVIGNON, a large city of France, capital of a territory of the same name, which depended lately on the pope, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the residence of the popes, and is seated on the Rhone, 20 miles E of Nîmes.

AVILA, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a university, and a manufactory of fine cloth; and is 40 miles NW of Madrid.

AVILES, a town of Spain, in Asturias d'Oviedo, on the bay of Biscay, 25 miles N of Oviedo.

AVIS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 65 miles E of Lisbon.

AULCESTER, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was a Roman station, as appears from the coins, bricks, &c. often dug up in and near it, and from the Roman Ikenild-street, passing through it. It is seven miles W of Stratford-upon-Avon, and 102 NW of London.

AULERS, a town of France, in the department of Var. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 43. 40 N.

AUNIS, lately a territory of France, in Poitou, now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.

AVON, a river which rises in Wilts, coasts the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English Channel, at Christchurch Bay.

AVON, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and running by Warwick and Evesham, falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury.

AVON, **LOWER**, a river that rises in Wiltshire, and running W to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn.

AURACH, a fortified town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg; seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ermitz, 15 miles E of Tübingen.

AVRANCHES, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Channel, seated on a mountain, at the foot of which flows the river-Sée, one mile and a half from the English Channel, and 30 E of St. Malo.

AURAY, a seaport of France, in the department, and on the gulf of Morbihan, eight miles W of Vannes.

AURIEN, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a castle, 12 miles NE of Emden.

AURILEAC, a populous trading town of France, on the river Jordanne,

in the department of Cantal. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles SW of St. Flour, and 250 S of Paris.

AURORA ISLAND, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. It is 36 miles long and 13 broad. Lon. 168 24 E, lat 15 8 S.

AURUNGABAD, a considerable city of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It owes its rise, from a small town, to the capital of Dowlatabad, to the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. It is 260 miles NE of Bombay.

AUSTRIA, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Swisserland; on the N by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E by Hungary; and on the S by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archduchy of Austria; the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Gorizia; the county of Tirol; and the bishoprics of Brixen and Trent.

AUSTRIA, an archduchy in the circle of the same name. The river Enns divides it into Upper and Lower. Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Linz of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air.

AUTUN, an ancient town of France, the episcopal see of the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains. It contains a great number of Roman antiquities; and they have manufactories of tapestry, carpets, and coverlets. It is 45 miles E by S of Nevers, and 162 SE of Paris.

AUVERGNE, a late province of France, 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Bourbonnois, on the E by Forez and Velay, on the W by Limosin, Quercy, and La Marche, and on the S by Rouergue and the Cevennes. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme.

AWA, **LOCH**, one of the most beautiful lakes of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 miles long, and, in some parts, above two broad. It contains

many fine little islands, tufted with trees. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, is discharged into Loch Eive.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, lately an episcopal see, and seated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Yonne. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000. It is 25 miles S of Sens.

AUXONNE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the Saône, with a castle, an arsenal, handsome barracks, a cannon foundry, and a school for the artillery. It is 17 miles E of Dijon.

AWATSKA BAY, a harbour of Kamtschatka, the safest and most extensive that has been discovered in that part of the world. Lon. 158 48 E, lat. 52 51 N.

AWLAN, an imperial town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W of Oeting.

AXBRIDGE, a corporate town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Ax, under the Mendip Hills, 10 miles NW of Wells, and 132 W of London.

AXEL, a town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles N of Ghent. It was taken by the French in 1794.

AXHOLM, an island, in the district of Lindsey, in Lincolnshire, formed by the Trent, Duh, and Idle. It is a rich tract, in which much flax is cultivated.

AXIM, a territory on the Gold coast of Guinea, containing two or three villages. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Anthony.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, on the river Ax, with a market on Saturday. Here is a manufactory of broad and narrow cloths, and a famous one for carpets. It is 18 miles E by N of Exeter, and 147 W of London.

AXUM, a village, supposed to have been once the capital of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, but, like the cities of ancient times, consists altogether of public buildings. It is 125

miles W of the Red Sea. Lon. 36 4 E, lat. 14 6 N.

AYAMONTE, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle built on a rock, at the mouth of the river Guadiana, 80 miles NW of Cadiz.

AYLESHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles N of Norwich, and 121 NNE of London.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, once fortified to curb the garrison of Berwick, from which it is six miles N.

AYR, a borough and seaport of Ayrshire, built on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of four arches. Its chief trade is in coal and grain. In the New Town are many good houses, and the ruins of a Dominican monastery. Ayr is 65 miles SW of Edinburgh.

AYRSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W, NW, and N by the frith of Clyde and Renfrewshire; on the E by the counties of Lanerk and Dumfries; and on the SE and S by the shires of Kirkcudbright and Wigton. In length it is about 50 miles; its greatest breadth is not quite 27.

AZAMOR, a seaport of Morocco, formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese, in 1513. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 32 50 N.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a group of fertile islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 32° W lon. and 37 and 40° N lat. 900 miles W of Portugal, and as many E of Newfoundland. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fyal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were discovered in 1419, and are subject to the Portuguese, who call them the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. They are subject to a governor-general, who resides at Angra, in Tercera. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores, and if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. All of them enjoy a salubrious air, but are exposed to violent earthquakes.

BABELMANDEL, a strait between Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean. Near it is a small island and a mountain of the same name. Lon. 44° 30' E, lat. 12° 40' N.

BABENHAUSEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, five miles N of Tübingen.

BABOLITZA CARETHNA, or **BABOLITZA**, a town of Selavonia, near the river Drave, between Posega and Zylgeth.

BACA, or **BAZA**, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles NE of Guadix.

BACANO, a village of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake, near a river of the same name, where the Fabii were defeated, in the 277th year of Rome.

BACASERAY, a town in the Russian province of Taurida, 70 miles S of Precop.

BACCARACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial, and famous for its wines. It is seated on the Rhine, 20 miles W of Mentz.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, which produces cloves, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125° 3' E, lat. 6° 25' S.

BADAJOS, a large town of Spain, capital of Estramadura, a bishop's see, and famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by Don John of Austria, in 1661. It is 175 miles S by W of Madrid. Lon. 6° 50' W, lat. 38° 32' N.

BADELONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Barcelona.

BADEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle, on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is seated near the Rhine, four miles S of Rastatt.

BADEN, a margravate of Suabia, bounded on the N by the palatinate and the bishopric of Spire, on the E by

the duchy of Wirtemberg, and principality of Furstemburg, on the S by the Brisgaw, and on the W by the Rhine. It is divided into Upper and the Lower.

BADEN, an ancient town of Swissland, in the county of Baden; remarkable for its baths, and the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It is seated on the Limmat, 10 miles NW of Zurich.

BADEN, a town of Austria, famous for its hot baths; seated on the river Suechat, 15 miles SW of Vienna.

BADENWEILER, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles SE of Friburg.

BADGEWORTH, a village of Gloucestershire, noted for a spring of mineral water, called Cold Pool. It is seven miles NE of Gloucester.

BADOS, a fortress of Livonia, 20 miles E of Revel.

BAEZA, a large episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 miles NE of Jaen.

BASSIN'S BAY, a bay in N. America, discovered by Mr. Bassin, an Englishman, who attempted to find out a NW passage that way to the Pacific Ocean. It extends from 70° to 80° N lat.

BATTO, a town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain. Lon. 32° 30' E, lat. 34° 46' N.

BAGDAD, a large and populous city, capital of Irak Arabia, seated on the Tigris, and inhabited by Christians, Turks, &c. It has a castle, and a considerable trade, being annually visited by the Smyrna, Aleppo, and western caravans. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century; since which it has been taken, and retaken several times by the Turks and Persians, and last of all by the Turks, in 1638. It is 250 miles N by W of Bussrah. Lon. 43° 52' E, lat. 33° 40' N.

BAGLANA, or **BUCKDANA**, a country of Hindostan, in the Deccan, It extends from the Surat river to Poonah, and is inclosed by the ridge of mountains, called the Gauri. It is bounded

on the N by Candeish, on the SW by Vissapour, and on the SE by Dowlatabad.

BAGNARA, a seaport of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. Here 3017 persons perished, by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 38 15 N.

BAGNAREA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, five miles S of Orvieto.

BAGNERES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the Adour, and much frequented, on account of its hot mineral waters. It is 10 miles SE of Tarbes.

BAGNIALAC, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, 30 miles NE of Spalatro.

BAGNOES, a town of France, in the department of Herault, eight miles SW of Pont St. Esprit.

BANANA, or **LUCAYA ISLANDS**, to the S of Carolina, between 22 and 27° N lat. and 73 and 81° W lon. They extend along the coast of Florida to Cuba, and are said to be 300 in number, some of them mere rocks, but 12 of them large and fertile. They are all uninhabited, except Providence; and are subject to the English. The cotton seed has been recently introduced into these islands from Georgia, and is well adapted to the soil and climate.

BANAR, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Altahad and Oude, on the N by Napaul, on the E by Bengal, and on the S by Orissa. It is subject to the English East India Company; and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Patna is the capital.

BANEREN ISLAND, in the gulf of Persia, once famous for its pearl fishery. Lon. 49 3 E, lat. 26 10 N.

BARUS, a town of Sweden, capital of a government of the same name, on a rock, in an island, 20 miles N. of Gottenburg.

BATA, an inconsiderable town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was famous, in the time of the ancient Romans, for its hot baths and elegant palaces, of which some ruins remain.

It is seated on the bay of Naples, 10 miles W of Naples.

BAJA. See **BAYA**.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W coast of Africa, S of the Canary Islands. Lon. 14 22 W, lat. 26 12 N.

BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, on the road from Russia to China. There are a great many seals in it, and sturgeons of a monstrous size.

BAILLEUL, a town of France, in the department of the North, nine miles SW of Ypres.

BAIN GONGA, or **BAIN RIVER**, a large river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, runs through Berar, and unites with the Godavery.

BAKEWELL, a town in Derbyshire, with a marker on Monday, seated on the Wye, 20 miles NNW of Derby, and 151 from London.

BAKU, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian Sea, 300 miles S of Astracan.

BALA, a town of Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 13 miles in length, and six in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. The Dee runs through this lake. The town is noted for a great trade in knit woolleth stockings. It is 30 miles SE of Holyhead, and 195 NW of London.

BALAGAT, a province in the Decan of Hindoostan, consisting of a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, supported in the nature of a terrace, by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts, which rises abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is so elevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas.

BALAGUA, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 76 miles NW of Barcelona.

BALARUC, a town of France, near the road from Montpellier to Toulouse; famous for its baths.

BALASORE, a seaport NW of the bay of Bengal, four miles from it by

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land, but by the rivers 20. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. It is 180 miles SW of Hoogly.

BALBASTO, an episcopal town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Vero, 42 miles NE of Saragossa.

BALBEC, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus, famous for its magnificent ruins, which have been copiously described by Messrs. Wood and Dawkins, and M. Volney. Balbec is chiefly inhabited by Christians of the Greek church, and is 37 miles N of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 34 22 N.

BALCH, a town of Usbec Tartary, 200 miles S of Bokhara.

BALDIVIA, a seaport of Chili, in S America, built by the Spanish general Baldivia, about the year 1551. It stands between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the S Sea. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 32 38 S.

BALDOCK, a town in Herts, with a market on Thursday, chiefly of note for its trade in malt. It is nine miles W of Royton, and 37 NNW of London.

BALI, an island forming the N side of the straits of Java, through which the East India ships sometimes return from China; but the passage is commonly very difficult, on account of contrary winds. This island is populous, and abounds in rice and all sorts of fruits. Lon. 115 30 E, lat. 7 30 S.

BALLAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles S of Sligo.

BALLYCONNEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles NE of Cavan.

BALLEYNAKILL, a borough of Ireland, in Queen's County, 18 miles NW of Kilkenny.

BALLYSHANNON, a large seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 110 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 54 33 N.

BALLOGISTAN, LITTLE, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bordering on the N of Mewat, and approaching within 24 miles of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. Within this century it was seized by the Balleges, or Balloches, whose coun-

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try adjoins to the W bank of the Indus, opposite Moultan. They are represented as a very savage and cruel race.

BALTIC, a large sea, between Denmark and Sweden to the W, and Germany, Poland, and Russia to the E. It contains the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga, and Dantzic. It neither ebbs nor flows, and a current always sets through the Sound into the ocean.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a headland which runs into the sea, nine miles NE of Cape Clear.

BALTIMORE, a town of Maryland, the fourth in size, and the fifth in trade, in the United States of America, seated on the Patapske, which runs into the bay of Chesapeake. The number of inhabitants is upward of 10,000. It is 45 miles NE of Annapolis.

BAMBERG, a large town of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It was formerly imperial; and has a university. It is seated at the confluence of the Main and Rednitz, 35 miles N of Nuremberg.

BAMEERG, a town of Bohemia, at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S of Glatz.

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Monday, seated near the Thames, 12 miles W of Oxford, and 70 W by N of London.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Charwell; sends one member to parliament; is noted for its cakes and cheese; and is 75 miles NW of London.

BANCA, an island, town, and strait, on the E coast of Sumatra.

BANCALIS, a seaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W of Malacca.

BANCOCK, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a fort, once in possession of the French, who were expelled in 1688. It is 40 miles S of Siam. Lon. 101 5 E, lat. 13 35 N.

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BANDA, the chief of the Banda, or Nutmeg Islands, in the Indian Ocean. They lie between 127° and 128° E lon. and 4° and 5° S lat. comprehending the isles of Lantor, Poleroon, Kofinging, Pooloway, Gonapl, Nero, &c. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows on these islands only; and they have been subject to the Dutch, ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 20 miles in length; and are subject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. $128^{\circ} 5'$ E, lat. $4^{\circ} 30'$ S.

BANDER CONGO, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Persia, 80 miles W of Gombroon.

BANDORA, the capital of Sassette, an island to the N of Bombay. Lon. $72^{\circ} 40'$ E, lat. $19^{\circ} 0'$ N.

BANFF, a seaport, the county-town of Banffshire, on the declivity of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron. The town-house is adorned with a handsome spire. Here are manufactories of thread and stockings; and the children attend the manufactory and school alternately; so that education and industry are united. In the middle of the town is Banff Castle, belonging to the Findlater family. The harbour is defended by a pier and a battery. At the foot of the hill, is Duff House, the seat of the earl of Fife, close to whose garden is a bridge, of seven arches, erected by government over the Deveron. Banff is 32 miles NW of Aberdeen. Lon. $2^{\circ} 15'$ W, lat. $57^{\circ} 35'$ N.

BANFFSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the Murray Frith, on the SE by Aberdeenshire, and on the NW by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its breadth nearly 30.

BANGALORE, a strong fortress of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is the bulwark of Mysore toward Arcot. It was taken by the English in 1791; but restored in 1792. It is 74 miles NE of Seringapatam.

BANGHR, a town of Ireland, in King's County, on the Shannon, 13 miles S of Athlone.

BANGOR, a city of Carnarvonshire,

with a market on Wednesday. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a strong castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. It is 36 miles W of St. Asaph, and 251 WNW by London.

BANGOR, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the bay of Carrickfergus, opposite to the town of that name.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo, at the mouth of which is a town where the English have a factory.

BANSTEAD, a village of Surry, noted for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which make the mutton of this spot very sweet, though small. These downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Banstead is 13 miles SSW of London.

BANTAM, a town, on the NW coast of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a castle. It is divided into two towns, by a river. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch. The produce is pepper, of which the Dutch export vast quantities. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor and wretched place. Lon. $105^{\circ} 26'$ E, lat. $6^{\circ} 20'$ S.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. Lon. $9^{\circ} 25'$ W, lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N.

BAPAUME, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles SE of Arras.

BAR, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 miles NW of Braeklaw.

BAR, or the **BARRAIS**, a late duchy of France, between Lorrain and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

BAR-DE-DUC, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the latter is watered

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by the rivulet Orney, in which are very fine trout. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles W of Toul, and 138 E of Paris.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aube, famous for its wines, and seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SW of Joinville.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 20 miles SW of Bar-sur-Aube.

BARA, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of S. Uist. It is five miles long and three broad. At low water, it almost communicates with Benbecula; on which account, both islands are sometimes called the Long Island.

BARANOA, a seaport of Cuba, 50 miles NE of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 21 0 N.

BARANCO-DE-MALAMBO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, seated on the river Madicena, 75 miles N of Cartagena.

BARANWANA, a town of Lower Hungary, taken from the Turks in 1684. It is seated on the rivulet Croso, near the Danube, 90 miles NW of Belgrade.

BARBADORS, the easternmost of the English Windward Islands, in the West Indies, 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The number of the whites is about 20,000, who have 200,000 slaves. The sugar brought hence to England is whiter and finer than that of any other island. This island has suffered much from hurricanes; particularly, from a dreadful one, Oct. 10, 1780. It is 70 miles E of St. Vincent. The capital is Bridgetown.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, between the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and Egypt, and containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It is near 2000 miles in length, and, in some places, 750 in breadth. The established religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

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BARBAS, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 16 40 W, lat. 22 15 N.

BARRE, ST. a town of New Biscay, in Mexico, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 107 5 W, lat. 26 0 N.

BARBERINO, a town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Sieva, 12 miles N of Florence.

BARBEZIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Charente. It has a mineral spring, and a manufactory of linen cloth. It is 45 miles NE of Bourdeaux.

BARBUDA, one of the English Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It is the property of the Codrington family, and is 19 miles NE of St. Christopher. Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 17 49 N.

BARCA, a country of Barbary, on the S coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren desert, inhabited by none but wandering Arabs.

BARCELONA, the capital of Catalonia, in Spain, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour on the Mediterranean. It contains 15,000 houses, and is defended by a fort, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile W of the town. It has double walls on the N and E, and the sea on the S with a mole. It is divided into the new and old town, by a wall and a ditch. It has a university, an inquisition, and several handsome structures. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough. In 1706, Philip V invested it, but was obliged to raise the siege. In 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is 250 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 26 N.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, 12 miles SE of Embrun.

BARCELORE, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar; it is a Dutch factory, 150 miles S of Goa. Lon. 74 15 E, lat. 13 15 N.

BAR

BARCELLOS, a town of Portugal, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N of Oporto.

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Lunenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles SE of Hamburg.

BARDON HILLS, high hills in the NW of Leicestershire.

BARDSEY, a small island of Carnarvonshire, at the N point of Cardigan Bay.

BARDSTOWN, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Nelson.

BARDT, a seaport of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle, near the Baltic, 12 miles W by N of Stralsund.

BAREGES, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is 32 miles S of Bagneres.

BAREITH, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Culmbach, with a famous college, 15 miles SE of Culmbach.

BARFLEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E of Cherbourg, and 175 NW of Paris.

BARI, a town of Naples, capital of Terra-di-Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, and had once a good harbour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 miles E of Trani.

BARI, or **TERRA-DI-BARI**, a province of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

BARJOLS, a town of France, in the department of Var, 19 miles from Riez.

BARKING, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Roding, near the Thames. It was celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, a gateway, and part of the walls of which are still visible. It is seven miles E of London.

BARKWAY, a town of Herts, 18 miles S by W of Cambridge, and 35 N by E of London.

BARLETTA, a town of Naples, in

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Bari, with a bishop's see, on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles WSW of Bari.

BARNARD CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It has a manufactory of stockings, and is seated on the river Tees, 30 miles SW of Durham, and 244 NNW of London.

BARNEVELT, an island of S America, to the S of Tierra del Fuego, Lon. 66 58 W, lat. 55 49 S.

BARNET, a town, partly in Middlesex and partly in Herts, with a market on Monday; situated on a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from a market granted here, by Henry II., to the monks of St. Alban's. It is a hamlet to the parish of East Barnet. Near this place was fought, in 1471, the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster; and, a little before the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads, is a column, with an inscription, to commemorate this event. Barnet is 11 miles N by W of London.

BARNET, EAST, a village near Barnet, once frequented on account of a medicinal spring.

BARNSELY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the side of a hill, and has manufactories of linen and wire. It is 174 miles N by W of London.

BARNSELY, a village of Gloucestershire, noted for large quarries of excellent freestone. It is four miles NE of Cirencester.

BARNSTAPLE, a seaport and borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Tau, 12 miles E of Barnstaple Bay in the Bristol Channel, 38 NNW of Exeter, and 191 W of London.

BAROACH, a town in the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the Nerbudda, 40 miles N of Surat.

BARRAUX, a fortress of Dauphiny, at the entrance of the valley of Gressivaudan; built by a duke of Savoy, in 1597. It was taken by the French in 1598, and is seated on the Mère, six miles S of Chamberry.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, a small

Island, in the S Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 17 E, lat. 15 42 S.

BARTHOLOMEW, St. one of the Caribbee islands, in the W Indies, 30 miles N of St. Christopher's. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 56 N.

BARTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Humber, where there is a ferry into Yorkshire. It is 35 miles N of Lincoln, and 166 N of London.

BARUTH, an ancient town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 miles NE of Seyda. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 34 10 N.

BASARTSCHICK, a trading town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

BASIL, or **BASLE**, the capital of the canton of Basle, in Switzerland, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine; the largest of which is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany; but they are joined by a handsome bridge. In the cathedral, under a marble tomb, is interred the great Erasmus. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. They have several manufactories, particularly of ribands and cottons, and carry on an extensive trade. The bishops of Basle once possessed the sovereignty over the city and canton; but, in 1501, when the canton joined the Helvetic confederacy, they fixed their residence at Porentru; still retaining the dignity of princes of the empire. The sumptuary laws are very strict at Basle; and no person is allowed to have a servant behind his carriage. Basle is the largest, and seems to have been once one of the most populous towns in Switzerland; it is capable of containing 200,000 inhabitants; but their number is scarcely more than 14,000. It is 175 miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 E by S of Paris. Lon. 7 29 E, lat. 47 35 N.

BASILICATA, a fertile province of

Naples, of which Cirenza is the capital. **BASILIPOTAMO**, the ancient Eurotes, a river of the Morea, which falls into the gulf of Calochina.

BASINGSTOKE, a corporate town of Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. A navigable canal from this town, communicating with the Thames, by the Wey, was made here in 1794. It is 35 miles E by N of Salisbury, and 47 W by S of London.

BASQUES, a late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the department of the Lower Pyrenees. The suppleness of the limbs, and the agility of the inhabitants, are proverbial.

BASS, a great insulated rock in the German Ocean, one mile from the coast of Haddingtonshire, between the towns of North Berwick and Dunbar. On the S side it is almost conic; on the other it overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the SW, and there it is with great difficulty that a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In May and June it is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese, that it is scarce possible to walk without treading on them; and the flocks of birds, in flight, are so prodigious, as to darken the air, like clouds; and their noise is such, that people close by each other, hear what is spoken with difficulty. These birds come hither to breed. The rock is one mile in circumference, and supplied with water by a spring at the top. A ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison, in 1694, surrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demolished. A cavern runs through the rock, quite dark in the centre, where, it is said, there is a deep pool of fresh water. The rock has a rabbit warren, and pasture for a few sheep. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 56 3 N.

BASSANO, a town of Vicentino, in the territory of Venice, on the river Brante. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 51 N.

BASSE, a town of France, in the

B A T

deptment of the North, well known by the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are demolished. It is 18 miles SW of Lisse.

BASSEEN, a city and fortress in the Deccan of Hindoostan, opposite the N end of Salsette. It was taken by the English in 1780, but restored to the Mahrattas in 1783. It is 27 miles N of Bombay.

BASSENTHWAITE WATER, a fine lake in Cumberland, three miles NW of Keswick. It is four miles long.

BASSETTERE, the capital of St. Christopher, a fine town, built by the French, when this part of the island was in their possession, before it was ceded to the English in 1713.

BASSETTERE, the capital of Guadeloupe, in a district of the same name, in the W part of the island. It is defended by a citadel. Lon. 61 59 W, lat. 15 59 N.

BASTIA, a seaport of Albania, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 39 40 N.

BASTIA, the capital of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the English, May 22, 1794. It is 110 miles S by E of Genoa. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 42 36 N.

BASTIMENTOS, small islands near Terra Firma, in S America, at the entrance of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour.

BASTIONNE, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, 25 miles NW of Luxemburg.

BATACOLA, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, between Onore and Barcelore. The country produces a great quantity of pepper; and the English had a factory here till 1670, when a bull-dog having killed a sacred cow, the natives massacred them all.

BATASECK, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 70 miles S of Buda.

BATAVIA, a city of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. The fort is built at a distance from the town, of stone brought from Europe. They

B A T

have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants of every country in these parts. It is the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the East Indies. All the goods brought from other parts of the Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to their places of destination. The air is very unwholesome; and this place is represented as the grave of European navigators. Its harbour is excellent, and seated on the NE part of the island. Lon. 106 51 E, lat. 6 10 S. See BETUWE.

BATH, a city of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday; famous for its hot springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine; and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, and bilious cases, &c. Bath is become, in consequence, the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. In splendour and elegance of buildings, it exceeds every town in England; they being constructed of a white stone. The principal seasons for the waters, are spring and autumn. The poor who come here to drink the waters, may be received in a magnificent hospital. Bath is seated on the Avon, which has been made navigable hence to Bristol, 12 miles ESE of Bristol, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 22 N.

BATHA, or **BACHIA**, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the Danube, 110 miles SSE of Buda.

BATSFORD, a village of Gloucestershire, through which passes the great Roman road from the north in its way to Cirencester; and there is a small entrenchment supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans. It is four miles from Campden.

BATTEL, a town in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It is famous for the victory gained by William duke of Normandy, over Harold king of Eng-

BAV

land in 1066; in memory of which he founded here a celebrated abbey. This town is noted for a manufactory of gunpowder, well known by the name of *Battel powder*, it being the finest in England. Battel is 22 miles E of Lewes, and 57 SE of London.

BATTECOLA, a fortified town, on the E coast of Ceylon, subject to the Dutch.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Meuse, 10 miles SW of Nimeguen.

BATTERSEA, a village of Surry, noted for its fine asparagus. Here was the feat of the St. Johns, where the famous lord Bolingbroke was born, and died. On the site of it, now stands a distillery, and a curious horizontal air-mill. Here sir Walter St. John founded a free-school; and here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Chelsea. Battersea is four miles WSW of London.

BATTLEFIELD, a village in Shropshire, five miles N of Shrewsbury, where the decisive victory was gained by Henry IV, over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Suabia, on the NW by Franconia, on the NE by Bohemia, and on the E and S by Austria. It contains the duchy of Bavaria Proper, the Upper Palatinate, the bishoprics of Freisingen and Passau, the duchy of Neuburg, and the archbishopric of Salzburg.

BAVARIA PROPER, Duchy of, the principal part of the circle of Bavaria, which formed one of the nine electorates of Germany, till the death of the elector Maximilian, in 1777, when he was succeeded by Charles, elector palatine of the Rhine, who, however, by the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, ceded a part of it, on the confines of Austria, to the emperor Joseph II. This duchy is 125 miles long, and 87 broad. The air is wholesome, and the country fertile. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Its capital is Munich.

BAVARIA, UPPER PALATINATE of, sometimes called *Nordgaw*, from

BAY

its situation in the north part of the circle of Bavaria, is likewise a duchy, subject to the elector Palatine. Its capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a town of France, in the department of the North. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, recovered the same year, and taken by the French in 1794. It is three miles SW of Malplaquet.

BAUGE, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, famous for the victory gained by Charles VII over the English, in 1421. It is seated on the river Coesnon, 18 miles E of Angers.

BAUGENCI, a town of France, in the department of Loire, seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Loire. It is famous for its wines, and is six miles W of Orleans.

BAUME-LES-NOYES, a town of France, in the department of Doubs. It had lately a nunnery, from which it received its appellation; and is 15 miles SW of Besançon.

BAUSE, or **BAUTKO**, a town of Courland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Muzza, 15 miles SE of Mitau.

BAWTRY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is noted for millstones and grindstones, brought by the river Idle, on which it is seated, seven miles S by E of Doncaster, and 152 N of London.

BAUTZEN, the capital of Upper Lusatia, with a citadel, on the river Spree, 30 miles E of Dresden.

BAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, on a rock, at the top of which is a castle; 10 miles E by N of Arles.

BAYA, or **BAJAL**, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 miles N of Eszék.

BAYEUX, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Aune, four miles from the English Channel, and 140 W by N of Paris.

BAYON, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on the river Moselle, 12 miles S of Nancy.

BAYONA, a seaport of Spain, in

BEA

BELICIA, on a gulf of the Atlantic, 12 miles W of Tuy.

BAYONNE, a flourishing commercial city of France, lately a bishop's see, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. Two rivers, the Nive and Adour, unite their streams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of near a mile. The citadel is one of the strongest in France. A bank of sand renders the entrance of the harbour difficult; but vessels, when they have entered, find it a safe one. The military weapon, the *bayonet*, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The ham and chocolate of Bayonne are famous. It is 25 miles SW of Dax, and 42½ S by W of Paris. Lon. 1° 30' W, lat. 43° 29' N.

BAZAS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, lately an episcopal see. It is seated on a rock, 42 miles S E of Bourdeaux.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory of Suffex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in 1690. Lon. 0° 19' E, lat. 50° 54' N.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, with a market on Thursday, 23 miles WNW of London.

BEAMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Bert, 15 miles WNW of Dorchester, and 138 W by S of London.

BEARLSTON, a borough in Devonshire, which had a market, now disused. It is 10 miles N of Plymouth.

BEARN, a late province of France, bounded on the E by Bigorre, on the S by Spanish Navarre, on the W by Soule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N by Gascony and Armagnac. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It now forms, with Basques, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. The fair, held July 22, partly in the town, and partly under tents in an adjacent valley, is one of the most fa-

mous in Europe. It is 10 miles E of Nismes.

BEAUCE, a late province of France, between the Ile of France, Blaisois, and Orléanois. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

BEAUFORT, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire. It has a castle, from which the English family of Somerset take the title of Duke. It is 15 miles E of Angers.

BEAUFORT, a town of Savoy, on the river Oron, 12 miles NE of Montier.

BEAUFORT, a town of S Carolina, on Port Royal Island. Lon. 80° 10' W, lat. 31° 40' N.

BEAUJEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, with an ancient castle, on the Ardiere, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles W of Saone.

BEAUMARIS, the county-town of Anglesey, with a market, on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the strait of Menai; was fortified with a castle by Edward I; and sends one member to parliament. It is 59 miles W by N of Chester, and 241 NW of London. Lon. 4° 15' W, lat. 53° 15' N.

BEAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of the North, between the Maese and Sambre, 10 miles E of Maubeuge.

BEAUMONT-DE-LOMAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the Gimone, five miles from the mouth of that river, and 12 SE of Lectoure.

BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 22 miles SW of Rouen.

BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 10 miles N of Mans.

BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, on the declivity of a hill, on the river Oise, 20 miles N of Paris.

BEAUNE, a town of France in the department of Côte d'Or, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 miles SW of Dijon.

BEAUVOIS, an episcopal city of

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France, in the department of Oise. It was besieged, in 1463, by the duke of Burgundy, when the women, under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, obliged the duke to raise the siege; and, in memory of their exploits, the women walk first in a procession on the 10th of July, the anniversary of their deliverance. It is seated on the river Thelin, 42 miles N of Paris.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a maritime town of France, in the department of Vendee, 25 miles SW of Nantes.

BEWELINGUEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on a lake, 10 miles NW of Stuttgart.

BEC, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 18 miles SW of Rouen.

BECLES, a town in Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, with a market on Saturday. Here are two free-schools; one of them with 10 scholarships for Emanuel College, Cambridge. Beccles is 12 miles SW of Yarmouth, and 108 NE of London.

BEC-D'ARFEUX, or BEDARIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Hérault on the river Obe, 20 miles N of Beziers.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, on the river Laufnitz, 55 miles S of Prague.

BECKUM, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, seated at the source of the Verse, 20 miles SE of Munster.

BESANON, a province of Natolia, anciently called Bithynia. The capital is Bursa.

BEDALE, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles SE of Richmond, and 220 NNW of London.

BEDDINGTON, a village near Croydon, in Surry. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls in the aisle, like a cathedral.

BEDEN, or BEDING, a village in Sussex, 13 miles from Lewes, near a river of its own name, which runs into the English Channel at New Shoreham.

BEDER, a fortified city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a considerable king-

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dom. It is 30 miles NW of Hyderabad. Lon. 78° 0' E, lat. 17° 0' N.

BEDFORD, a county of Pennsylvania, 77 miles long and 30 broad. The inhabitants, in 1790, were 13,120. Bedford is the capital.

BEDFORD, the county-town of Bedford, in Pennsylvania. Lon. 78° 34' W, lat. 40° 0' N.

BEDFORD, a borough, the county-town of Bedfordshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with a gate at each end. It has five churches, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and two bailiffs. It is 27 miles E by N of Buckingham, and 50 N by W of London. Lon. 0° 30' W, lat. 52° 13' N.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a tract of fenny land, in the Isle of Ely, consisting of 300,000 acres, and extending into the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various attempts to drain these fens, in the reigns of Henry VI and Charles I, William earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and, in the reign of Charles II, a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in England, bounded on the NE by Huntingdonshire, on the E by Cambridgeshire, on the SE by Herts, on the SW by Bucks, and on the NW by Northamptonshire. Its utmost length is 35 miles, and its greatest breadth 22. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln, contains nine hundreds, 10 market-towns, and 124 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

BEDNORE, or BIDDANORE, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It was taken by general Matthews in 1783; but retaken soon after by Tippoo Sultan. The capitulation was violated, and the general poisoned. It is 452 miles SE of Bombay, and 187 NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75° 30' E, lat. 14° 0' N.

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BEDQUINS, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the patriarchs lived and were governed anciently; the principal employment of both, the grazing of cattle.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a borough in Wiltshire, which has neither market nor fair. It is five miles SW of Hungerford, and 71 W of London.

BEMAH, a river of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, a principal branch of the Kistna, joining it near Edghir.

BESFORT, a strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, at the foot of a mountain, 28 miles W of Basil.

BEGGIA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles W of Tunis.

BEJA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near a lake of the same name, 72 miles SE of Lisbon.

BEICHINGEN, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, 17 miles N of Weimar.

BEINHEIM, a fort of France, in Alsace, on the Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine, six miles SW of Raffade.

BEIRA, a town of Piedmont, 32 miles N of Turin.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Tral-os-Montes and Entre Douro-e-Minho; on the S by Portuguese Estramadura; on the E by Spanish Estramadura; and on the W by the Atlantic.

BELCASTRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on a mountain, 12 miles SW of San Severino.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S of Saragossa.

BELCHOE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles SE of Ballyshannon.

BELÉM, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the Tajo, a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the

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city; and here all the ships that sail up the river must bring to. Here they enter the kings and queens of Portugal; and here is a royal palace.

BILESTAT, a town of France, in the department of Ariège, remarkable for a spring, which, it is said, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

BELFAST, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seated on Carrickfergus Bay. It is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in Ireland. A navigable canal, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh, was completed in 1793. Lon. 5 52 W, lat. 54 46 N.

BELGARDEN, a town in Prussian Pomerania, 55 miles NE of Stetin.

BELGORON, a town of Bessarabia, at the mouth of the Dniester, 80 miles SE of Bender.

BELGRADE, a strong and famous town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the Danube with the Save. It was taken by prince Eugene, in 1717; but, in 1739, was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken, in 1789, by marshal Landohn, but restored in 1790. It is 265 miles SE of Vienna, and 400 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 21 2 E, lat 45 10 N.

BELGRADE, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 miles N of that city.

BELGRADO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated near the Foja-menta, 10 miles from Udina.

BELLAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vignon, 20 miles N of Limoges.

BELCLARE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 miles SW of Sligo.

BELLEGARDE, a strong place of France, in the department of the East, Pyrenées, above the defile of Pertuis. It is an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenées. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year,

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and named by the French government
Sud Libye. Lon. 2 56 E, lat. 42 27 N.

BELLEGAARD, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the Saone, 15 miles NE of Chalons.

BELLEISLE, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Brittany, 15 miles long and five broad. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 47 17 N.

BELLEISLE, an island of N America, at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and the N of Newfoundland. The passage between them is called the strait of Belleisle. Lon. 53 25 W, lat. 51 55 N.

BELLESME, a town of France, in the department of Orne, with an ancient castle, 75 miles SW of Paris.

BELLEY, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Ain, seated near the Rhone, 12 miles N of Chamberry, and 250 SE of Paris.

BELLINGHAM, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles NNW of Hexham, and 294 NNW of London.

BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, one of the Swiss bailiwicks, seated on the Tesino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 46 6 N.

BELLUNO, a town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and a bishop's see, seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 miles NE of Feltri.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, lying between Friuli, Cadore, Feltrino, Trentino, and Tirol. It has iron mines, and is the only place of note.

BELMONTÉ, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the Tuscan Sea, 10 miles W of Cosenza.

BELT, the Great strait, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic. It is not so frequented as the Sound. In 1658, it was frozen over so hard, that the king of Sweden

marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

BELT, the Little, to the W of the Great Belt, between Funen and Jutland. It is one of the passages from the ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

BELTZ, or **BELZO**, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 30 miles N of Lemburg.

BELVEDERE, the capital of a province of the same name, in the Morea, which lies on the W coast, and is the most fertile in all the Morea.

The town is 17 miles NE of Chirenza. It is subject to the Turks; and our raisins, called Belvederes, come from this place. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 10 N.

BELVOIR CASTLE, in Lincolnshire, four miles W of Grantham, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland.

supposed to have been a Roman station, as many antiquities have been dug up here. It affords a delightful prospect into the counties of Nottingham

Derby, Leicestershire, Rutland, and Northampton.

BENARES, a district of Hindoostan Proper, between Bahar and Oude.

It contains the cities of Benares, Jionpour, Chatur, and Gaspour, was ceded to the English in 1775, and produces a clear annual revenue of 1,380,000l.

BENARES, a rich and populous city, capital of the district of the same name, more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning than as a place of any other account. It is built on the banks of the river Ganges.

Several Hindoo temples belonging to the Venetians, lying between the banks of the river, and the many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The same manner of dress and customs still prevail among these people, as at the most remote period that can be traced in history.

An insurrection here, in 1781, had nearly proved fatal to the English interest in Hindoostan; in consequence of which, Cheyt Sing, theajah of the Bahars, was deposed in 1783.

Benares is 42 miles SE of Delhi, and 400 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

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BENAVARRI, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 17 miles N of Lerida.

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Ela, 23 miles SE of Astorga.

BENBECULA, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between N and S Uist. See **BARA**.

BENCOOLEN, a fort and town on the SW of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102° 0' E, lat. 3° 49' S.

BENDERMASSÉN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 113° 40' E, lat. 2° 40' S.

BENDER, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the river Dniester, 100 miles NW of Belgorod. It is remarkable for the residence of Charles XII of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa. It was taken by the Russians in 1789, but restored in 1790. Lon. 29° 0' E, lat. 46° 58' N.

BENEDETTO, ST. a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles SE of Mantua.

BENESOUF, a town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax; seated on the Nile, 50 miles S of Cairo.

BENEVENTO, a large and rich city of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1628, when the archbishop, afterward pope Benedict XIII., was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is subject to the pope, and seated near the confluence of the Sabato and Caloro, 35 miles NE of Naples.

BENFELD, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. Its fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia. It is seated on the Rh., 12 miles SW of Strasburg.

BENGAL, a country of Hindoostan Proper. Its extent from E to W is upward of 400 miles, and from N to S above 300. It is bounded on the W by Orissa and Bahar, on the N by Bootan, on the E by Assam, Meckley, and Tipra, and on the S by the bay of Bengal. The country consists of

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one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, three crops. Its principal products are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civet. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. It is subject to the English East India Company. Its net annual revenue, including that of Bahar, is 1,290,000l. Calcutta is the capital.

BENGUELA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Angola, on the S by Mataman, on the E by parts unknown, and by the Atlantic on the W. Its coast begins at Cape Ledo on the N, and extends to Cape Negro on the S, that is, from 9° 20' to 16° 30' S lat. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans.

BENGUELA, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, where the Portuguese have a fort. It lies to the N of the bay of Benguela. Lon. 12° 30' E, lat. 10° 30' S.

BENIN, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the W by Dahomy and the Atlantic; on the N by Biafara; on the E by parts unknown; and on the S by Loango. It begins in 10° S lat. and extends to about 9° N lat. The women use great art in dressing their hair, in a variety of forms. The people are skilful in making various sorts of dies, and they manufacture and export cotton cloths. They eat the flesh of dogs and cats in preference to that of any other animal. Though jealous of each other, they are not so of the Europeans, thinking it impossible that the taste of the women can be so depraved as to grant any liberties to a white man. Their religion is paganism. Their king is absolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him.

BENIN, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, formerly a very closely built and populous city. The houses now stand widely distant from each other; all built with clay, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves. The women keep the streets clean.

BER

A principal part of the town is occupied by the royal palace, which is of vast extent, but neither elegant nor commodious. Benin is situate on the river Benin or Formosa. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 7 30 N.

BENNEVIS, a mountain of Invernesshire, near Fort William. It is esteemed the highest in Britain, rising more than 4300 feet above the level of the sea, its pointed summit capped with snow.

BENNINGTON, in N America, the principal town of the state of Vermont; but the assembly commonly hold the sessions at Windsor. It has many elegant houses, and is a flourishing town. Near the centre of the town is Mount Anthony, which rises very high in the form of a sugar-loaf. It is 30 miles E by N of Albany. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 43 0 N.

BENSHEIM, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, on a rivulet, 10 miles NE of Worms.

BENTHEIM, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Vecht, 32 miles NW of Munster.

BENTIVOGLIO, a town and castle of Italy, in the Bolognese, 10 miles NE of Bologna.

BERAR, a foubah of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N, Orissa on the E, Golconda on the S, and Candeish and Dowlatabad on the W. The principal part of it is subject to a rajah; the other to the nizam of the Deccan. The rajah's country extends 550 miles from E to W, and in some places 200 from N to S. Its capital is Nagpour.

BERAUM, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, 11 miles W of Prague.

BERBICE, a river of S America, in Guiana, which falls into the Atlantic, between Demerary and Surinam.

BERCHTOLSGABEN, a town of Germany in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, which serves all the neighbourhood with salt; seated on the river Aa, 10 miles SW of Saltzburg.

BERDOA, a town of Persia in Eri-

BER

van, 10 miles W of the river Kur, and 62 S by E of Gangea.

BEREILLY, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the country of the Rohillas, which was conquered by the nabob of Oude in 1774. It lies between Lucknow and Delbi, 120 miles from each. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

BERE-REGIS, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles E by N of Dorchester, and 113 SW of London.

BERG, a duchy of Westphalia. It is full of woods and mountains, and belongs to the elector palatine. Dusseldorp is the capital.

BERGAMO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by Brescia, the Valteline, and the Milanese. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy.

BERGAMO, a large, populous, and ancient town of Italy, capital of Bergamo, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is famous for its sewing silk; and its fair, on St. Bartholomew's day, is resorted to by merchants from Italy, Sicily, and Germany. It is 30 miles NE of Milan.

BERGAS, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, on the river Larissa, 40 miles SE of Adrianople.

BERGEN, an ancient seaport of Norway, with a castle, and a bishop's see. They carry on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish. It is 350 miles N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 60 11 N.

BERGEN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of the isle of Rugen, 12 miles NE of Stralsund. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a neat town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of the same name. It is one of the strongest places in the Netherlands. It has been often besieged to no purpose; but was taken by the French, in 1747, by treachery. It is seated on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheld by a canal, 15 miles N of Antwerp. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 51 27 N.

BERGABAC, a populous trading

BER

town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E of Bourdeaux.

BERGUES, ST. VINOX, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S of Dunkirk.

BERKELEY, a corporate town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a castle on a rising ground, commanding a delightful view of the country and the Severn. The room in which Edward II was murdered, is still to be seen. It is seated on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 miles SW of Gloucester, and 113 NW of London.

BERKHAMSTED, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday. It was anciently a Roman town; and Roman coins have been often dug up here. On the N side are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 697, a parliament was held, and Ina's laws were published here, and here William the Conqueror swore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Henry II kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges; and James I, whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. Here are two hospitals and a free-school. It is 26 miles NW of London.

BERKS, or **BERKSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the E by Surry, on the S by Hants, on the W by Wilts, and on the N by Oxfordshire and Bucks, from both which it is divided by the Thames. From E to W it extends above 50 miles, and from N to S it is 25 miles in the widest, though not more than six in the narrowest part. It lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 20 hundreds, 12 market towns, and 140 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. Reading is the capital.

BERKS, a county of Pennsylvania, 67 miles long and 29 broad. The inhabitants, in 1790, were 30,177. Reading is the capital.

BERLIN, a large and handsome city

BER

of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, an observatory, and a superb arsenal. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E, and another thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic and the German Ocean; and is seated on the Spree, 42 miles NW of Francfort on the Oder, and 300 N by W of Vienna. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 52 32 N.

BERMUDA, SOMER'S, or SUMMER ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded by rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic, 500 miles E of Carolina, and are inhabited by the English. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when sir George Somers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since. The town of St. George, on St. George's Island, is the capital. The perpetual mildness of the climate caused them to be called, by an apt allusion, *Summer*, as well as Somers' Islands. Lon. 63 28 W, lat. 32 35 N.

BERN, the capital of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. It is a strong place, in a peninsula, formed by the Aar. Criminals, with iron collars round their necks, are employed in removing rubbish from the streets. The public buildings are magnificent. Bern is 70 miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

BERN, the largest of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman. This last is most commonly called the Pays de Vaud. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capital.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W of Prague.

BERNARD, a town of Germany, in

the electorate of Brandenburg, five miles from Berlin, noted for excellent beer.

BERNARD, THE GREAT ST. a mountain of Switzerland, between Val-lais and Val-d'Aousta, at the source of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days, without any distinction of religion.

BERNAY, a trading town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles SW of Rouen.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the river Sara, 22 miles SW of Magdeburg.

BERNCASTEL, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the Moselle, near Trarbach.

BERRY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by the Orleansois, and Blaisois; on the E by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois; on the S by the Bourbonnois and Marche; and on the W by Touraine and Poitou. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

BERSELLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, ten miles NE of Parma.

BERSUIRE, a town of France, in the department of the two Seyres, 12 miles SW of Thouars.

BERTINERO, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a citadel, and a bishop's see, seated on a hill, 50 miles NE of Florence.

BERTRAND, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, lately an episcopal see, 43 miles S of Auch.

BERVIE, a seaport and borough of Kincardineshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles SW of Aberdeen.

BERWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, with a market on Saturday. It is a town and

county of itself, and was once a strong fortress, of great importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations. It is still fortified, and has good barracks for the garrison. Its ancient castle is now in ruins. It is large and populous, and has a good trade in corn and salmon. It is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge of 15 arches. It sends two members to parliament, and is 147 miles N of York, 52 SE of Edinburgh, and 336 N by W of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 45 N.

BERWICK-NORTH, a borough of Haddingtonshire, on the frith of Forth, 30 miles NW of Berwick upon Tweed.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called *the Marches*; bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by the Tweed, on the S by Roxburghshire, on the W by Edinburghshire, and on the NW by Haddingtonshire. The S part is a fertile tract; and being a low country, is sometimes called the *How* (that is *Hollow*) of the *Mers*. The SE angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a district eight miles in compass, governed by English laws, and accounted part of an English county.

BEAWYN HILLS, lofty hills at the NE angle of Merionethshire.

BESANCON, an ancient, large, and populous city of France, in the department of Doubs. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches both sides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninsula. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities, are still to be seen. Besancon is an archiepiscopal see, 52 miles E of Dijon, and 208 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 47 13 N.

BESSARABIA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dniester, along the banks of which last river the Tartar inhabitants rove from place to place. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mares milk. Bender is the capital.

BESTRICIA, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold mines.

B E T

near it, 85 miles NW of Hermanstadt.

BETANZOS, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 29 miles S of Ferrol.

BETELFAGUI, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for the vast quantity of coffee sold there, it being the mart where the country people bring their coffee. It is 25 miles E of the Red Sea. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 15 40 N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Palestine, famous for the birth of CHRIST. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, and has a delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a church, erected by the famous Helena; also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. A few poor Greeks reside here. It is six miles S of Jerusalem.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles N of Louvain.

BETHLEHEM, a town of N America, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh, a branch of the Delaware. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in America. They were fixed here by count Zinzendorf, in 1741. The German language is more in use here than the English: the latter, however, is taught in the schools; and divine service is performed in both languages. Bethlehem is 53 miles N of Philadelphia.

BETHUNE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, with a castle, and fortifications by Vauban. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 20 miles E of St. Omer, and 120 N of Paris.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles NNW of Stafford, and 158 NNW of London.

BETLIS, a strong town of Asia, in Kurdistan, on a steep rock, on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but

B E W

subject to its own bey, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E of Diarbekar. Lon. 42 30 E, lat. 37 30 N.

BETUWE, a fertile island of Dutch Guelderland, 40 miles long and 10 broad, containing, in that space, eight cities and several hundred villages. It is formed by the bifurcation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its streams, under different appellations, near Worcum. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Bataveeren, or Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands, which they have now transmitted to their colony in Java. In this morass (as it then was) the ancestors of the present race first settled, when, at different times, and for different causes, they emigrated from Germany; and it was principally hence that the Dutch spread themselves over the different provinces.

BEVEGUM, a town of Austrian Brabant, 17 miles S of Louvain.

BEVELAND, N and S, two islands of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between the E and W branches of the Scheld.

BEVERGERN, a town of Westphalia, 22 miles from Munster.

BEVERLEY, a borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It has two churches beside the minster, and is seated on the river Hull, nine miles N of Hull, and 132 N of London.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Beve and Weser, 22 miles E of Paderborn.

BEWCASTLE, a village in Cumberland, on the river Leven. The church is in ruins; and in the churchyard is an ancient cross, on the sides of which are several sculptures, with illegible inscriptions.

BOWDLEY, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Severn; enjoys a good trade in malt, leather, and caps; sends one member to parliament; and is 14 miles N of Worcester, and 128 NW of London.

BID

BEWLEY, or **BEAULIEU**, a river of Invernessshire, which flowing along the S border of Rossshire, forms the estuary on which stand Inverness and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the frish of Murray. At its mouth is the ferry of Kistock, near which is a good salmon fishery.

BEZIERS, a large and ancient town of France, in the department of Hérault, lately an episcopal see. The inhabitants are 17,000 in number. The remains of a circus, and some inscriptions, bespeak its ancient grandeur. It is seated near the Royal Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orb; and is 12 miles NE of Narbonne.

BEX, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice, which guards the entrance from that canton into the Lower Vallais. It is remarkable for its delightful situation, and its salt works.

BIAFAR, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Negroland, seated on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 17. 40 E, lat. 6. 10 N.

BIANA, a town of Hindoostan Proper, remarkable for excellent indigo, 50 miles W of Agra.

BIERACH, a free imperial town of Suabia. It has a manufactory of fustians, and is seated on the Reuss, 17 miles SW of Ulm.

BIERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N of Presburg.

BICETRE, a castle, two miles from Paris, where, lunatics, beggars, vagabonds, pilferers, and dissolute young men, were imprisoned.

BICESTER, or **BURCESTER**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, 13 miles N by E of Oxford, and 57 W by N of London.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, seated on the river Bidouze, 12 miles E of Bayonne.

BIDASOA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia.

BIDDEFORD, a seaport in Devon-

BIJ

shire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Touridge, over which is a stone bridge of 24 arches. It carries on a considerable trade, and is 16 miles S by W of Ilfracombe, and 203 W of London.

BIEEZ, a town of Poland, in Cracowia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, seated on the Westhoke, 50 miles SE of Cracow.

BIELA, a town of Piedmont, capital of the Bellesé, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W of Verceil.

BIELOGOROD, a strong town of Bessarabia, on lake Videné, near the Black Sea, 42 miles SW of Oczakow.

BIELSK, a town of Poland, in Polesia, near one of the sources of the Narew, 100 miles NE of Warsaw.

BIELSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensko, 30 miles NE of Smolensko.

BIENNE, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of the same name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It is subject, with its small territory, to the Roman Catholic bishop of Basle; but the inhabitants are protestants. It is 17 miles NW of Bern.

BIERLIET, a town of Dutch Flanders, two miles N of Sluys.

BIGGAR, a town of Lanarkshire, ten miles SE of Carnwath. Here are the ruins of a collegiate church.

BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Ivel, over which is a stone bridge. It is one of the greatest barley markets in England; 10 miles NW of Bedford, and 45 NNW of London.

BIGORRE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac, on the E by Comminges, on the W by Bearn, and on the S by the Pyrenees. It now forms the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

BIHALEZ, a strong town of Croatia, seated in an island formed by the river Anna, 65 miles SE of Carlstadt.

BIJORE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, between the rivers Indus and Attock, having Cabul on the W, the Bokharian Mountains on the N, Cash-

BIM

more on the E, and Peishore on the S. Its dimensions are not more than 50 miles by 20. It is full of mountains and wilds, inhabited by a savage and turbulent race.

BILBOA, a large and rich city of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good harbour. Its exports are wool, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ibaicabal, which a little below falls into the bay of Biscay, 50 miles W of St. Sebastian, and 180 N of Madrid.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Breton. It was formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and blankets, but now almost the only business of the town is spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles SE of Bury, and 62 NE of London.

BILEDULGERID, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, on the E by Tripoli, on the S by Guergula, and on the W by Tuggurt. It lies between 5 and 11° E lon. and 28 and 32° N lat. The air is very hot; but though the soil is dry, it yields a great deal of barley.

BILEVELT, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensburg, seven miles SE of Ravensburg.

BILLERICAY, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, over a rich valley, to the Thames. It is a hamlet to Great Burstead, and is nine miles S by W of Chelmsford, and 23 E of London.

BILLOM, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, seated on an eminence, 15 miles SE of Clermont.

BILMA, a vast burning desert of Africa, to the SE of Fezzan, between 1 and 25° N lat.

BILSDEN, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Friday, nine miles SE of Leicester, and 96 N by W of London.

BLUSON, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Demery, 15 miles N of Liege.

BIMBA, one of the Bahama Islands,

BIR

near the Channel of Bahama; eight miles in length, and as much in breadth; covered with trees, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 25 0 N.

BIMLEPATAM, a seaport of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Visagapatam. The Dutch have a factory here.

BINAROS, a town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine, seated near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S of Tortosa.

BINBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has two churches, and is 30 miles NE of Lincoln, and 161 N of London.

BINC, a fortified town of Austrian Hainault, nine miles E of Mons.

BINCHESTER, a village on the river Were, near Durham. By several inscriptions and monuments, it appears to have been the Roman Vinovium; many Roman coins are dug up here, which are called Binchester Pennies; and two altars have been discovered, importing, that the 20th legion was stationed in this place.

BINCZA, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

BINFIELD, a village of Berkshire, in Windsor Forest, three miles N by E of Okingham. This village was the scene of Pope's youthful days, and here he wrote his Windsor Forest.

BINGEN, an ancient town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated at the confluence of the Nave and Rhine, 15 miles W of Mentz.

BINGHAM, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a small market on Thursday, eight miles E of Nottingham.

BINGLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, seated on the Aire, 30 miles W by S of York, and 202 NNW of London.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Sweden, in N Finland, near the mouth of the Kuna, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N of Abo.

BIG, or BERR, a town of Turkey

in Asia, in Diarbeck, with a castle, where the governor resides. It stands on the Euphrates, near a high mountain, 50 miles NE of Aleppo.

BIRKENFELD, a town of Germany, capital of the county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated near the river Nave, 22 miles SE of Treves.

BIRMINGHAM, a large town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is no corporation; which has contributed greatly to its flourishing state. The town stands on the side of a hill. The lower part is filled with the workshops and warehouses, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular streets, and a handsome square. It has two churches, two chapels, and several meeting-houses. It had an elegant theatre, which was destroyed by fire in 1792. For a considerable period, the hardware manufactures of Birmingham have been noted; but, of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vast variety of articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c. it has risen to be superior in population to any of the modern trading towns in England. It is plentifully supplied with coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Great Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The improved steam engines, made here by Bolton and Watt, deserve to rank high among the productions of ingenuity. Their application to various mechanical purposes, and particularly to the draining of mines, which were before entirely overpowered by water, places them among the most valuable inventions of the age. Birmingham is 17 miles NW of Coventry, and 116 of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 30 N.

BIRVIESCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 15 miles N of Burgos.

BIRZA, a town of Samogitia, 42 miles SE of Mittau.

BISACCIA, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see, 15 miles NE of Conza.

BISCAY, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, on the E by Upper Navarre, on the S by Old Castile, and on the W by the Asturias. It contains three divisions: Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alava. The Biscayers are the best seamen of Spain. They have a particular language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilbao is the capital.

BISCAY, BAY OF, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7 35 W, lat. 43 43 N, and the isle of Uthant, in lon. 5 0 W, lat. 48 30 N.

BISCAY, NEW, a province of N. America, in Mexico, noted for its silver mines.

BISCHOFISHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, on the river Tauber, two miles W of Wurtzburg.

BISCHOF-WERDA, a town of Germany, in Misnia, three miles from Dresden.

BISCHOF'S ZELL, a handsome town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a castle. The inhabitants are independent, and governed by a supreme council. The bailiff of the bishop of Constance, who resides in the castle, has jurisdiction over the catholic subjects. The protestants, as such, are under the protection of Zurich and Bern, and of these the greatest part of the inhabitants consists. The same church, however, is used by both religions. This town is seated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S of Constance.

BRACHWEILEN, a fortress of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, five miles W of the Rhine. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 40 N.

BISCEGLIA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, near the gulf of Venice, six miles from Trani.

BISERTA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, 37 miles NW of Tunis.

BISHOP'S - AUCKLAND. See AUCKLAND.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a borough in

BLA

Shropshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the river Clun, and its market is much frequented by the Welsh. It is eight miles E of Montgomery, and 152 NW of London.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, dangerous rocks on the coast of Pembroke-shire, near St. David's. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 57 N.

BISHOPS - STORTFORD. See STORTFORD.

BISIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a fort, and a bishop's see, seated on a mountain near the river Boccona, 133 miles SE of Naples.

BISLEY, a village in Surry, noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well, the water of which is said to be colder than any other in summer, and warmer in winter. It is three miles N of Woking.

BISNAGUR, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the river Tungebadra, 140 miles E by S of Goa. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

BISSAGOS, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, 200 miles SE of the river Gambia; in 11° N. lat.

BISTRICZ, a town of Transylvania, on the river Bistricz, 142 miles NE of Colofwar.

BITCHE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle. Near it is a castle upon a rock, and it is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Schwelb, 30 miles N by W of Strasburg.

BITETO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. Lon. 16 59 E, lat. 41 18 N.

BITONTO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 117 miles E by N of Naples.

BLACKBANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seven miles S of Armagh.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has its name from the brook Blackwater, which runs through it. It carries on a vast trade in calicoes for printing, and is seated near the Der-

BLA

went, 12 miles E of Preston, and 203 NNW of London.

BLACK FOREST, a forest of Germany, in the SW part of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

BLACKHEATH, a heath, five miles SE of London, commanding beautiful prospects, and situate in the parishes of Greenwich, Lewisham, and Lee. On the skirts of it, but in the parish of Charlton, is Morden College, for decayed merchants. On this heath Wat Tyler mustered 100,000 rebels.

BLACKPOOR, a village near Poulton, in Lancashire, resorted to for sea-bathing.

BLACK SEA, the ancient Euxine, bounded on the N by Cathatinenslaf, Taurica, and this sea of Asoph; on the E by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S by Natolia; and on the W by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, running through the counties of Cork and Waterford into Youghall Bay.

BLACKWATER, a river of Essex, which, flowing by Bocking, Coggeshal, and Kelvedon, is joined by the Chelmer at Malden, and enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater Bay.

BLAIR ATHOL, a village of Perthshire, in an angle formed by the Tilt and Garry. Close by it is Blair Castle, a noble seat of the duke of Athol's; and in its vicinity are many fine waterfalls. Blair Athol is 28 miles NW of Perth.

BLAISIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Beauce, on the E by Orleans, on the S by Berry, and on the W by Touraine. It now forms the department of Loir and Cher.

BEAMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Vesouze, 12 miles S of Luneville.

BLANC, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle, seated on the Creuse, 35 miles E of Poitiers.

BLANCA, an uninhabited island to the N of Margareta, near Terra

Firma. Lon. 64 30 W, lat. 11 50 N.

BLANCO, a cape of S America, in Patagonia. Lon. 64 42 W, lat. 47 20 S.

BLANCO, a cape of Peru, on the S Sea, 120 miles SW of Guaiquil. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 3 45 S.

BLANCO, a cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N of the river Senegal. Lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

BLANDFORD, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. In 1733, almost all the town was burnt down; but it was soon rebuilt. It has a manufactory of shirt buttons, more of which are made here than in any other place in England. It is seated on the Stour, 18 miles NE of Dorchester, and 104 W by S of London.

BLANES, a seaport of Catalonia, in Spain, near the river Tordera, 20 miles S of Girona.

BLANKENBERG, a town and fort of the Austrian Netherlands, situate on the German Ocean, eight miles NE of Ostend.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Burg, 12 miles E of Bonn.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. It is 45 miles SE of Wolfenbuttle.

BLAREGNIES. See **MALPLAQUET.**

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 11 miles W of Ulm.

BLAYE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a citadel. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbour is much frequented, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 45 7 N.

BLECHINGLY, a borough in Surry, without a market. It is seated on a hill, which commands extensive prospects, and is 20 miles S of London.

BLLENHEIM, a village in Suabia, memorable for the victory over the French, gained August 2, 1704, by the duke of Marlborough. It is seated on the Danube, three miles NE of Hochstet, and 27 NE of Ulm.

BLLENHEIM CASTLE, near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, a magnificent palace, built for the great duke of Marlborough, at the expence of the nation, in commemoration of his victory at Blenheim. The family hold it by the tenure of delivering a French banner at Windsor, on each anniversary of this victory.

BLOCKLEY, a village of Worcester-shire, though inclosed by Gloucester-shire, seven miles SE of Evesham.

BLOCKZYL, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Overysseel, with a fort, seated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuider Zee, eight miles NW of Steenwick.

BLAIS, an ancient commercial city of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, seated on the Loire, with a castle, in which was born the good Lewis XII, and in which in 1588, Henry III caused the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated. Here are some fine fountains, and a new bridge, one of the best in France. Blois is an episcopal see, and has deservedly the reputation of being one of those places, in which the French language is spoken with the greatest purity; but this must be understood of persons who have received a liberal education. It is 47 miles W of Tours, and 100 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 47 35 N.

BLONEIZ, a town of Poland, in Masovia, 20 miles W of Warsaw.

BLYTH, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are some remains of a castle and priory. It is 23 miles NNW of Newark, and 146 N by W from London.

BLYTHBOROUGH, a decayed town in Suffolk, on the river Blyth, 98 miles NE of London.

BOBENHAUSEN, a town of Weteravia, with a castle, seated on the river Geribrentz, three miles from Francfort.

BORRO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the river Trebia, 25 miles SE of Pavia.

BOCATI, a valley of Syria, in Asia, in which are the ruins of Balbec. It might be rendered one of the richest and most beautiful spots in Syria, it being more fertile than the celebrated vale of Damascus, and better watered than the rich plains of Rama and Esdrachon.

BOCCA-CHICA, the entrance into the harbour of Cartagena, in S America; defended by several forts, all taken by the British in 1741.

BOCCA DEL-DRAGO, a strait, between the island of Trinidad and Andalusia in Terra Firma, in S America.

BOCHETTA, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road from Lombardy to Genoa; and on the peak of the highest mountain is a pass, which will hardly admit three men to go abreast. This pass is, properly, the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Austrians.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Westphalia, in the diocese of Munster, 20 miles E of Cleves.

BOCKINGE, a town in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. Its church is a deanery; and here is a great manufactory of bays. It is 41 miles NE of London.

BODMIN, a decayed borough of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. Here the summer assizes are held. It is 32 miles NE of Falmouth, and 234 W by S of London.

BOBON, a fortified town of Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see; seated on the Danube, 26 miles W of Viden.

BODROCH, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 miles SE of Buda.

BORECHOT, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the Nethe, 12 miles NE of Mechlin.

BOC, a river of Poland, which runs through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the Dnieper.

BOGLIO, a town of the county of Nice, in Italy, 25 miles NW of Nice.

BOCORO, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S America, near which are gold mines. Lon. 73 53 W, lat. 4 0 N.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Misnia and Lusatia, on the E by Silesia and Moravia, on the S by Austria, and on the W by Bavaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver, and, in some places, fine diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman catholic religion is the principal; but there are many protestants. The chief rivers are the Muldaw, Elbe, and Oder. Their language is Sclavonian, with a mixture of German. It is subject to the house of Austria, and the capital is Prague.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Islands, to the N of Mindanao. Lon. 122 5 E, lat. 10 0 N.

BOJADOR, a cape of Africa, in Negroland, discovered by the Portuguese in 1412, and doubled by them in 1433. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

BOIANO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Molise, at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Tilerio, 45 miles N of Naples.

BOLTNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of saffron about it. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

BOIS-LE-DUE, a large fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the Dommel and Aa. It is the capital of a district of the same name, which contains also the cities of Helmont and Byndhoven, and 102 villages. It was taken by the Dutch in 1629, and by the French, October 9, 1794. It is 22 miles E by N of Breda, and 45 SSE of Amsterdam. Long. 5 16 E, lat. 51 40 N.

BOKHARA, a large and populous city of Usbec Tartary, capital of Bokharia, 138 miles W by S of Samarcand. Lon. 65 50 E, lat. 39 15 N.

BOKHARIA, BOCHARIA, or BUCHARIA, a district of Usbec Tartary, which sec. Bokhara is the capital.

BOLABOLA, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, four leagues NW of Otaha. Lon. 151° 52' W, lat. 16° 32' S.

BOLCHEREK, a town of Kamtschatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 22 miles from its mouth, in the sea of Okotk. Lon. 156° 37' E, lat. 52° 54' N.

BOLSLAVE, or **BUNTZLAU**, a town of Silesia, on the Bobar, 17 miles NE of Lignitz.

BOLINGBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated at the source of a river, which falls into the Witham. It is 29 miles E of Lincoln, and 131 N by E of London.

BOLISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles NE of Prague.

BOLKWOITZ, a town of Silesia, 12 miles S of Glogaw.

BOLONGNA, an ancient city of Italy, capital of the Bolognese, with an archbishop's see, and a university. There are a great number of palaces, particularly the Palazzo Publico, in which the viceroys of the pope resides. The university is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe; and the academy for the arts and sciences alone is worthy the attention of a stranger. The anatomical theatre, beside its museum, is adorned with statues of celebrated physicians. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew his meridian line. There are 168 other churches. Though the nobility are not rich, many of their palaces are furnished in a magnificent taste, and contain paintings of great value; the palaces having been built and ornamented when the families of the proprietors were richer, and when the finest works of architecture and painting could be procured on easier terms. The city contains 80,000 inhabitants. They carry on a considerable trade in silks and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes all Europe with sausages, macaroni, liqueurs, essences, and even lapdogs. The river Reno, which runs

near the city, turns 400 mills for the silk-works; and there is a canal hence to the Po. Bologna is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 22 miles SE of Modena, and 175 NW of Rome. Lon. 11° 21' E, lat. 44° 29' N.

BOLONESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, on the W by Modena, on the S by Tuscany, and on the E by Romagna. Bologna is the capital, and from the great produce of the land is called Bologna the Fat.

BOLZENNA, a town of Italy, on the lake of the same name, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 4½ miles N of Rome.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, eight miles N of Slooten.

BOLTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and has manufactures of fustians and combierpanes. Quantities of dimities and muslins are also made here. It is 11 miles NW of Manchester, and 239 NNW of London.

BOLZANO, a large town of Germany, in the Tirol, on the river Eisach, 27 miles N of Trento.

BOMAL, a town of Austrian Luxembourg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S of Liege.

BOMBAY, an island of Hindoostan, on the W coast of the Deccan, twenty miles in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II with Catharine of Portugal. It contains a strong fortress, a large city, dockyard, and marine arsenal. It is one of the three presidencies of the English East India Company, and is 150 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72° 38' E, lat. 18° 56' N.

BOMENE, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N shore of the island of Schowen. Lon. 4° E, lat. 51° 42' N.

BOMMEL, a town of the United Provinces, in the isle of Overflacke, seven miles W of Williamstadt.

BOMMEL, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the island of Bommelwaert, seated on the Waal, four miles NE of Nimeguen.

BOMMEL-WAERT, an island of

Dutch Guelderland, formed by the junction of the Waal and the Maase. It is 15 miles long and five broad. It was taken by prince Maurice in 1600; by the French in 1672; and by the French again in 1794.

BONAIRE, an island of S America, to the SE of Curaçao. It belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 68 18 W, lat. 12 16 N.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort of S America, in Popayan, 90 miles E of Cali. Lon. 75 18 W, lat. 3 20 N.

BONAVISTA, one of the Cape de Verd islands. Lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 6 N.

BONAVISTA, a cape on the E side of the island of Newfoundland.

BONIFACIO, a populous seaport of Corsica, 37 miles S of Ajaccio. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 25 N.

BONN, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It is the favourite residence of the elector, whose magnificent gardens are open to the public. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and has a flourishing university. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1703, and by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles SE of Cologne.

BONNA, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V in 1535. It is 200 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 36 2 N.

BONNESTABLE, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 15 miles NE of Mans.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Loire, eight miles N of Chateaudun.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles S of Geneva. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 46 32 N. See **MOLLY**.

BOONGE-HOODGE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles NE of Surat. Lon. 68 0 E, lat. 23 16 N.

BOOTAN, a country NE of Hindoostan Proper, between Bengal and Thi-

bet, of which last it is a feudatory. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks back on the plains, as on an extensive ocean beneath him. The capital is Tassafudon.

BOPFINGEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the river Eger, four miles E of Awlan.

BOPPART, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblenz.

BORCH, a town of the duchy of Magdeburgh, on the Elbe, 14 miles NE of Magdeburg.

BORCHLOEN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 15 miles NW of Liege.

BOREHAM, a village of Essex, three miles NE of Chelmsford. Here is a venerable seat belonging to the family of Olmuis, which was built by Henry VIII, who gave it the name of Beaulieu; notwithstanding which it has ever since retained the original name of the manor *Newball*. The greatest part of it was pulled down by the first lord Waltham, and what remains, though a very good family-seat, is said to be only one-eighth of its original size. The avenue to it from the great road, and its lofty and spacious hall, are among the noblest of the kind in England.

BORGO, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles NE of Helsingfors. Lon. 25 40 E, lat 60 34 N.

BORGOFORTE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the river Po, 10 miles S of Mantua.

BORGO-SAN-DOMINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles NW of Parma.

BORGO-DI-SAN-SEPULCHRO, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 40 miles E of Florence.

BORGO-VAE-DI-TARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles SW of Parma.

BORJA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 12 miles SE of Tarazona.

BOR

BORIQUEN, an uninhabited island of the West Indies, SE of Porto-Rico. The English settled here, but were expelled by the Spaniards. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66° 0' W, lat. 18° 0' N.

BORKELO, a strong town of Zutphen, in the United Provinces, on the river Borkel, 10 miles E of Zutphen.

BORMIO, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the foot of the mountains, close to the torrent Fredolfo, which falls at a small distance into the Adda. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, has a desolate appearance, and is 40 miles SE of Coire.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian Ocean, formerly thought to be the largest in the world, being 1800 miles in circumference. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. The inland country is mountainous; but toward the sea low and marshy. The famous orangoutang is a native of this island. It produces also pepper, diamonds, gold, pearls, fruits, and bees-wax, which last is used instead of money. The people are very swarthy, and go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the seacoast; but the rest are Gentoos. In 1772, the English obtained a grant from the Sooloos, of the north part of this island. The seacoast is usually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with mud; for which reason, some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars. The capital, of the same name, large and populous, with a good harbour, is seated on the NW side. This island lies E of Malacca and Sumatra. Lon. 111° 27' E, lat. 4° 55' N.

BORNHOLM, an island of the Baltic, 10 miles SE of Schonen in Sweden. Lon. 14° 56' E, lat. 54° 55' N.

BORNOU, an extensive country in Africa, bounded on the NW by Fezzan, on the N by the desert of Bilma, on the SE by Caffina, and on the SW by Nubia. The climate is said to be characterized by excessive, though not by uniform, heat. Two seasons, one

commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them, from the SE and S an intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning as destroy multitudes of the cattle, and many of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat subsides; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. The complexion of the natives is black; but they are not of the negro cast. More than thirty different languages are said to be spoken in Bornou and its dependencies. The reigning religion is the Mahometan; and the monarchy is elective. In their manners the people of Bornou are courteous and humane. They are passionately fond of play; the lower classes of draughts; while the higher ranks excel in chess. The capital is of the same name.

BORNOU, the capital of the empire of Bornou, situate on the banks of a small river. It consists of a multitude of houses, so irregularly placed, that the spaces between them cannot be called streets. They have schools, in which the koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. Bornou is 650 miles SE of Mourzook. Lon. 27° 30' E, lat. 19° 40' N.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge. Here Edward II, in 1322, defeated the rebel earl of Lancaster. It is 17 mile NW of York, and 218 N by W of London.

BORROWDALE, a dreary district in the S part of Cumberland, abounding beyond any other part of the world, with the finest sort of black-lead; the mines of which are only opened at intervals, and then carefully closed again, lest this precious substance should become too common. Copper, lead, and calamine, are also found in this tract.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, or **BORNESS**, a village of Linlithgowshire, on the frith of Forth. It has numerous coaleries

and salt-works, and is eight miles N of Linlithgow.

BOSA, an ancient seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 miles SE of Algeri. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Bosco, or **BOSCHI**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Orbe, five miles E of Alexandria.

BOSCOMB, a village of Shropshire, near White Ladies, in the parish of Tonge, noted for the Royal Oak, in which Charles II was concealed, after the battle of Worcester. The tree was inclosed by a brick wall, but is almost cut away by travellers.

BOSNA SERAGO, the capital of Bosnia, seated on the river Bosna, 110 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 44 40 N.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Servia, on the S by Albania, and on the W by Croatia and Dalmatia.

BOSSINEY, a borough in Cornwall, seated on the Bristol Channel, 17 miles NW of Launceston, and 233 W by S of London.

BOST, a strong town of Persia, capital of Sablestan. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 31 50 N.

BOSTON, a borough of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on both sides of the Witham, not far from its influx into the sea; but its harbour can admit vessels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation from Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal, at the termination of which, in Boston, is a large and curious sluice; and there is another canal to Bourn. It is a flourishing town. The market-place is spacious, and the tower of its Gothic church is one of the most lofty and elegant of the kind, and a noted landmark. It is 37 miles SE of Lincoln, and 115 N of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts Bay, in N America, seated on a peninsula, at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by small islands and rocks, and

defended by a castle. There is only one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that so narrow, that two ships can scarcely sail abreast; but, within the harbour, there is room for 500 sail. At the bottom of the bay is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, to which ships of the greatest burden may come close. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-house; and there are 16 churches of various denominations. Boston was the place, in the neighbourhood of which the first hostilities commenced, in 1775, between the colonists and the troops of the mother country, who evacuated the town in March 1776. It is 356 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 70 37 W, lat. 42 25 N.

BOSWORTH, or **MARKET BOSWORTH**, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on a high hill, and famous for a battle fought between Richard II and the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, in which the former lost his life. It is 13 miles NW of Leicester, and 106 NNW of London.

BOTANY BAY, a bay of New S. Wales, on the E coast of New Holland, so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 15 miles farther to the N. Lon. 151 22 E, lat. 34 0 S.

BOTANY ISLAND, a small island, in the S Pacific Ocean, to the SE of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 16 E, lat. 22 26 S.

BOTHNIA, a province in Sweden, on a gulf of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E and W Bothnia.

BOTESDALE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, 15 miles NE of Bury St. Edmund's, and 88 NE of London.

BOTWAE, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 15 miles SE of Hailbron.

BATZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe.

BOU

BOU

BOVA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 20 miles SE of Reggio.

BOUCHAIN, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North, divided into two parts by the Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the allies in 1711; but retaken the year following. It is nine miles W of Valenciennes.

BOUCHART, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, in an island of the river Vienne, 15 miles from Tours.

BOUDRY, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchâtel, seated on a hill, on a river, which divides it into two unequal parts, joined by a bridge. It is five miles SW of Neuchâtel.

BOUILLON, a town of France, in the duchy of the same name, and territory of Luxembourg. This duchy is a sovereignty, independent of France; and, on March 12, 1792, the king of Great Britain granted to captain Philip d'Auvergne, of the royal navy, his licence to accept the succession to the said duchy, in case of the death of the hereditary prince, only son of the reigning duke, without issue male, pursuant to a declaration of his serene highness, dated June 25, 1791, at the desire, and with the express and formal consent of the nation. Accordingly, captain d'Auvergne has since assumed the title of prince of Bouillon. The town has a castle, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles NE of Sedan. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.

BOVICNES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, 10 miles S of Namur.

BOVINO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 15 miles NE of Benevento.

BOULOGNE, a large seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, lately an episcopal see. It is divided into two towns, the Higher and the Lower; and is seated at the mouth of the Liane, 14 miles S of Calais.

BOURNON, a fertile island of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, 60 miles long,

and 45 broad. They have not a safe harbour in the island; but many good roads for shipping. It produces excellent tobacco. The French settled here in 1672, and have some considerable towns in the island; and here their East India ships touch for refreshments. It is 300 miles E of Madagascar. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 20 57 N.

BOURBON LANCY, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, remarkable for its castle, its hot mineral waters, and a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 15 miles SW of Autun.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Allier, near the river Allier. It is remarkable for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the late unfortunate king of France. It is 15 miles W of Moulins, and 362 S of Paris.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E of Langres.

BOURBONNOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Nivernois and Berry, on the W by Berry and Marche, on the S by Auvergne, and on the E by Burgundy and Forez. It now forms the department of Allier.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient city of France, in the department of Gironde. It is an archbishop's see, and has a university. It contains upward of 100,000 inhabitants, and is one of the first cities of France for magnitude, riches, and beauty. The most remarkable antiquities are the palace of Galienus, built like an amphitheatre, and several aqueducts. It has a considerable trade; and they ship every year 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. Here Edward the Black Prince resided several years, and here his son, afterward Richard II, was born. It is seated on the Garonne, 87 miles S of Rochelle, and 325 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 44 50 N.

BOURDINES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, 5 miles NW of Huy.

BOU

BOURG, the capital of the island of Cayenne, in S America.

BOURG, a town of France in the department of Ain, seated on the river Reissouffe, 20 miles SE of Macon, and 233 SE of Paris.

BOURG, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a good harbour on the Dordogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Ambez, and is thought a dangerous passage. It is 15 miles N of Bourdeaux.

BOURGANEUF, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, seated on the river Taurion, 20 miles NE of Limoges, and 200 S of Paris.

BOURGES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Cher, with an archiepiscopal see and a university. Although, in extent, one of the greatest cities in France, the inhabitants hardly amount to 25,000, and their trade is inconsiderable. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles NW of Nevers, and 125 S of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 47 5 N.

BOURGET, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, six miles N of Chamberry.

BOURG-LA-REINE, a town of France, one league S of Paris.

BOURMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 22 miles from Chaumont.

BOURN, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Saturday. It is seated near a spring, called Bourn Well-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town to Spalding. From Bourn is a navigable canal to Boston. It is 35 miles S of Lincoln, and 97 N of London.

BOURO, an island in the Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes, subject to the Dutch, who have a fortress here. It produces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. Crocodiles, of an astonishing size, infest the banks of the rivers, devouring such beasts as fall in their way; and men are only protected from their fury by carrying

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torches. M. Bouganville asserts, that these crocodiles have even been known, in the night, to seize people in their boats. Bouro is 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 3 30 S.

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, a village of Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, with a fine prospect into Oxfordshire. There are two springs in this parish, one of which runs E, and empties itself into the Thames, and the other W into the Severn. It is five miles from Stow, and 30 from Gloucester.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, a village one mile from the preceding place, watered by a river that rises near it, which here spreads 30 feet wide, and over which is a stone bridge. Adjoining to it is a quadrangular Roman camp, inclosing 60 acres, now divided into 20 fields, where coins, &c. are dug up.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a castle, on an almost inaccessible rock, 25 miles NE of Gueret.

BOUTON, an island in the Indian Ocean, 12 miles SE of Celebes. Lon. 123 30 E, lat. 5 0 S.

Bow, a pretty town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday; seated at the spring-head of a river that falls into the Taw. It is 14 miles NW of Exeter.

Bow, or **STRATFORD LE BOW**, a village of Middlesex, two miles ENE of London. It has many mills, manufactories, and distilleries, on the Lea, which here separates Middlesex from Essex. The church, formerly a chapel of ease to Stepney, was made parochial in 1740.

Bowness. See **BULNESS**.

Box-Hill, a hill near Dorking, in Surry, celebrated for the fine box trees planted on it, by the earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles II.

Boxley, a village in Kent, near Maidstone, famous for an abbey, the remains of which still exist. During his residence in this abbey, Edward III granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor from their own body. In this

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abbey was the famous wooden figure, called the Rood of Grace; the lips, eyes, and head of which moved on the approach of its votaries. It was broken to pieces, at St. Paul's Cross, in 1538, by Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, who showed to the credulous people the springs and wheels by which it had been moved.

BOXTEL, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Bommel, eight miles S of Bois-le-duc.

BOXTHUDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, 12 miles SW of Hamburg.

BOYLE, or **ABBEY BOYLE**, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, remarkable for the ruins of an abbey. It is seated near lake Key, 23 miles N of Roscommon.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, rising in Queen's-county, and running by Trim and Cavan, into the Irish Channel, below Drogheda. Here James II was defeated by William III, in 1690.

BOYOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 15 miles SW of Mantua.

BRAAN, a river of Perthshire, which falls into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling Bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

BRABANT, a duchy of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by Holland; on the NE by Guelderland; on the E by Liege; on the S by Namur; and on the W by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. Brussels is the capital of Austrian Brabant; but the northern part, of which Breda is the chief town, belongs to the United Provinces, under the denomination of Dutch Brabant. The principal rivers are the Scheld and Lis. It was subdued by the French in 1794.

BRACCIANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter, on a lake of the same name, 12 miles NW of

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Rome. There are some celebrated baths near the town.

BRACKLAW, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 85 miles E of Kamienieck.

BRACKLEY, a borough of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a branch of the Ouse, and contains two churches. It had formerly a college, now a free-school, and is 18 miles SW of Northampton, and 64 NW of London.

BRAD, a town of Selavonia, on the Save, 18 miles S of Pofega.

BRADLESLEY, or **BADLESLEY**, a village near Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, where are the ruins of a superb abbey.

BRADFELD, a town of Essex, with a market on Thursday, 47 miles NE of London.

BRADFORD, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England, which it shares with Trowbridge, Melkham, Corsham, and Chippenham. It is seated on the Avon, 11 miles W of Devizes, and 102 W of London.

BRADFORD, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has a trade in shalloons, everlastings, &c. which are made in the neighbourhood. It is seated on a branch of the Aire, 36 miles SW of York, and 193 NNW of London.

BRADNICH, a town of Devonshire, which once had a market, and sent two members to parliament. It is 12 miles N of Exeter.

BRAE-MAR, a fertile vale of Aberdeenshire, surrounded by rugged precipices. The castle of Brae-Mar, the family seat of the earls of Mar, now belongs to the earl of Fife. Here the earl of Mar began the rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles NW of Aberdeen.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, capital of Entre-Minho-e-Douro, and seated on the Cayado, 180 miles N of Lisbon.

BRAGANZA, the capital of the duchy of Braganza, in Portugal, divided into two towns, the Old and the

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New. The Old is seated on an eminence, surrounded by double walls: the New stands at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort. It is seated on the Sabor, 32 miles NW of Miranda. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 42 2 N.

BRILA, a town of Walachia, on the Danube. It has a castle, taken by the Russians in 1711; but afterwards restored.

BRILLOW, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 30 miles NW of Bracklaw.

BRAIN-LE-COMTE, a town of Austrian Hainault, 15 miles SW of Brussels.

BRAINTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday. It has a considerable manufactory of bays, and adjoins to the large village of Boaking, which is noted for the same. It is 13 miles N of Chelmsford, and 41 NE of London.

BRAKEE, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brught, 12 miles E of Paderborn.

BRALIO, a mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons. It separates the valley of Munster from the country of Bormio.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, on the river Arck, 35 miles NW of Turin.

BRAMERE, a borough of Sussex, without either market or fair. It is 47 miles S by W of London.

BRAMPTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Itthin, near the Picts Wall, eight miles NE of Carlisle, and 311 NNW of London.

BRAMPTON, a village in Herefordshire, one mile S of Ross. Here are the fine ruins of a magnificent castle.

BRANCASTER, a village of Norfolk, to the E of the promontory of St. Edmund's chapel, the ancient Branodunum, a considerable Roman city, where coins have been frequently dug up.

BRANCHON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, eight miles N of Namur.

BRANDELS, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 10 miles NE of Prague.

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BRANDENEURG, a country of Germany, bounded on the N by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on the E by Poland; on the S by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the W by Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ucker Marche, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warthe. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the papists are tolerated.

BRANDENEURG, a town of Germany, divided into the Old and New Town, by the Havel, which separates the fort from both. Great numbers of French refugees having settled here, introduced their manufactures, and rendered it a prosperous place. It is 26 miles W of Berlin. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 45 N.

BRANDON, a village of Suffolk, seated on the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon Ferry. It is 12 miles N of Bury, and 78 NE of London.

BRANSKA, a town of Transylvania, on the river Marish, 35 miles S of Weissenburg.

BRASIE, a country of S-America, which gives the title of prince to the heir apparent of the crown of Portugal. It lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn. The air, though within the torrid zone, is temperate and wholesome. The soil is fertile, and more sugar comes thence, than from all other parts of the world. It produces tobacco, Indian corn, several sorts of fruits, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brasil, and hence so called, is of great use in dying red; and within the country there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones. The cattle, carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously. They have several animals not known in Europe; among the rest a beautiful bird, called Colibii, whose body is not much larger than that of a

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May-bug. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the coast; for they have not penetrated far into the country. **Brasili** is divided into fifteen governments, which are governed by a viceroy, who resides at St. Salvadore.

BRASSA, one of the Shetland islands. Between this and the principal island, called the Mainland, is the noted **Brassa Sound**; where 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

BRASSAW, or **CRONSTADT**, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river **Burzel**, 50 miles E of **Hermanstadt**.

BRATTON CASTLE, on a hill on the E side of **Westbury**, in **Wilts**, the remains of a strong fortification, occupied by the Danes.

BRAUBACH, a town of **Weteravia**, with a castle, seated on the **Rhine**, eight miles S of **Coblentz**.

BRAUNAW, a town of **Lower Bavaria**, on the river **Kun**, 25 miles SW of **Passau**.

BRAUNSBURG, a town of **Poland**, in **New Prussia**, with a commodious harbour, seated near the **Baltic**, 50 miles E of **Dantzic**.

BRAUNFELD, a town of **Germany**, in the country of **Solms**, with a handsome palace, 26 miles N by W of **Frankfort**.

BRAVA, an independent town of **Africa**, on the coast of **Ajan**, with a good harbour, 80 miles SW of **Magadoxo**.

BRAVO, one of the **Cape-de-Verd** islands, remarkable for excellent wine, and inhabited by the Portuguese. Lon. 24 39 W, lat. 14 32 N.

BRAY, a seaport of **Ireland**, in the county of **Wicklow**, seated on **St. George's Channel**, 10 miles S of **Dublin**. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 53 11 N.

BRAY, a village of **Berkshire**, famous in song for its vicar, who, having been twice a papist, and twice a protestant, in four successive reigns, and therefore taxed with being a turncoat, said, he always kept to his principle, 'to live and die vicar of **Bray**.' It is seated on the **Thames**, one mile S of **Maidenhead**.

BRAZZA, a town and island on the

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coast of **Dalmatia**, in the gulf of **Venice**, opposite **Spalatro**, and subject to **Venice**. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

BREADALBANE. See **ALBANY**.

BRECHIN, a borough of **Angus-shire**, seated in a plain, on the river **South Esk**. Here is a manufactory of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. **Brechin** is 35 miles NE of **Edinburgh**.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRECON**, the capital of **Brecknockshire**; called by the Welsh **Aber-Honddey**, and seated at the confluence of the **Honddey** and **Usk**. It is an ancient place; contains three churches, one of which is collegiate; and has a good trade in clothing. The markets are on **Wednesday** and **Friday**. To the E of the town is a considerable lake, whence runs a rivulet into the **Wye**. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles NW of **Mohmouth**, and 162 W by N of **London**. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of **S Wales**, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high; but there are also fertile plains and valleys. It lies in the diocese of **St. David's**, has four market-towns and 61 parishes. It is bounded on the E by the counties of **Hereford** and **Monmouth**, on the S by **Glamorgan-shire**, on the W by **Cardiganshire** and **Cardiganshire**, and on the N by **Radnorshire**.

BREDA, a city of **Dutch Brabant**. The fortifications are strengthened by the waters and morasses near it. The property and government of it belong to the prince of **Orange**. In 1577, the Spanish garrison delivered this city to the Dutch; but it was recovered in 1581. In 1590, the Dutch retook it. In 1625, the Spaniards, after a memorable siege of ten months, reduced it; but, in 1637, the prince of **Orange** retook it. In 1793, it was surrendered to the French, but retaken soon after. It is seated on the river **Merk**, 60 miles S of **Amsterdam**.

BREGENTZ, a town of **Germany**, capital of a county of the same name,

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In the Tirol. It is seated on the lake of Constance, seven miles NE of Appenzel.

BREHAR, the most mountainous of the Scilly Islands, 30 miles W of the Land's End. Lon 6 42 W, lat. 50 2 N.

BRELE, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and watering Eu, enters the English Channel.

BREMgarten, a town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwicks, watered by the Reufs between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and are Roman catholics. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, has a handsome bridge over the Reufs, and is 10 miles W of Zurich.

BREMEN, the capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, which is secularized. The Weser divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 22 miles E of Oldenburg. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 53 6 N.

BREMEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, between the Weser and the Elbe; the former of which separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and populous. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover in 1716.

BREMENWOERD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, 27 miles N of Bremen.

BRENT, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, 26 miles SW of Exeter, and 200 W by S of London.

BRENT, a river of Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood Forest, and falls into Bridgewater Bay.

BRENTE, a river which rises in the bishopric of Trent, and falls into the gulf opposite Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Thames, into which flows a rivulet called the Brent. Here the freeholders of Middlesex choose the knights of the shire. That part of it called Old Brentford, opposite

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Kew Green, is in the parish of Great Ealing: that called New Brentford, in which stand the church and market-place, is partly in the parish of New Brentford, and partly in that of Hanwell. It is seven miles W of London.

BRENTWOOD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 11 miles WSW of Chelmsford, and 18 ENE of London.

BRESCIA, a town of Italy, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is the capital of Bresciano, and is seated on the Garza, 95 miles W of Venice.

BRESCIAND, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by the country of the Grisons and the bishopric of Trent; on the E by lake Garda, the Veronese, and the Mantuan; on the S by that duchy and the Criminese, and on the W by the Cremasco, the Bergamo, and the Valteline.

BRESELLO, a town of Italy in the Modenese, on the Po, 27 miles NW of Modena.

BRESLAW, the capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, and a university; seated at the conflux of the Oder and Ola. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but the king regained it the same year. It is 165 miles N of Vienna. Lon. 17 8 E, lat. 51 3 N.

BRESSE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comté, on the E by Savoy, on the S by the Viennois, and on the W by the Lyonois. It now forms the department of Ain.

BRESSICI, or **BRZESK**, the capital of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Bog, 100 miles E of Warsaw. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

BRESSUIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Seves, 35 miles NW of Poitiers.

BREST, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle

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seated on a craggy rock. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Lewis XIV, and, as this is the best port in France, it has every other accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles SE of Morlaix, and 32½ W of Paris. Lon. 4° 30' W, lat. 48° 22' N.

BRETAGNE, or BRITTANY, a late province of France, 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is a peninsula, united on the E to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. It now forms the departments of the North Coast, Finisterre, Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Iton, 15 miles SW of Evreux.

BRETON, CAPE, a barren island of N America, between 45 and 47° N lat. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a strait, called Canso, and 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is covered with snow in the winter, and is excessively cold.

There is an excellent fishery on this coast. It was taken by the English in 145, and restored to the French in 148. It was again taken by the English in 1758. See LOUISBOURG.

BREYDIT, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 24 miles SE of Zutphen.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbour on the N of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili. Lon. 74° 0' W, lat. 42° 30' S.

BREWOD, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles S by W of Stafford, and 130 NW of London.

BREV, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 14 miles N of Maestricht.

BRIANGON, a town of France in the department of Upper Alps, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It has a noble bridge over the Durance, 180 feet in height, and is 37 miles NW of Embrun.

BRIARE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, and remarkable for a canal between that river and the Seine. It is

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35 miles SE of Orleans, and 88 S of Paris.

BRIDGEND, a town of Glamorgan-shire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. It is seven miles W by N of Cowbridge, and 178 W of London.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of Barbadoes, situate in the inmost part of Carlisle Bay. It contains 1500 houses, and would make a figure in any kingdom of Europe. Here is a free-school, an hospital, and a college; the latter erected pursuant to the will of colonel Codrington. Lon. 58° 35' W, lat. 13° 5' N.

BRIDGENORTH, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge, and called the Upper and Lower Town. It has two churches, and had a castle, seated on a rock, but now in ruins. It is 20 miles W by N of Birmingham, and 139 NW of London.

BRIDGEWATER, a borough of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Thursday and Saturday. It is seated on the Parret, over which is a stone bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burden may ride. It carries on a considerable coasting trade, and trades with Ireland and Norway. The tide here rushes in with great violence, and rises to a vast height. Bridgewater is eight miles S of the Bristol Channel, 31 SSW of Bristol, and 137 W by S of London.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, a trading seaport in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on a creek near Flam-borough-head, 36 miles N of Hull, and 208 N of London.

BRIDPORT, a borough of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two rivers, and had once a harbour, which is now choked up with sand. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here are large manufactories of sailcloth and nets. It is 12 miles W of Dorchester, and 135 S by W of London.

BRIEG, a town of Silesia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a college, and an academy for the nobility. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the Oder, 20 miles SE of Breslaw.

BRIEL, a maritime town of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Voorn. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572. It is seated at the mouth of the Maese, 13 miles SW of Rotterdam.

BRIENTZ, a lake of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, three leagues long and one broad. A very delicate kind of fish is peculiar to this lake, and is salted and dried like red herrings. The Aar runs through this lake, and unites it to that of Thun.

BRIEUX, ST. a town of France, in the department of Finistère, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is one mile and a half from the sea, and 50 miles NW of Rennes.

BRIEY, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, near the river Manse, 30 miles NE of St. Michel.

BRIGO. See GLANDFORDBRIDGE.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, or BRIGHTON, a seaport of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It was a poor town, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, but having become a fashionable place of resort for sea bathing, it has been enlarged by many handsome houses, with public rooms, &c. The Steine, a fine lawn, between the town and the sea, forms a favourite resort for the company. It is the station of the packetboats, to and from Dieppe, and is 56 miles S of London, and 74 NW of Dieppe. Lon. 0.6 E, lat. 50 52 N.

BRIENOLLES, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse. It is famous for prunes, and is 325 miles SSE of Paris.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where general Stanhope and the English army were taken prisoners in 1710. It is seated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles NE of Madrid.

BRIMPSFIELD, a village of Gloucestershire, on the river Stroud near

the source of the Stour. It is seven miles SE of Gloucester.

BRINDISI, an ancient seaport of Naples, in Otranto, with an archbishop's see, and a fort. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 32 miles E of Taranto.

BRIN, a town of Moravia, where the assembly of the states meet. It is seated at the confluence of the Zwitta and Swart, 27 miles SW of Olmutz.

BRIOUDE, in the department of Upper Loire, in France, the name of two towns, a mile distant from each other; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter. Old Brioude is seated on the Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, 173 feet in diameter. It is 16 miles S of Mhoire, and 225 S by E of Paris.

BRIGHERAS, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Lucern, three miles from the town of that name.

BRISACH, OLD, a town of Suabia, once the capital of Brisgaw. It was taken by the French in 1638 and in 1703; but was restored each time to the Austrians. It is seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S of Straßburg.

BRISACH, NEW, a handsome town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, built by the French, opposite Old Brisach, and fortified by Vauban. It is about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S of Straßburg.

BRISGAW, a territory of Suabia, separated by the Rhine from France. One part belongs to the house of Austria, of which Friburg is the capital; the other to the house of Baden.

BRISSAC, a town of France in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on the Aubence, 13 miles S of Angers.

BRISTOL, a city and seaport in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; to which last county it was accounted to belong, before it formed a separate jurisdiction. In wealthy trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the second in this kingdom. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon with the Frome, 10 miles from the

place where the Avon enters the Severn. It has 18 churches, beside its cathedral; and that called St. Mary Radcliff, is one of the finest in the kingdom. Here is a bridge over the Avon, and an exchange. Bristol has a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned that hence 2000 ships sail yearly. Here are no less than 15 glasshouses; and the sugar-refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The Hot Wells are much resorted to: they have obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases, and are a mile from the town, on the side of the Avon. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. Here sledges are used instead of carts. Bristol has three markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles WNW of Bath, and 124 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 28 N.

BRISTOL, a town of N America, in the state of Rhode Island, on the main, 16 miles N of Newport.

BRISTOL, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 51 W, lat. 59 2 S.

BRISTOL, the capital of the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, seated on the Delaware, 20 miles N of Philadelphia.

BRITAIN, or **GREAT BRITAIN**, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending from the Lizard Point, in lat. 50°, to Dunelbay Head, in lat. 58 30 N, or, taking it in a straight line from N to S, about eight degrees, or 550 miles; and, from Dover Head on the E, to the Land's End on the W, it comprehends about seven degrees of lon. or about 290 miles. Its most ancient name was Albion, which gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar. The general division of the island is into England, Scotland, and Wales.

BRITAIN, NEW, a country in N America, comprehending all the tract N of Canada, commonly called the Esquimaux country, including Labrador, New N, and New S Wales. It is

subject to Great Britain; and lies between 50 and 70° N lat. and between 50 and 100° W lon. The principal settlements belonging to the English Hudson's Bay Company are Churchill, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, on the W side of Hudson's Bay.

BRITAIN, NEW, an island to the N of New Guinea. By whom it was discovered, is uncertain. Dampier sailed through the strait which separates it from New Guinea; and captain Carteret, in 1767, sailed through another strait, which divides it into two islands, the northernmost of which he called New Ireland. New Britain lies in lon. 152 19 E, and lat. 4 0 S.

BRITTANY. See **BRETAGNE**.

BRIVES LA-GAILLARDE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Correze, seated near the confluence of the Correze and Vezere, in a delightful valley; on which account it has received the appellation of La Gaillarde. Since the year 1764, several manufactories have been established here; such as silk handkerchiefs in the English fashion, muslins, gauzes, &c. It is 37 miles S of Limoges, and 220 S by W of Paris.

BRIXEN, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the bishopric of Brixen, seated at the confluence of the Rientz and Eysoch, 15 miles E of Tirol.

BRIXEN, a bishopric of Germany, in the Tirol. It is extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine. The bishop is a prince of the empire.

BRIZEN, or **BRIETZEN**, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Adah, 12 miles NE of Wittenberg.

BROAD TENNESSEE, a noble river of N America, which rises in N Carolina, and crossing the parallel of 35° N lat. into the state of Georgia, just before it passes through Cumberland or Laurel Mountains, flows on to join the Ohio, before it reaches which, it is called the Cherokee River.

BRODERA, a fortress and town of Hindoostan Proper, in Guzerat, through which runs the great road,

BRO

from Surat to Ougein. It is 95 miles S by W of the former, and 195 NE of the latter.

BROD, or **BRODT**, a strong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles SE of Posega.

BROD NEMEKI, or **TEUTCH-BROD**, a town of Bohemia, on the river Sozawa, 20 miles S by E of Czazlaw.

BRODZIEC, a town of Lithuania, on the river Berezhina, 100 miles S of Polotsk.

BROEK, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, the capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Roer, 11 miles N of Dusseldorp.

BROEK, in N Holland, six miles from Amsterdam, one of the most singular and picturesque villages in the world. The inhabitants, though peasants only, are all rich. The streets are paved in mosaic work, with variegated bricks. The houses are painted on the outside, and look as fresh as if quite new. Each has a garden and terrace, inclosed by a low railing, that permits every thing to be seen. The terrace is in the front of the house, and from this is a descent into the garden, which forms the separation between each house. The gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shellwork, trees, and flowers; with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours, and disposed into a variety of forms. Behind the houses and gardens are meadows, full of cattle grazing. The outhouses are likewise behind; so that waggons, carts, and cattle, never enter these neat streets.

BROKEN BAY, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coast of New Holland. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury. Lon. 151 27 E, lat. 33 34 S.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. Here is a college for 30 poor clergymen's widows, and near the town is the palace of the bishops of Rochester, where there is a mineral spring. Bromley is 10 miles SSE of London.

BROMLEY, a town in Staffordshire,

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with a market on Tuesday, seven miles E of Stafford.

BROMLEY, a village near Stratford-le-Bow, in Middlesex. It had once a monastery, the church of which is still used by the inhabitants.

BROMPTON, a village of Middlesex, in the parish of Kennington. Here is the public botanical garden of Mr. Curtis.

BROMPTON, a village in Kent, situate on an ascent from Chatham, and containing the fine barracks of that garrison.

BROMSGROVE, a town of Worcester-shire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Salwarp, and has a considerable trade in clothing. It is 15 miles NE of Worcester, and 115 NW of London.

BROMYARD, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday; 18 miles W of Worcester, and 125 WNW of London.

BRONNO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 10 miles SE of Pavia.

BROOM LOCH, a great lake and arm of the sea, in Ross-shire, on the W coast of Scotland, noted for herrings of peculiar excellence, and esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

BRORA, a seaport on the E coast of Sutherlandshire. Here is a coal-mine, the coal of which cannot be exported, as it takes fire on being exposed to the air. Brora is 40 miles N by E of Inverness.

BRORA, a river of Sutherlandshire, issuing from a lake of the same name. Above Brora, it forms several fine cascades; and, below it, falls into the British Ocean.

BROUAGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. Its salt-works are the finest in France, and the salt is called Bay-salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S of Rochelle, and 170 SW of Paris.

BROUERSHAVEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Schonen, nine miles SW of Helvoetsluys.

BROUCA, a town of Sicily, on the

gulf of Catania; 15 miles S of Catania.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire; seated on the river Satz, five miles SE of Philipburg.

BRUGES, a large episcopal city of Austrian Flanders, once the greatest trading town in Europe; but, in the 16th century, the civil wars drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. It, therefore, is not populous now in proportion to its extent. Its situation, however, still commands some trade; for it has canals to Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. Bruges has been often taken and retaken, the last time, by the French in 1794. It is eight miles E of Ostend.

BRUGG, or **BRUG**, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the Aar, 22 miles SE of Basil.

BRUGGE, or **BRUGGEN**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, six miles from the city of that name.

BRUGNETO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Appennines, 35 miles SE of Genoa.

BRUNETTO, a strong and important place in Piedmont, near Susa, which it defends.

BRUNSBUTTLE, a seaport of Germany, in Holstein, at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles NW of Guckstadt.

BRUNSWICK, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Lunenburg, on the W by the circle of Westphalia, on the S by Hesse, and on the E by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. It is divided into four duchies and two counties. The duchies of Brunswick Proper, and Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, with the counties of Rheinftein and Blankenburg, are subject to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele; while the elector of Hanover is duke of Brunswick Grubenhagen and Brunswick Calenberg, which also includes the district of Gottingen. The duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele is styled duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, as

well as the elector of Hanover, they being both descended from Ernest duke of Lunenburg and Zell, who died in 1546.

BRUNSWICK, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, formerly Imperial and Hanseatic. It is famous for the liquor called *Mum*, hence named *Brunswick Mum*. It is seated on the Ocker, 55 miles W of Magdeburg.

BRUNSWICK, a town of Georgia, in N America, where the Turtle River enters St. Simon's Sound, with a safe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war. It is 70 miles SW of Savannah. Lon. 82° 0' W, lat. 31° 10' N.

BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jersey, in N America, situate on the Raritan, 12 miles above Perth Amboy. Here is a flourishing college, called Queen's College. Lon. 75° 0' W, lat. 40° 20' N.

BRUNSWICK, New, in N America, one of the two provinces into which Nova Scotia was divided in 1784. It borders on the United States.

BRUSSELS, the capital of Brabant, and seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries. It has many magnificent squares, public buildings, and walks, and many public fountains, from some of which the water flows in a very whimsical manner. Here is an opera-house after the Italian manner, and a kind of nunnery, called the Beguinage, which is like a little town, having some streets, and being surrounded by a wall and a ditch. The women educated here are allowed to leave it when they choose to marry. Brussels is celebrated for fine lace, camlets, and tapestry. It was bombarded by marshal Villeroi in 1655, by which 4000 houses were destroyed; and has been more than once taken and retaken since; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on the rivulet Senne. It has a communication with the Scheldt by a fine canal, and is 26 miles SE of Ghent, and 148 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4° 21' E, lat. 50° 51' N.

BUC

BRUTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Brue. It has a free-school, and manufactories of serges and stockings. It is 12 miles SE of Wells, and 309 W of London.

BAUVIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, 22 miles S by E from Lunville.

BRYANSBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Shannon, eight miles N of Limerick.

BUA, an island of the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Traon, called likewise Partridge Island, because frequented by those birds.

BUARCOS, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 27 miles S of Aveiro.

BUCHAN, a district in the NE part of Aberdeenshire, from the sea to the river Ythan on the S.

BUCHANNESS, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, situate in the district of Buchan, in lon. 1° 26' W, lat. 57° 28' N. Between this promontory and Peterhead is the place called the *Bullers*, or Boilers of Buchan; a large oval cavity, formed by the hand of nature, in the steep rocks on the coast, about 150 feet deep. Boats frequently fall into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the E end. At a little distance, is a vast insulated rock, the middle of which, many feet above the level of the water, is a large triangular aperture, through which the sea, when agitated, rushes with a tremendous noise.

BUCHAW, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the river Tedersee, with a nunnery, whose abbess has a voice in the diet of the empire. It is 27 miles SW of Ulm.

BUCHAREST, a large and strong town of Walachia, where the hospodar commonly resides. It is 45 miles SE of Tergovisto.

BUCHORN, a free imperial town of Suabia, on the lake of Constance, 18 miles E of Constance.

BUCKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles

BUE

E by N of Thetford, and 97 NE of London.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse, over which are three handsome stone bridges. It sends two members to parliament, and is 57 miles NW of London. Lon. 0° 58' W, lat. 51° 56' N.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or **BUCKS**, a county of England, bounded on the N by Northamptonshire; on the E by Bedfordshire, Herts, and Middlesex; on the W by Oxfordshire; and on the S by Berks. It is 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing eight hundreds, 185 parishes, and 111 market-towns. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln, and sends 14 members to parliament. The air is healthy, and the soil rich.

BUCKS, a county of Pennsylvania, 38 miles long and 15 broad. The inhabitants, in 1790, were 25,401. Newtown is the capital.

BUDA, the capital of Lower Hungary, situate on the side of a hill, on the Danube. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists; the last time by the latter in 1686. It is 105 miles SE of Vienna, and 560 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 18° 22' E, lat. 47° 25' N.

BÜBELICH, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, on the Traen, 10 miles E of Treves.

BUDOA, a strong episcopal town of Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1667, and is 30 miles SE of Ragusa.

BUDRIO, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp. It is eight miles E of Bologna.

BUDWEIS, a town of Bohemia, taken often in the war of 1741. It is 70 miles S of Prague.

BUEN AYRE. See **BONAIRE**.

BUENOS AYRES, or **CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD**, a considerable seaport of La Plata, in S America, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified; and hither is brought a great part of the treasures and merchandize of Peru

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and Chili, which are exported to Spain. It is seated on the Plata, 50 miles from the ocean, though the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon. 58 31 W, lat. 34 35 S.

BUGIA, a populous seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. In 1671, sir Edward Spragge destroyed several Algerine men of war under the walls of the castle. It is 75 miles E of Algiers.

BUILTH, a town of Brecknockshire, seated on the Wye, over which is a bridge into Radnorshire. It has two markets, on Monday and Saturday; and is 12 miles N of Brecknock, and 171 W by N of London.

BUIS, LE, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 40 miles SW of Gap.

BUKARI, a town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour, on the gulf of Bikeriza, near the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NE of Veglia.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, two miles W of Grand Cairo, being the seaport of that city. On the N side of it is the Califsch, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo.

BULAM, an island of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The soil is good; and, as it is uninhabited, a settlement of free Blacks was formed here, in 1792, by the English, who purchased it of the neighbouring king.

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Walachia, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W by Servia.

BULNESS, a village in Cumberland, at the end of the Picts Wall, on the Solway Frith, whence Antoninus began his Itinerary.

BUNDELA, or **BUNDELCUND**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, on the SW of the river Jumna. It is inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Panna.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on the

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Waveney, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It has two churches; and the ruins of a famous nunnery, and of a castle. In 1689, the town was almost all destroyed by fire. It is now, however, a good trading place; and the women are employed in knitting worsted stockings. It is 36 miles N by E of Ipswich, and 107 NE of London.

BUNGO, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo, whose capital is Lunay. The king of this country was converted to Christianity, and sent an embassy to pope Gregory, in 1683.

BUNIVA, a mountain of Greece, between Janna and Livadia, extending to the gulf of Zeiton. The ancient name was Ceta; and it is famous for the pass of Thermopylae (so called from the hot baths in the neighbourhood) where Leonidas resisted the whole Persian army.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday, seven miles S of Royston, and 31 N by E of London.

BURAGRAG, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic, at Sallee.

BURELLA, or **CIVITA BURELLA**, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 20 miles S of Lanciano.

BUREN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, which gives the title of count of Buren to the prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W of Nimeguen.

BUREN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Alme, 10 miles S of Paderborn.

BURFORD, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Windrush, is noted for the making of saddles, and is 71 miles W of London.

BURG, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles NNE of Boston, and 133 N of London.

BURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, seated on the Old Yssel, 18 miles E of Nimeguen.

BURGAW, a town and castle of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name. It belongs to the house

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of Austria, and is 26 miles W of Augsburg.

BURGDORF, a large town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, eight miles NE of Bern.

BURG-CLERE, a village of Hampshire, situate on the W of King's-Clere, at the foot of a hill, which has a camp on the top, and an extensive prospect.

BURGH UPON SANDS, a village of Cumberland near Solway Frith, where Edward the First died in 1307. The spot where he died is distinguished by a column 27 feet high, erected by the duke of Norfolk in 1663. It is five miles NW of Carlisle.

BURGOS, a rich town of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see; seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 227 miles N of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 20 N.

BURGUNDY, a late province of France, bounded on the E by Franche Comté, on the W by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S by Lyonois, and on the N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines; is 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; and now forms the departments of Côte d'Or, Saone and Loire, and Yonne.

BURHANPOUR, a flourishing city of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, the capital of Candeish, and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It is 225 miles E by N of Surat. Lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 25 N.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, opposite Wesel, 17 miles SE of Cleves.

BURKHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27 miles N by W of Salzburg.

BURLINGTON. See BRIDLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, a town of New Jersey, in N America, seated on the Delaware, which is here a mile broad. It is a free port; and the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, hold a commercial court, when the matter in controversy is between foreigners and foreigners, or

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foreigners and citizens. It is 17 miles N of Philadelphia.

BURMAH, a kingdom of Asia, to the E of the Ganges; sometimes, but erroneously, called Ava, from the name of its capital. It is bounded by Pegu on the S, and occupies both sides of the river Ava, as far as the frontiers of China. On the W it has Aracan; and, on the E, Upper Siam. It produces some of the best teak timber in India. Ships built of teak, upward of 40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian seas, while an European-built ship is ruined there in five years.

BURNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday, seated near the German Ocean, 29 miles NW of Norwich, and 126 NE of London.

BURNHAM, a town of Essex, at the mouth of the Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walsfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 40 miles E by N of London.

BURNLEY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday, 35 miles SE of Lancaster, and 208 NNW of London.

BURNTISLAND, a borough of Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth. It has an excellent harbour, where ships sometimes perform quarantine. It is seated under a stupendous rock, 19 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 8 N.

BURRAMPOOTER, a river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet. Issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, these rivers direct their course toward opposite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles asunder; meeting in one point, 40 miles from the sea, after each has performed a winding course of more than 2000 miles. Near its source, the Burrampooter is named Sanpoo, or Zancin; that is, *the River*; but, when it enters Affam, it assumes the name of Burrampooter.

BURSA, one of the largest cities of

Turkey in Asia, capital of Bescangil. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire before the taking of Constantinople. It stands at the foot of Mount Olympus, from which so many springs proceed, that every house has its own fountain. It contains 40,000 Turks. None but muselmans are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are much finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. Bursa is 99 miles S of Constantinople. Lon. 29 5 E, lat. 39 22 N.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the Trent is a famous bridge of freestone, a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. Burton is famous for excellent ale. It is 124 miles NNW of London.

BURTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated on a hill, near the Trent, 30 miles N of Lincoln, and 164 N by W of London.

BURTON, a town of Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday, 11 miles N of Lancaster, and 247 NNW of London.

BURY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. It stands on the Irwell, and is noted for its fustian manufactory, and the coarse goods, called half thicks and kerseys. A melancholy accident happened in 1787, by the fall of the theatre, by which more than 300 persons were buried in the ruins: some escaped unhurt; others were killed, or much bruised. Bury is 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 190 NNW of London.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, a handsome town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The air is supposed to be the best in England; for which reason it is frequented by genteel people. The noble ruins of its abbey are still standing near the two churches, which are both large, and seated in one churchyard. Bury sends two members to parliament. It took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here. Here is an ancient guildhall, a new sessions house, a

theatre, &c. The assizes for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E of Newmarket, and 72 NNE of London.

BUSSARAH, or BASSORA, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Irac Arabia, 40 miles NW of the gulf of Persia. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The circumference is very large; but the trade here is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 240 miles S by E of Bagdad. Lon. 44 52 E, lat. 29 26 N.

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, and Inchmarnock, which lie in the frith of Clyde. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithnessshire.

BUTRAGO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Lozoya, 30 miles N by E of Madrid.

BUTRINTO, a seaport and episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, on the canal of Corfu, and at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S of Chimera.

BUTTERMERE WATER, a lake of Cumberland, eight miles SW of Keswick. It is two miles long, and near one broad. It is called the Upper Lake; and, near a mile from it, to the NE, is the Lower Lake, called also Cromack Water. The river Cocker flows through both these lakes to Cockermouth.

BUTTON'S BAY, the N part of Hudson's Bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a NW passage to China. It is so called from sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66° N lat.

BUTZAW, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Schwerin, 17 miles SW of Rostock.

BUXTON, in Derbyshire, one of the wonders of the Peak, having nine wells that rise near the source of the Wye. Their waters were noted in the time of the Romans. They are hot and sulphureous, but palatable; they

create an appetite, and open obstructions; and, if bathed in, give relief in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous cases, &c. The building for the bath was erected by George earl of Shrewsbury; and here Mary queen of Scots was for some time. The duke of Devonshire has erected a beautiful building in the form of a crescent, under which are piazzas and shops. Much company resort to this place in the summer. It is 32 miles NW of Derby, and 160 NNW of London.

BUZBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Solms, 29 miles N by E of Francfort.

BYCHOW, a town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 miles SW of Wilna.

BYRON'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. The natives are tall, well-proportioned, and clean; their features good, and their countenance expressive of a surprising mixture of intrepidity and cheerfulness. Lon. 173 46 E, lat. 1 18 S.

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CAANA, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, where some fine monuments, with hieroglyphical characters, have been found. It is 320 miles S of Cairo.

CABECA-DE-VIDE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, 12 miles SW of Portalegre. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 39 10 N.

CABENDA, a seaport of Congo, in Africa, 100 miles SE of Loango, subject to Portugal. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 4 5 S.

CABES, or **GABES**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on a river near the gulf of the same name. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 33 40 N.

CABRERIA, an island in the Mediterranean, seven miles S of Majorca, with a large harbour, defended by a castle.

CABUL, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W by Persia, on the N by the Hindoo-ko, on the E by

Cashmere, and on the S by Candahar. It is subject to the king of Candahar.

CAEUL, the capital of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Candahar, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko, and the source of the Attock. It is considered as the gate of India toward Tartary, as Candahar is with respect to Persia; and is 680 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 68 58 E, lat. 34 36 N.

CACACA, a town of Africa, in Fez. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534; and it has a fort upon a rock. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 35 2 N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sabrot, 22 miles SE of Alcantara.

CACERES-DE-CAMARINHA, a town of Luconia, one of the Philippines, with a bishop's see. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 14 35 N.

CASHAN, or **CASHAN**, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are many Christians, and Guebres, or worshippers of fire, in this place. It is 55 miles N by W of Isfahan.

CACHEO, the capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin, on the river Hoti, 80 miles from the gulf of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 houses, whose walls are of mud; the roofs covered with thatch. The house of the English factory is the best in the place. Lon. 105 31 E, lat. 12 10 N.

CACHEO, a town of Africa, in Negroland, with three forts, seated on the river St. Domingo, and subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 0 N.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire, in lat. 5 0 S.

CACORLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is 15 miles ESE of Ubeda.

CADENAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE of Cahors.

CADENET, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 28 miles SE of Avignon.

C A E

CADILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, with a castle, 15 miles SE of Bordeaux.

CADIZ, a large and rich city of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island, 18 miles in length, and nine in breadth; but the NW end, where the city stands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and six in breadth. The S side is inaccessible by sea, because it is edged with craggy rocks; and two forts, the Puntal and Matagorda, command the passage into the harbour. All the Spanish ships go hence to the West Indies, and return hither. It was plundered by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It contains 50,000 inhabitants; and is 45 miles W of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 11 W, lat. 36 31 N.

CADORE, the capital of the district of Cadorno, in Italy, the birthplace of Titian. It is 15 miles N of Belluno.

CADORINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli Proper, on the S and W by the Bellunese, and on the N by Brixen.

CADSAND, an island on the N coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheld, which river it commands.

CAEN, a considerable city of France, in the department of Calvados, with a celebrated university. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The first stone of the noble barracks was laid in 1786, by the unfortunate Lewis XVI. The late abbey of St. Stephen was founded by William the Conqueror, who was buried in it. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. Caen is 65 miles W by S of Rouen, and 125 W of Paris. Lon. 0 17 W, lat. 49 11 N.

CAERLEON, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursday. It was a Roman town, as is evident from the antiquities found here. It is seated

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on the Usk, 19 miles SW of Monmouth, and 148 W by N of London.

CAERPHILLY, a town of Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday; seated between the Taaf and Rumney. It is thought that the walls, now in ruins, were built by the Romans; whose coins are dug up here. It is five miles N of Landaff, and 158 W of London.

CAERWENT, a village of Monmouthshire, famous for a beautiful tessellated pavement, discovered in 1777; and asserted to be superior to any such discovered on this side the Alps, and equal to those preserved at Portici. It is four miles SW of Chepstow.

CAERWIS, a town of Flintshire, with a market on Tuesday, five miles W of Flint, and 203 NW of London.

CAPPA, a town of the Crimea, with an excellent harbour. It was taken, in 1266, by the Genoese, who made it the seat of their trade in the East, and one of the most flourishing towns in Asia. The Venetians dispossessed them of it in 1297: they recovered it soon after, but were finally expelled by the Tartars in 1474. Caffa was the Theodosia of the ancients; a name which has been restored to it since the Russians became possessed of the Crimea. It is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles NE of Constantinople. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 45 8 N.

CAFFA; STRAIT OF, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the sea of Asoph.

CAFFRARIA, a country of Africa, lying to the S of the tropic of Capricorn, and extending along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish River, in lat. 30 40 S. By this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots. Its other boundaries cannot, at present, be ascertained, it having never been visited by any European, before the journey which Lieut. Patterson made in these parts in 1779. The Caffres are tall and well-proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their colour is a jet black; their teeth white as ivory.

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They are so fond of dogs, that if one particularly pleases them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it; and their whole exercise through the day is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They have great pride in their cattle; and cut their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please: when they wish their cattle to return, they go a little way from the house and blow a whistle, which is made of ivory or bone, and in this manner bring them all home, without any difficulty. The women make a curious kind of baskets, of a texture so compact as to contain milk. Industry is the leading trait in the character of the Caffres, who are distinguished from their neighbours to the S, by their fondness for agriculture. They are governed by an hereditary king, whose power is very limited, receiving no tax, and having no troops at his command; but being permitted to take as many wives as he pleases, it is necessary that he should have a larger portion of land to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. His cabin is neither higher, nor better decorated than the rest; and his whole family live around him, composing a group of about 15 huts. The distance of the different hordes make it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king.

CAGLI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles S of Urbino.

CAGLIARI, an ancient, large, and rich city, capital of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, a university, a castle, and a good harbour. The French made an unsuccessful attack upon this place in January 1793. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 39 27 N.

CAHORS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Lot, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. It has a manufactory of fine cloths and ratteens, and furnishes excellent red wines. It was taken by assault, in 1580, by Henry IV, by

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means of petards, which were first employed here. The garrison consisted of 2000 men; the assailants were not more than 1500; and they fought five days and nights in the streets. In one of the suburbs are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Cahors is 50 miles NW of Alby, and 287 S of Paris.

CAJANABURG, the capital of E Bothnia, in Sweden, on lake Cajania, 300 miles NE of Abo. Lon 27 45 E, lat. 64 13 N.

CAJAZZO, or **CAJIZZO**, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 22 miles NE of Naples.

CAICOS, islands of the West Indies, to the N of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal one. Lon. from, 71 to 73° W, lat. 21 40 N.

CAIFONG, a populous city of China, seated on the Yellow River, in the province of Honan. When besieged by the rebels, in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 113 27 E, lat. 35 0 N.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, in the West Indies, NW of Jamaica, between 81 and 86° W lon. and in lat. 21 0 N. The inhabitants of Jamaica come hither to catch tortoises, which they carry home alive.

CAIRNGORM, a mountain in the E of Invernesshire; the lofty top of which is patched with snow. It is famous for beautiful rock-crystals of various tints, much esteemed by lapidaries; and some of them, having the lustre of fine gems, bring a high price.

CAIRO, or **GRAND CAIRO**, the capital of Egypt, with a castle built upon a rock. It consists of three towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Billac. The ancient town had the name of Mefra. Old Cairo is reduced to a small place, though the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have country houses here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is a mile from the river,

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and is seven miles in circumference. It is exceedingly populous; several families living in one house, and a number of people in each room; and, in the busy time of the day, the streets are so crowded, that it is difficult to pass along. The women have greater liberty here than in any other parts of the Turkish empire; and there are particular streets, where the courtezans sit at the doors, richly dressed. The Calish is a canal, which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city: it is about 20 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to show the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity. This city had much greater trade, before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. There are 300 mosques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which make a very picturesque appearance. The Europeans have consuls and factors here. Cairo contains 700,000 inhabitants, and is seated near the Nile, 100 miles S of its mouth. Lon. 31 27 E, lat. 30 2 N.

CAIROAN, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on the river Magrida, 80 miles S of Tunis.

CAITHNESSSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the Pentland Frith, which divides it from the Orkneys; on the SE by the British Ocean; and on the W by Sutherlandshire. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W. A vast ridge of hills forms the SW boundary, ending in the promontory called the Ord of Caithness. Along the side of this steep hill, impending, in a manner, above the sea, a winding road is cut, which is the only entrance into this shire from the S. The climate is good, and the soil around the coast very improveable. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but, in the high lands, the Gaelic prevails. The women were formerly subject to the most humiliating drudgery; it being no uncommon thing, above 40 years ago, to see a party of them trudging to the fields,

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loaded with the dung-basket, or returning home, in harvest, under a heavy burden of sheaves. This shameful treatment is now abolished; the farmers employing horses, carts, and men.

CAKET, a town of Persia, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silks. Lon. 46 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CALABRIA, a country of Naples, divided into Calabria Citeriore and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The first is one of the 12 provinces of Naples, bounded on the S by Calabria Ulteriore, on the N by Basilicata, and on the W and E by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is washed by the Mediterranean on the E, S, and W, and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on the N. Reggio is the capital. In 1783, a great part of Calabria was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record. Beside the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 people perished by this calamity.

CALAHORRA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 miles E of Burgos.

CALAIS, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, with a citadel. It was taken by Edward III, in 1347, after a memorable siege of more than 11 months, which has given rise to some historical as well as dramatic fiction. In 1557, it was taken by the duke of Guise. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without receiving much injury. In time of peace there are packet-boats, which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE of Dover, and 152 N of Paris.

CALAIS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 16 miles NW of Vendôme.

CALAMATA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians, in 1685; but the Turks retook it. It stands on the river Spinarza, eight miles from the Mediterranean. Lon. 21 55 E, lat. 37 0 N.

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CALAMIANES, three small islands of Asia, between Borneo and the Philippines, famous for their edible bird-nests. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 11 0 N.

CALATAJUD, a town of Spain, in Arragon, at the confluence of the Xalón and Xiloca, with a castle on a rock, 37 miles SW of Saragossa.

CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the river Guadiana, 80 miles S of Madrid.

CALBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a good castle, 32 miles N of Magdeburg.

CALCAR, a town in the duchy of Cleves, seated near the Rhine, eight miles SE of Cleves.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, remarkable for a victory gained over the Imperialists, by the French, in 1706. It is 25 miles NE of Milan.

CALCUTTA, or **FORT WILLIAM**, the emporium of Bengal, situate on the river Hoogly, 100 miles from its mouth, in the bay of Bengal. It extends from the western point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, four miles and a half; the breadth, in many parts, inconsiderable. Generally speaking, the description of one Indian city is a description of all; being all built on one plan, with very narrow and crooked streets; an incredible number of reservoirs and ponds, and a great many gardens, interspersed. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built; some of brick, others with mud, and a greater proportion with bamboos and mats. These different kinds, intermixed with each other, form a motley appearance: those of the latter kinds are of one story, covered with thatch; those of brick seldom exceed two floors, and have flat terraced roofs: the two former classes far outnumber the last, which are so thinly scattered, that fires, which often happen, do not, sometimes, meet with the obstruction of a brick house through a whole street. But Calcutta is, in part, an

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exception to this rule of building; for there, the quarter inhabited by the English is composed entirely of brick buildings, many of which have the appearance of palaces. The line of buildings that surrounds two sides of the esplanade of the fort, is magnificent; and it adds greatly to the superb appearance, that the houses are detached from each other, and insulated in a great space. The general approach to the houses is by a flight of steps, with great projecting porticoes, or surrounded by colonnades or arcades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples. But much the greatest part of the city is built as above described. Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the salubrity of the air, the streets having been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It contains 500,000 inhabitants. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners is curious: coaches, phaetons, chaises, with the pallankeens and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs, form a sight more extraordinary, perhaps, than any other city can present. The hackery is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. Calcutta is a modern city, having risen on the site of the village of Govindpour, about 96 years ago. The Hoogly is navigable to the town for the largest ships. Here is the seat of the governor-general and council of Bengal, who have a controul over the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen. Here is likewise a supreme court of judicature, in which justice is dispensed, according to the laws of England, by a chief justice and three puisne judges. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by the soubah of Bengal, who forced the garrison, to the amount of 146 persons, into a prison called the Black Hole, a cube of 18 feet, out of which only 23 came alive. It was retaken, the next year, by colonel Clive and admiral Watson. The victory of Plassey followed; and the inhuman

soubah was deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after this victory, colonel Clive began to erect the present citadel of Calcutta, which is superior to any fortress in India. Calcutta is 1030 miles NW of Madras. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 22 23 N.

CALEDONIA, NEW, the largest island in the S Pacific Ocean, except New Holland and New Zealand. It extends from lat. 19 37 to 22 30 S, and from lon. 163 37 to 167 24 E. It was discovered by capt. Cook in 1774. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well-made; their hair is black, and much frizzled, but not woolly; their beards are crisp and thick: they besmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are much chaster than those of the more eastern islands.

CALENBERG, a castle of Germany, capital of the duchy of Brunswick Calenberg. It is seated on the river Leina, 10 miles S of Hanover.

CALI, a town of S America, in Popayan, on the river Cauca. The governor of the province generally resides here. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 3 15 N.

CALICOULAN, or QUITON, a town on the coast of Malabar, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 130 miles S of Calicut. Lon. 74 21 E, lat. 8 1 N.

CALICUT, a city on the east of Malabar, 320 miles SW of Madras. The English have a factory here. This city is remarkable for having been the first Indian port that was visited by European shipping; it being discovered by the Portuguese, when they came to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498. Lon. 74 24 E, lat. 11 18 N.

CALICUT, a country on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It produces pepper, ginger, albes, and rice; and the trees are always green. There is a tree, which produces a kind of dates,

from which they obtain sugar and oil. This country was subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore; but, in 1792, part of it was ceded to the English East India Company. Calicut is the capital.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula of N America, in the N Pacific Ocean, separated from the W coast of America, by the Vermillion Sea, or Gulf of California; extending SE, from lat. 32° N, to Cape St. Lucar, in lat. 23° N. It was discovered, by Cortes, in 1536; and is said to have been visited by sir Francis Drake, in 1578, and to have received from him the name of New Albion. This latter name, however, belongs to no part of the peninsula, but to a country further N, between 37 and 45° latitude; the harbour of sir Francis Drake being situate in about 110 23 W lon. and 38 23 N lat. During a long period, California continued to be so little frequented, that even its form was unknown; and, in most charts, it was represented as an island. Though the climate of this country, if we may judge from its situation, must be very desirable, the Spaniards have made small progress in peopling it. Toward the close of the last century, the Jesuits, who had great merit in exploring this neglected province, and in civilizing its rude inhabitants, imperceptibly acquired a dominion over it, as complete as that which they possessed in their missions in Paraguay; and they laboured to govern the natives by the same policy. In order to prevent the court of Spain from conceiving any jealousy of their designs, they seem studiously to have depreciated the country, by representing the climate as so disagreeable and unwholesome, and the soil so barren, that nothing but a zealous desire of converting the natives could have induced them to settle there. Several public-spirited citizens endeavoured to undeceive their sovereigns, and to give them a better view of California; but in vain. At last, on the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Spanish dominions, the court of Madrid appointed don Joseph Galvez to visit this penin-

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fula. His account of the country was favorable; he found the pearl fishery on its coasts to be valuable; and he discovered mines of gold of a very promising appearance. At present, however, California (the natural history of which is very little known) still remains among the most desolate and useless districts of the Spanish empire.

CALLAO, a seaport of S America, in Peru. The harbour is the best in the S Sea. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1746. It is five miles from Lima, of which it is the port.

CALLA SUSUNG, a town of the island of Bouton, in the Indian Ocean. It is a mile from the sea, on the top of a hill, encompassed with cocoa-nut trees. The houses are built on posts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they speak the Malayan language. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 5 0 S.

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles SW of Kilkenny.

CALLINGTON, or KELLINGTON, a borough of Cornwall, with a good market on Wednesday; 12 miles S of Launceston, and 217 W by S of London.

CALMAR, a strong seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, divided from the isle of Oeland by a strait, seven miles broad in its narrowest part. It is celebrated as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the union of Calmar. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the castle, the only remains of its ancient magnificence. This palace, once the residence of the illustrious queen Margaret, is now converted into a distillery. It is 150 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 56 40 N.

CALNE, a borough of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles E of Bristol, and 88 W of London.

CALVADOS, a department of France, including part of the late province of

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Normandy. It is so called from a rock of the same name. Caen is the capital.

CALVARY, MOUNT, a hill near Jerusalem, on which JESUS CHRIST was crucified.

CALVI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, eight miles N of Capua.

CALVI, a town in Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress, and a good harbour. It was taken from the French, by the English, Aug. 10, 1794; and is 32 miles SW of Bastia. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 42 26 N.

CAM, or GRANT, a river which rises in Herts, and flowing by Cambridge into the Isle of Ely, there falls into the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

CAMARANA, an island of Arabia, in the Red Sea, where there is a fishery for white coral and pearl oysters.

CAMARAT, a seaport of France, in the department of Finistère. In an expedition against Brest, in 1694, the English landed here, and lost a great number of men. It stands on a bay of the same name.

CAMBAY, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in Guzerat, on a gulf of the same name. Its products and manufactures are inferior to those of few towns in India; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 40l. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and is 57 miles S of Amedabad, of which it is the port. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 22 25 N.

CAMBERWELL, a village of Surry, two miles SSE of London. Its parish includes the villages of Dulwich and Peckham.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Laos, on the E by Cochin China and Ciampa, and on the S and W by the gulf and kingdom of Siam. The chief town bears the name of Cambodia, and is seated on a river, called Mécán, or Cambo-

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dia, 150 miles from its mouth. This country is overflowed in the rainy season, between June and October. Lon. 104 5 E, lat. 13 10 N.

CAMBAY, a fortified city of France, in the department of the North. It was an archiepiscopal see, but is now only a bishopric. It has a citadel and fort, and a considerable manufactory of cambrics, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Scheld, 22 miles SE of Arras, and 102 N of Paris.

CAMBRESIS, a late province of France, 25 miles in length; bounded on the N and E by Hainault, on the S by Picardy, and on the W by Artois, Cambray is the capital; and it is now included in the department of the North.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university, situate on the river Cam. It consists of 14 parishes, and is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council-men. The mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges of the university. The markets are every day in the week, Sunday and Monday excepted. The county gaol is the gate-house of an ancient castle, built by William I. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It contains 12 colleges and four halls; and the halls, unlike those at Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are, Peter House, Corpus Christi or Bennet, King's, Queen's, Jesus, Christ's, St. John's, Magdalen, Trinity, Emanuel, and Sidney Sussex. The halls are Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catherine. Of the colleges, Peter House is the most ancient, being founded in 1257; and King's and Trinity colleges the most considerable. King's college is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college, justly place it in the first rank. The other structures belonging to the university are

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the senate-house, a fine edifice, which, with St. Mary's church, the schools, the university library, and other buildings, forms a noble square. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbrooke's, from the name of the founder. Cambridge is 17 miles S of Ely, and 51 N by E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

CAMBRIDGE, a village of Gloucestershire near Berkeley, on the river Cam. Here the Danes were attacked by Edward the Elder, and some thousands of them were killed.

CAMBRIDGE, a village in the state of Massachusetts, in N America. It has a flourishing university, which consists of four elegant brick houses, and is, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, the first literary institution in America. The names of the four buildings are Harvard Hall, Massachusetts Hall, Hollis Hall, and Holden Chapel. Cambridge is four miles W of Boston.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW by Lincolnshire, on the NE by Norfolk, on the E by Suffolk, on the S by Essex and Herts, and on the W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It extends 50 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W. It lies in the dioceses of Ely and Norwich; contains 17 hundreds, an episcopal see, a university, seven market-towns, and 163 parishes; and sends six members to parliament. The air and soil vary extremely; some parts, especially the southern and eastern, are pleasant and healthy; but the northern, or fenny country, called the Isle of Ely, is low and watery, from the confluence of many rivers. See **BEDFORD LEVEL**.

CAMELFORD, a borough of Cornwall, with a large market on Friday for yarn. It is seated on the river Camel, 24 miles W of Launceston, and 229 W by S of London.

CAMERINO, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain near the Appennines

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and the river Chiento, 37 miles SW of Ancona.

CAMINHA, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douero e Minho, at the mouth of the Minho, 12 miles N of Viana. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 50 N.

CAMMIN, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, in the principality of the same name; seated on the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 30 miles N of Stetin. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 54 4 N.

CAMMIN, a district of Prussian Pomerania, formerly the territory of the bishop of Cammin, converted into a principality, in favour of the house of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Westphalia. Colberg is the capital.

CAMPAGNA, or **CAMPANIA**, a town of Naples, in the Further Principato, with a bishop's see, 40 miles SE of Naples.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently **LATIUM**, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 miles SE along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples. Formerly the best peopled and best cultivated spot in the world, few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen: no trees, no inclosures; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

CAMPBELTON, a large borough of Scotland, situate on a bay, toward the S extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyshire. It has a considerable trade; for which it is principally indebted to its being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W coast. It is 10 miles W of the isle of Arran. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 53 29 N.

CAMPDEN, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, 22 miles NE of Gloucester, and 87 NW of London.

CAMPEACHY, a town of N. America, in New Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the W coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by strong

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forts. It was taken by the English in 1639, by the buccaneers in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 90 57 W, lat. 20 0 N. See HONDURAS.

CAMPEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1673. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, 44 miles NE of Amsterdam.

CAMPOLI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 28 miles N by E of Aquila.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 100 miles E of Lisbon.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N of Barcelona.

CAMPSEY HILLS, a ridge of hills, in Stirlingshire, which extend from E to W, and occupy the centre of the county.

CANADA, a large country of N. America, bounded on the N by New Britain; on the E by the gulf of St. Lawrence; on the S by Nova Scotia and the United States; and on the W by unknown lands. It lies between 61 and 81° W lon. and 45 and 52° N. lat. and was discovered by the Cabots, father and son, in 1497. The winter continues for six months very severe. The land that is cleared is fertile, and the wheat sowed in May is reaped at the end of August. Of all their animals, the beaver is the most useful and curious. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities, and for its use in disorders of the breast and stomach. Canada was conquered by the English, in 1759, and confirmed to them by the French at the peace of 1763. In 1774, this country was formed into a province, called Quebec, from the name of the capital; a government was instituted conformably to the French laws of Canada; and the Roman catholic religion was established. In 1791, it was

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divided into two provinces; namely, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, of which latter province Quebec is the chief town; and a constitution, in imitation of that of England, was given to each of these provinces.

CANAL, THE DUKE OF BRIDGE-WATER'S, a stupendous work, begun in 1758, at Worsley Mill, seven miles from Manchester; where, at the foot of a mountain, which proves to be composed of coal, a basin is cut, capable of containing all the boats, and a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs through a hill, by a subterranean passage, large enough for the admission of long flat-bottomed boats, towed by hand-rails on each side, near three quarters of a mile, to the duke's coal works. There the passage divides into two channels; one of which goes 500 yards to the right, and the other as many to the left. In some places, this passage is cut through solid rock: in others, arched over with brick. Air-funnels, some of which are 37 yards perpendicular, are cut, at certain distances, through the rock, to the top of the hill. The arch, at the entrance, is six feet wide, and five feet above the surface of the water. It widens within, so that, in some places, the boats may pass each other, and at the pit, it is ten feet wide. The coal is brought to this passage in low waggons, that hold nearly a ton each; and, as the work is on a descent, they are easily pushed, or pulled along, by a man, on a railed way, to a stage over the canal, and then shot into one of the boats; each of which holds seven or eight tons, and is drawn out by one man to the basin at the mouth, where five or six of them are linked together, and drawn along the canal, by a single horse, or two mules, on the towing paths. The canal is there broad enough for the barges to go abreast. At Barton Bridge, three miles from the basin, is a noble aqueduct, which, for upward of 200 yards, conveys the canal across a valley, and also more than 40 feet above the navigable river Irwell. There are three stone arches

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over this river: the centre arch is 63 feet wide, and 38 feet high above the water, and will admit the largest barges to go through with mast and sails standing. At Longford Bridge, the canal crosses the Mersey, and passes near Attringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into the tide way of the Mersey, at Runcom Gap, where the duke's barges can come into his canal from Liverpool at low water. This navigation is more than 29 miles in length; it falls 95 feet, and was finished in five years, under the direction of Mr. Brindley.

CANAL, THE GRAND TRUNK, or STAFFORDSHIRE CANAL, begun in 1766, under the direction of Mr. Brindley, in order to form a communication between the Mersey and Trent, and, in course, between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. Its length is 92 miles; namely, 31 miles on the N side, from Harecastle Hill, where it was begun, to the duke of Bridge-water's canal at Preston on the Hill in Cheshire; and 61 miles from the S side of the hill to Wildon-ferry, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent. It is carried over the river Dove, in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and over the Trent by one of six arches. At Harecastle Hill, it is conveyed under ground a mile and a half; at Barton in Cheshire, a subterraneous passage is effected of 560 yards in extent; and, in the same neighbourhood, another of 550; at Preston on the Hill, where it joins the duke's canal, it passes under ground 1241 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford, a branch is made from it to the Severn near Kidderminster: from this again two other branches are carried, one to Birmingham, the other to Worcester.

CANAL, GREAT, a noble canal, in Scotland, which forms the long-wished-for junction between the Forth and Clyde. Its length is 35 miles; in the course of which navigation, the vessels are raised, by 20 locks, to nearly the height of 160 feet above the level of the sea. Passing afterward upon the summit of the country, for

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above 18 miles, they then descend, by 19 locks more, into the Clyde, and thence have free access to the Western Ocean. In the space of 30 miles, this canal is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, beside two great roads, by 38 elegant aqueducts of hewn stone. In the course of this inland navigation, which may, in general, be performed in less than 18 hours, are many striking scenes. The beautiful and romantic situation of the stupendous aqueduct over the Kelvin, near Glasgow, 400 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one in a deep valley, where large vessels sail at the height of 70 feet above the bed of the river below, is one of the features of this great work, which gives it the pre-eminence over any of a similar nature in Europe. The utility of this important communication between the Eastern and Western Sea, to the commerce of Great Britain and Ireland; to Liverpool, Lancaster, Whitehaven, Dublin, Newry, and Belfast on the one hand; to Hull, Newcastle, Leith, and Dundee on the other; and also to all ports in St. George's Channel, in their trade to Norway and the Baltic; must be evident, as it shortens the nautical distance in some instances 800, and in others 1000 miles; affording a safe and speedy navigation, particularly at the end of the season, when vessels are too long detained in the Baltic, and cannot attempt the voyage round by the North Sea, without danger of shipwreck, or of the market being lost from delay.

CANAL ROYAL, or the CANAL of LANGUEDOC, in France, begun in 1666, in order to effect an inland communication between the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and finished in 1682. From the porte of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it crosses the lake of Thau, and, below Toulouse, is conveyed by three sluices into the Garonne. This canal cost something more than half a million sterling, part of which money was furnished by the king, and part by the states of Languedoc. The king granted to Riquet, the inventor and conductor, and

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his male heirs, all the jurisdiction and revenues belonging to it. The annual net profits are upward of 24,000l. sterling. The length of this canal, from Toulouse to Beziers, where it joins the river Orb, is 152 miles.

CANANORE, a large seaport, on the coast of Malabar, ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the English East India Company in 1792. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 12. 0 N.

CANARA, a province, on the coast of Malabar, subject to Tippoo Sultan. Its most northerly port is Onore, in lat. 14 16 N.

CANARIA, or the GRAND CANARY, the principal of the Canary Islands, which gives name to the whole. The temperature of its air is delightful; and abundance of trees, herbs, and delicious fruits, are found upon it. They have two wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. It is 42 miles long, and 27 broad; and lies 18 leagues W by S of Fuertaventura. Lon. 15 34 W, lat. 28 14 N.

CANARY ISLANDS, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, are seven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa; namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Rocas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, sugarcane, and excellent wine; and it is thence that the canary birds originally came. The NE point of these is in lon. 15 38 W, lat. 28 13 N.

CANARY, the capital of the island of Grand Canary, with a bishop's see, an inquisition, the supreme council of the Seven Islands, and a castle seated on a hill. They have sugarhouses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Sack, has hence been often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogheads are sent annually to England. Lon. 15 50 W, lat. 28 4 N.

CANCALLE, a bay on the coast of

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France, 10 miles E of St. Maloes, where the English made a descent, in 1758, and hence proceeded to burn the ships at St. Maloes.

CANDAHAR, a rich trading city of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. While the Persian and Mogul empires were each entire, it was the frontier fortress of Hindoostan toward Persia: it was esteemed the key of the western provinces of the latter, and frequently changed masters, although very strong by situation, being surrounded by fens and rocks. It is 145 miles SW of Cabul. Lon. 67 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CANDAHAR, a kingdom of Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, bounded on the N by Cabul, on the E by Lahore, on the SE by Moultan, and on the W by Persia. The dominions of the king of this country, extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Terishih; including Cabul, Peishore, Ghizni, Gaur, Segestan, and Korasan; a tract, not less than 650 miles in length; its breadth unknown; and, on the E side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts above Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the Country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Abdalli) who was stript of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Great Mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E of that river.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. The capital, of the same name, though populous formerly, is little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the market-place; and the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats; but the walls of

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the town are standing, and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. This island was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The air is good; and it is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who bear a good character. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island, and is nothing but a huge, ugly, sharp pointed eminence, with not the least shadow of a landscape. Candia is 200 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is 500 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 25 18 E, lat. 35 18 N.

CANDEISH, a rich and populous province, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on the N by Malwa, on the E by Berar, on the S by Dowlatabad, and on the W by Bagiana.

CANDLEMAS ISLES, near the coast of Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 13 W, lat. 57 10 S.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. The land is fertile in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters.

CANDY, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. Lon. 80 52 E, lat. 7 45 N.

CANE, GROTTA DEL, a celebrated grotto, on the banks of lake d'Agnano, seven miles from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. Here many dogs have been tortured and suffocated, to show the effect of a vapour, which rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour, is convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after falls motionless to the earth. The fellows who attend at the cave, have always some miserable dogs, with ropes about their necks, ready for this cruel purpose.

CANEA, a considerable town of the island of Candia, with a good harbour.

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The environs are adorned with forests of olive-trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle-trees, and laurel-roses. It was taken by the Turks, in 1645, after a defence of two months, in which the victors lost 20,000 men. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 35 20 N.

CANETO, a town in Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Oglio, several times taken and retaken by the French and Imperialists. It is 20 miles W of Mantua.

CANGEREKORA, a large river of the peninsula of Hindoostan. It descends from the Gauts, and enters the Arabian Sea, four miles to the N of Mount Dilla, previously to which its course is parallel with the seacoast for about 11 miles, being separated only by a spit of sand.

CANIADERAGO, LAKE, a small lake of N America, in the state of New York, six miles W of lake Otsego, and nine miles long. A stream, called Oaks Creek, issues from it, and falls into the river Susquehanna, five miles below Osego. The best cheese in the state of New York is made on this creek.

CANINA, the capital of a district of the same name, in the N part of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, lying near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Valona.

CANNAY, one of the western isles of Scotland, SW of the isle of Skye. In this fertile island, are vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions, resembling puddingstone. On the E side of the island, the tops of an immense number of these columns appear at low water, forming a causeway of surprising extent, the surface of which is smooth and regular, like an ordinary paved street.

CANNÆ. See **CANOSA**.

CANOUE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calini. In the 6th century,

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it was said to contain 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut (which the Indians almost universally chew) was sold. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town. It is 127 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

CANOBBIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Lago Maggiore, 35 miles NNW of Milan.

CANOSA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Bari. It contains not more than 300 houses, but stands on the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most populous and magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canoso and the river Ofanto, are still some traces of the ancient town of Cannæ, in the plain of which was fought the battle between Hannibal and the Romans, in which the latter lost 45,000 men. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N.

CANSO, a seaport of Nova Scotia, in N America, on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 60 55 W, lat. 45 20 N.

CANSTADT, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, two miles NE of Stuttgart.

CANTAL, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. It is so called from a high mountain, near St. Flour, almost always covered with snow. The capital is St. Flour.

CANTAZARO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 20 miles E of Nicaastro.

CANTERBURY, the capital of Kent, with an archbishop's see, the metropolitan of all England. The cathedral was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, visited by pilgrims from all parts of Europe. This turbulent priest having been murdered here in 1170, was afterward made a saint; miracles were pretended to be performed at his tomb; and 100,000 pilgrims, visitors to this tomb, have been registered at one time in Canterbury. Lewis VII of France, made a pilgrimage to the shrine, and bestowed

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on it a jewel, esteemed the richest in Christendom. But Henry VIII, in 1538, not only pillaged this rich shrine, but caused the saint to be cited in court, tried, and condemned as a traitor; ordered his name to be struck out of the calendar, his bones to be burnt, and his ashes thrown into the air. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV, and Edward the Black Prince. Here are likewise 14 parish churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; and an ancient castle. Canterbury is an ancient built city, in a declining state, notwithstanding it possesses a share of the silk manufactures introduced by the French refugees, who have here a church under the cathedral. It is noted for its brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It has two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Stour, 26 miles ESE of Rochester, and 56 of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 19 N.

CANTIN CAPE, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 32 49 N.

CANTON, a city and seaport of China, capital of the province of Quangtung, seated on one of the finest rivers in the empire. It consists of three towns, divided by high walls, and is as large as Paris. The streets are long and strait, paved with flagstones, and adorned with triumphal arches. The houses are only a ground-floor, built of earth, and covered with tiles. At the end of every street is a barrier, which is shut every evening, as well as the gates of the city; so that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for many families. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000. Lon. 113 2 E, lat. 23 7 N.

CANTYRE, a peninsula of Argyleshire, 50 miles long, and from five to eight broad. It is connected on the N by an isthmus to the mountainous district of Knapdale. To the S, it terminates in a great promontory, sur-

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rounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil, in general, is fertile.

CAORLO, a small island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 20 miles SW of Aquileia. It has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see.

CAPACIO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 16 miles S of Salerno.

CAPE PRETON. See **BRETON**, **CAPE**; and other Capes, as **GOOD HOPE**, **CAPE OF**, &c. see under their respective names.

CAPELLE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, eight miles NE of Guise, taken by the Spaniards in 1636, but retaken the year after.

CAPESTAN, a town of France, in the department of Aude, near the river Aude and the canal of Languedoc. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 43 21 N.

CAPITANATA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Terra-di-Bari, on the S by Basilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and on the W by Molise and Abruzzo. Manfredonia is the capital.

CARO FINO, a barren rock, in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a harbour of the same name, 13 miles E by S of Genoa.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, on the gulf of Trieste, with a bishop's see. It is eight miles S of Trieste. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 45 49 N.

CAPRALA, an isle in the Mediterranean, to the NE of Corsica, on which it depends. It has a strong castle, and is 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 5 N.

CAPRI, a small island of Naples, in the Mediterranean, opposite Sorrento, famous for being the retreat of Tiberius. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, forming the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails.

CAPRI, the capital of an island of the same name, in the Mediterranean, with a bishopric and a castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished

with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 11 N.

CAPUA, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1707; and is seated on the river Volturno, 15 miles N of Naples.

CARACCAS, a district of S America, in Terra Firma, included in the west part of the province of Venezuela. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by Cumana, and on the S by New Granada. The best cocoa nuts, next to those of Guatemala, are produced in the rich plains of this province. The Dutch, by the vicinity of their settlements in the islands of Curaçoa and Buen Ayre, having gradually engrossed the greatest part of the cocoa trade, Philip V, to remedy this evil, granted, in 1728, to a body of merchants, an exclusive right to the commerce with Caraccas and Cumana, on condition of their employing, at their own expence, a sufficient number of armed vessels, to clear the coast of interlopers. This establishment proved highly beneficial to Spain. It is sometimes called the Company of Caraccas, and sometimes the Company of Guipiscoa, from the province of Spain, in which it is established. The capital of Caraccas is St. Jago de Leon.

CARAMANIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, in the S part of Natolia. Satalia is the capital.

CARARA, a town of Tuscany, in the principality of Massa, between Massa and Sarzana, five miles from each. Near it are quarries of marble of various colours. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

CARASU, a river of Caramania, which crosses Aladulia, and falls into the Mediterranean.

CARASU MESTRO, a river of Romania, which rises in Mount Rhodolpho, and falls into the Archipelago.

CARASUI, a lake in Bulgaria, said to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain several islands. It is form-

ed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black Sea.

CARAVACCA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 50 miles NW of Carthagen.

CARCASSONE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aude, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town by the Aude, over which is a stone bridge. Here are manufactories of all sorts of cloth. It is 15 miles W of Narbonne, and 400 S of Paris.

CARDIFF, a borough of Glamorgan-shire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Taafe, over which is a handsome bridge, and has a considerable trade with Bristol. The constable of its castle is the mayor: beside him, are two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 12 common council-men. Here the assizes are held. Near the town are some iron-works; and a canal, extending 25 miles hence to the iron-works at Merthyr-Tidvil. In the castle died Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry I. Cardiff is 12 miles E of Cowbridge, and 164 W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 30 N.

CARDIGAN, the county-town of Cardigan-shire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday; seated on the Tyvy, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It sends one member to parliament, and is 33 miles NE of St. David's, and 225 WNW of London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

CARDIGAN BAY, on the coast of Cardigan-shire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, extending to Barsey island in Carnarvon-shire.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county in S Wales, bounded on the N by Merioneth-shire and Montgomery-shire; on the E by Radnor-shire and Brecknock-shire; on the S by Carmarthen-shire and Pembrokeshire; and on the W by Ca digan Bay. It extends 42 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W; and is divided into five hundreds, containing six market-towns, and 64 parishes. It lies in the diocese of St.

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David's, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardigan. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S and W are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts are a continued ridge of bleak and barren mountains; yet, in the worst parts of this county, there are pastures in which are bred flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore.

CARBONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is a mountain of salt, of several colours, which, when washed, becomes white, and there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is seated near the river Cardenero, 30 miles NW of Barcelona.

CARELIA, the eastern part of Finland; belonging partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Russians. See **WIBURGH**.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, with an ancient castle, 21 miles W of Bayeux.

CARIATI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, two miles from the gulf of Taranto.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that part of the gulf of Mexico, lying between New Spain on the W; Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, on the N; the Caribbee Islands on the E, and Terra Firma on the S. It was formerly called the North Sea; for the Spaniards having crossed the isthmus of Darien from N to S, gave the sea they discovered the name of the South Sea, and this, of course, the North Sea, although with respect to the American continent, the Pacific is the western, and the Atlantic the eastern ocean.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS. See **INDIES, WEST**.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name; seated on the Po, three miles S of Turin.

CARIMAN JAVA, islands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshments, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

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CARINOLA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, 25 miles NW of Naples.

CARINTHIA, a fertile duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N by Austria, on the E by Stiria, on the S by Carniola and Friuli, on the W by Tirol and Salzburg. Clagenfurt is the capital.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, an ancient castle, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where Charles I was imprisoned.

CARISTO, an episcopal town, in the E part of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 38 4 N.

CARLINGFORD, a seaport of Ireland, on Carlingford Bay, in the county of Lowth, 21 miles N of Drogheda. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

CARLISLE, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is walled round, has a castle, and three gates, called the English, Scotch, and Irish. It is watered by the Eden, and two other rivers, which here unite. It has a manufactory of printed linens and checks, and is noted for the making of whips and fishhooks. It was taken by the rebels, in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It sends two members to parliament; and is 60 miles S of Edinburgh, and 301 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 54 56 N.

CARLISLE, the county-town of Cumberland, in the state of Pennsylvania, in N America, with a courthouse and a college. Thirty-seven years ago, this spot was a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild beasts. It is 100 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 40 10 N.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Sclavonia, where a peace was concluded between the Turks and Imperialists, in 1669. It is seated on the Danube, 38 miles NW of Belgrade.

CARLSRONA, or **CARLSKROON**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. Here Charles XI laid the foundation of a town in 1680, and removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on account of its advantageous situation, and the supe-

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rior security of its harbour, which has depth of water for first-rate ships to carry their lower tier. A dock was hollowed in the solid rock, in 1724, capable of receiving a first-rate man of war. Some stupendous additions and improvements were projected in 1759, but they have proceeded slowly. One dock was finished in 1779, and gives a complete idea of the expence and greatness of the plan. Carlscrona contains 18,000 inhabitants, and is 220 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 56 20 N.

CARSTADT, the capital of Croatia, on the river Kulp, 140 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 21 E, lat. 46 2 N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, on the island of Tjingswalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elb. It is a bishop's see, and carries on a trade in iron and wood across lake Wenner. It is 133 miles W of Stockholm.

CARLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 16 miles N of Wurtzburg.

CARMAGNIOLA, a trading town of Piedmont, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken the same year. It is seated on a river, 14 miles S of Turin.

CARMARTHEN, the county-town of Carmarthenshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come. It is reckoned the first town in S Wales, sends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles SE of Cardigan, and 207 W by N of London. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 51 52 N.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 48 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded by Cardiganshire on the N, the Bristol Channel on the S, Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire on the E, and Pembrokeshire on the W. The air is mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as the other counties of Wales. It lies in the diocese of St. David's; contains eight market-towns and 145 parishes; and sends two members to parliament, one

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for the county, and one for Carmarthen.

CARMEL, a mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a convent of Carmelites.

CARMONA, a town of Austrian Friuli, on a mountain, near the river Indri, seven miles NW of Goritz.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, 25 miles E of Seville.

CARNARVON, the county-town of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Irish Sea, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland and the English ports. It is surrounded on all sides, except the E, by the sea and two rivers. It has a castle, built by Edward I, in which he gave the Welsh, according to his equivocating promise, a native prince for their sovereign, in the person of his son, Edward II, who was born in this castle. Carnarvon sends one member to parliament, and is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is seven miles SW of Bangor, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 53 8 N.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N Wales, 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; bounded on the N and W by the Irish Sea, on the S by Merionethshire, and on the E by Denbighshire. The air is sharp and cold; this county being the most rugged district of N Wales. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chafms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary region. The prospects around are rude and savage in the highest degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. The vale of Conway, in particular, below Snowdon, in fertility and beauty, forms a very pleasing contrast to that mountainous tract. Carnarvonshire lies in the diocese of Bangor; contains six market towns and 68 parishes; and sends one member to parliament for the county, and one for Carnarvon.

CARNATIC, THE, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor Circar, along the coast of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravay, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tivevelly. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120, and commonly 75 miles wide. The revenue of its sovereign, the nabob of Arcot, is 1,500,000l. per ann. out of which he pays a subsidy of 160,000l. to the East India Company. The British possessions in the Carnatic are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, which extends 108 miles along the coast, and 47 inland in the widest part; its annual revenue is 150,000l. There is, besides, a land revenue of 725,000l. dependent on Madras. It is a rich, fertile, and populous country. Arcot is the capital.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E by Slavonia and Croatia, on the S by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by S Carolina and Georgia, and on the W by the Mississippi. It lies between 76 and 91° W lon. and 34 and 36 30' N lat. and is 758 miles long, and 110 broad. It is divided into eight districts, and 58 counties. Beside the vegetable products common to America, there are ground peas, which run on the surface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould, and the pods grow under ground; they are eaten raw or roasted, and taste much like a hazelnut. Cotton also is universally cultivated here; of their trees, the most remarkable is the pitch pine, a tall handsome tree, far superior to the pitch pine of the northern states: it may be called the staple commodity of N Carolina: it affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber. Among their medicinal herbs and roots, this

country abounds with the ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snakeroot, and the lion's-heart, a sovereign remedy for the bite of a serpent. The inhabitants of this state were estimated, in 1790, at 210,000 whites and 60,000 negroes.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States of America, bounded on the E by the Atlantic, on the N by N Carolina, on the S and SW by the river Savannah, which divides it from Georgia; its western boundary has not yet been accurately ascertained. It is situate between 79 and 84° W lon. and 32 35' N lat. and is 200 miles long and 125 broad. It is divided into seven districts and 35 counties. Beside Indian corn, wheat, &c. for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco, and some indigo and wheat are raised for exportation. With respect to population, no census has yet been made; but the number of white inhabitants has been estimated at 80,000; the negroes the same number, but some compute the latter to be 120,000. Charleston is the capital.

CAROLINAS, or CAROLINE ISLANDS. See PHILIPPINES, NEW.

CARPATIAN MOUNTAINS, mountains which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

CARPENTRAS, an episcopal town of France, capital of Venaissin. Before the revolution, it was subject to the pope, and is seated on the Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles NE of Avignon.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a castle, eight miles N of Modena.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the Adige, 24 miles SE of Verona.

CARRICK, the southern division of Ayrshire, divided from the district of Kyle by the river Doon.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles NW of Waterford.

CARRICKFERGUS, a populous borough and seaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a castle, seated on a bay of the same name, 85 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 54 43 N.

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CARRON, a river of Stirlingshire, which rises on the Campsey Hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly.

CARRON WORKS, an extensive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, one mile from Falkirk. It consists of the greatest iron works in Europe. All sorts of iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling articles to a cannon that discharges a ball of 42 pounds. Above a thousand men are here employed; and hence a great quantity of large cannon are exported to foreign parts. The piece of ordnance, called a carronade, introduced into the navy in the last war, was first made here, and hence received its name. These works were erected in 1761.

CARSHALTON, a village in Surry, SW of Croydon. Many springs here, joining others from Croydon and Beddington, form a river, in the very street, called the Wandle.

CART, the name of two rivers of Renfrewshire. The Black Cart issues from the lake called Lochwinnoch; the White Cart descends from the NE angle of the county; and, uniting their streams, they both flow into the Clyde, near Renfrew.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadala Medina, eight miles NW of Malaga.

CARTERET ISLAND, in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is six leagues long. Lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

CARTHAGE, a famous city of Africa, which disputed the empire of the world with Rome. Some of the ruins are to be seen on the seacoast, 10 miles NE of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 36 50 N.

CARTHAGE, a town of New Spain, in Costa Rica, with a bishop's see, 360 miles W of Panama.

CARTHAGENA, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, a Carthagonian general, and named after

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Carthage. It has the best harbour in Spain. It was taken by sir John Leake in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 27 miles S of Murcia. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 37 37 N.

CARTHAGENA, a province of S America, in Terra Firma, bounded on the W by the isthmus of Darien, on the NW and N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by St. Martha, and on the S by Popayan. It is a mountainous country; but has many well watered and extremely fertile vallies; yet, being thinly peopled, it is ill cultivated. It produces, however, a variety of valuable drugs, and some precious stones, particularly emeralds.

CARTHAGENA, the capital of the province of Carthagenia, in Terra Firma, one of the most populous, opulent, and beautiful cities in America. Its harbour is the safest and best fortified in the Spanish American dominions. This was not the only circumstance, to which Carthagenia owed its splendour and importance; it was chosen as the port in which the galleons should first begin to trade, on their arrival from Europe, and to which they were directed to return, in order to prepare for their voyage homeward. There is reason, however, to apprehend, that it has reached its highest point of exaltation, as it must be affected, in a great degree, by the change in the Spanish system of trade with America, which has withdrawn from it the desirable visits of the galleons. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697; but admiral Vernon ineffectually besieged it in 1741. Lon. 75 26 W, lat. 10 24 N.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday; seated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, 12 miles N by W of Lancaster, and 260 NNW of London.

CARWAR, a seaport on the coast of Malabar. It is subject to Tippoo Sultan, and is 60 miles S by E of Goa. Lon. 74 34 E, lat. 15 0 N.

CASAL, a strong town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a citadel and a b-

shop's fee. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy; the last time by the king of Sardinia in 1746. It is seated on the Po, 37 miles NE of Turin.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Po, 20 miles SE of Cremona.

CASCO BAY, a bay of N America, in the state of Massachusetts and district of Main, between Cape Elisabeth and Cape Small Point. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 5 N.

CASBİN, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. It is 180 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 35 30 N.

CASCAIS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 miles E of Lisbon.

CASCHAW. See **CASSOVIA**.

CASHEL, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 miles NW of Clonmel.

CASHGUR, or **LITTLE BOKHARIA**, a country of Usbec Tartary, which commences on the N and NE of Cashmere, in Hindoostan (from which it is separated by the Hindoo-ko mountains) and extends to 40° N lat. Great part of it is a sandy desert.

CASHGUR, a city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name. It is seated at the foot of the Hindoo-ko mountains. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to the king of Candahar; bounded on the W by the Indus, on the N by the Indian Caucasus, and on the E and S by Lahore. It is celebrated for its romantic beauties, its fertility, and the temperature of the atmosphere; being an elevated valley, surrounded by steep mountains. The periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall there. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. They are constantly subject to earthquakes; to guard against which their houses are built of wood,

Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which they are made, is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Thibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmereans have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanserit, and a religion too, it is thought, different from that of the Hindoos. It is 80 miles long and 40 broad.

CASHMERE, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of Cashmere; seated on the Chelum, 285 miles E by S of Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 33 49 N.

CASHNA, an empire of Africa, part of the region called Negroland; bounded on the N by Fezzan and Zahara; on the S by the Niger; and on the E by Zamphara and Bornou. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are less violent than those of Bornou. Its monkies and parrots, are numerous and of various species. The common people are less courteous in Cashna than in Bornou. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire.

CASHNA, the capital of the empire of Cashna, 370 miles S by W of Mesurata, in 16 20 N lat.

CASIMIR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland sea of Asia, bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks; on the E by a tribe of the Turcomans; on the SE, the S, and SW by Persia; and on the W by Georgia and Circassia. It is 680 miles in length, and 260 in breadth. It has no tide, and, on account of its frequent shoals, is navigable only for vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water. It has strong currents, and, like all inland seas, is subject to violent storms. Its waters are brackish. The roe of the sturgeons and beluga, caught in this sea, supply

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large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. The Caspian abounds with sealogs, which are hunted and caught in great numbers. Lon. from 48 to 53° E, lat. from 37 to 47° N.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle. Here prince Eugene, in 1705, was defeated by the duke de Vendôme, in attempting to force the passage of the Adda. Cassano is 15 miles NE of Milan.

CASSANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 35 miles N of Cosenza.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, divided into the Old and New Town. The palace (whence there is a delightful prospect) the gardens, arsenal, and cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. Cassel is seated on the Fulda, 40 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 9 29 E, lat. 51 19 N.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and the German Ocean, though 50 miles from it. It is 10 miles NE of St. Omer.

CASSEL, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; situate on the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in 1792, and retaken by the Prussians in 1793.

CASERTA, a magnificent palace of his Sicilian majesty, 16 miles N of Naples. The gardens are proportionably extensive and magnificent.

CASSOVIA, or **CASCHAW**, a strong town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horat, 55 miles NE of Agria.

CASTANOVITZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 45 40 N.

CASTELAMARA, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 15 miles SE of Naples.

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CASTEL-ARAGONESE, a seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 20 miles NE of Sassari. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

CASTEL-BALDO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 35 miles SE of Verona.

CASTELBAR, a town of Ireland, in Mayo, 35 miles N of Galway.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, on the river Lys, 38 miles NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 39 52 N.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles N of Portalegre.

CASTEL-EOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inaccessible eminence, 15 miles W of Gironna.

CASTEL-CONDOLFO, a village in the Campagna of Rome, near Lake Albano, on the extremity of which is a castle, to which the pope retires in the summer. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of a palace, built by Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

CASTEL-JALOUX, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the river Auvance. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CASTEL-NUOVO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, on the gulf of Catara, 12 miles N by W of the town of Catara.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trallos Montes, 30 miles NW of Ciudad Rodrigo.

CASTEL-NUOVO-DI-CARFAGNANA, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca.

CASTELLANE, a town in France, in the department of the Lower Alps, seated on the river Verdon, 27 miles S by E of Senez.

CASTELLAZO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, two miles E of Alexandria.

CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles NW of Roses.

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CASTELNAUDARY, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on an eminence, at the foot of which is the Royal Canal. Near this town, in 1632, marshal Schomberg defeated the duke of Orleans. Castelnau-dary is 15 miles W of Carcassonne.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1701, but the French defeated them near it in 1706. It is 20 miles NW of Mantua.

CASTILE, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old Castile and New Castile; the former having been recovered from the Moors some time before the latter.

CASTILE, OLD, a province of Spain, 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the S by New Castile, on the E by Arragon and Navarre, on the N by Biscay and the Asturias, and on the W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILE, NEW, or **TOLEDO**, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by Old Castile, on the E by Arragon and Valencia, on the S by Murcia and Andalusia, and on the W by Estramadura. Its greatest extent from N to S is 200 miles, and from E to W 184. Madrid is the capital.

CASTILE, NEW, and **CASTILE DEL ORO**. See **TERRA FIRMA**.

CASTILLARA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, six miles NE of Mantua.

CASTILLON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde; famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E of Bourdeaux.

CASTLE-CARY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles SE of Wells, and 112 W by S of London.

CASTLE-COME, a town of Wiltshire, so called from its ancient castle. It formerly had a market. It is 12 miles NNE of Bath.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM, a village in Essex, so called from an ancient cas-

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tle, a fine tower of which, on an eminence, is still entire. It is seven miles SW of Sudbury.

CASTLE-RISING, a borough in Norfolk, which had a market, now disused, on account of its harbour being choked up; and here are the ruins of a castle. It is seven miles NE of Lynn, and 103 NNE of London.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man, with a castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 53 55 N.

CASTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday, 10 miles N by W of Norwich, and 113 NE of London.

CASTOR, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles NE of Lincoln, and 159 N of London.

CASTRES, a town of France, in the department of Tarn. In the reign of Lewis XIII, it was a kind of protestant republic; but, in 1629, its fortifications were demolished. Near it are mines of Turquoise stones. It is seated on the Agout, 20 miles S of Alby.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 miles NW of Rome.

CASTRO, a seaport of the kingdom of Naples, six miles S of Otranto.

CASTRO, a town of S America, capital of the island of Chiloe, 180 miles S of Baldivia. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 42 4 S.

CASTRO-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Galicia. Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 43 20 N.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, near the mouth of the Guadiana, 55 miles S of Beja.

CASTRO-VEREGNA, a town of Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 miles SE of Lima.

CATABAW, a town belonging to the Catabaws, the only Indian nation in the state of S Carolina. It is seated on the river Catabaw, in 34 49 N lat. on the boundary line between N

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and S Carolina, and contains 450 inhabitants.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees; on the E and S by the Mediterranean; on the W by Arragon; and on the SW by Valencia. Its greatest extent, from E to W, is 112 miles, and from N to S 148. Barcelona is the capital.

CATANIA, an ancient and celebrated city of Sicily, on a gulf of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. The church is the largest in Sicily; and the organ is much admired by musical connoisseurs. The principal streets of Catania are wide, straight, and well paved with lava. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The city stands near Etna, by an eruption of which, in 1669, it was almost totally destroyed; and, in 1693, it was entirely swallowed up, by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is 52 miles SW of Messina. Lon. 15 29 E, lat. 37 36 N.

CATANZARO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 15 miles SW of Belcastro.

CATARO, a town of Vepetian Dalmatia, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Cataro, 30 miles W of Scutari.

CATEAU. See CHATEAU CAMBRESIS.

CATEGATE, a gulf between Sweden and Denmark, by which the Baltic communicates with the ocean.

CATHARINENSLAF, or **ECATERINENSLAF**, a government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces; namely, Catharinenslaf, which includes New Russia and the late government of Asof; and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

CATHARINENSLAF, the capital of the province of the same name, built by the present empress of Russia. It is seated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara. Its name signifies, The glory of Catharine; and it is 178 miles NE of Cherson. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 47 23 N.

CATHARINE'S, ST. the principal

island on the coast of the S part of Brasil, with a harbour defended by several forts. It is 27 miles long, but not more than six broad. Lon. 49 17 W, lat. 27 35 S.

CATHERLOUGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Catherlough, on the river Barow, 16 miles NE of Kilkenny.

CATHERLOUGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W by Queen's County and Kilkenny; and on the N by Kildare. It contains 42 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

CATMANDU, the capital of Nepal, in Hindoostan Proper, 445 miles E of Delhi. Lon. 84 51 E, lat. 28 6 N.

CATOUHE, CAPE, the NE promontory of Yucatan, in N America, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 22 10 N. See HONDURAS.

CATTACK, or CUTTACK, the capital of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, seated on the river Mahanuddy, near its entrance into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 51 N.

CATTARICK, a village, near Richmond, in the W riding of Yorkshire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a sort of cataract. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whose highways crossed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of great walls, and an artificial mount. Many coins and urns have been dug up here. The final destruction of this city was by the Danes.

CATWYCK, a village of Holland, on the German Ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is lost in the Sands. It is six miles N by W of Leyden.

CAVA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of Mount Metelian, three miles W of Salerno.

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CAVAILLON, a town of France, in Venaissin, with a late episcopal see, then subject to the pope. It is situated on the Durance, 20 miles SE of Avignon.

CAVAN, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan, 60 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 51 N.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the E by the latter county and Louth, on the W by Leitrim, and on the S by Longford, West Meath, and East Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore; sends six members to parliament; and contains 37 parishes.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian. They are the highest in Asia; their tops always covered with snow. They are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language; namely, the Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circassians, the Ossis, the Kists, the Lescuis, and the Georgians.

CAUCASUS, a government of the Russian empire, divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasus. The province of Caucasus comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the E and S, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black Sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

CAUDEBEC, a populous trading town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 miles NW of Rouen.

CAUVERY, or **CAVERY**, a river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises among the Gauts, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

CAVINA, a seaport of the island of Manilla, with a strong castle, and a dock. It is 10 miles from the city of Manilla.

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CAUNE, LA, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 21 miles NE of Castres.

CAUTERETS, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles SW of Bagneres.

CAWOOD, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S of York, and 186 NW of London.

CAXAMALCA, a town of S America, in Peru, capital of a territory of the same name. Here Pizarro, in 1532, perfidiously seized the inca Atahualpha, and the next year, after a mock trial, caused him to be publicly executed. It is 900 miles NNE of Lima. Lon. 74 53 W, lat. 7 25 S.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles W by S of Cambridge, and 49 N of London.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which rises near Portalegre, and running SE, divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Badajoz.

CAYENNE, a town and island of S America, capital of the French settlements there, bounded on the N by Surinam. It lies at the mouth of the river Amazon; and the French have given it the title of Equinoctial France, from its situation nearly under the line. It is 45 miles in circumference, and the anchorage for vessels is between Cape Ceperou in the island, and that of Corbin in Terra Firma. The French settled here in 1635, but left it in 1654, and it was successively in the possession of the English, French, and Dutch; but the latter were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne pepper, sugar, and coffee, are the principal commodities. Lon. 52 15 W, lat. 4 56 N.

CEBU, one of the most southerly of the Philippine Islands.

CEDAR CREEK, a water of James River in Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge, remarkable for its natural bridge, on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is 250 feet

deep, 45 wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top. This, of course, determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The residue, with the hills on both sides, is one solid rock of limestone. This bridge gives name to the county of Rockbridge, and affords a commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance.

CEDONGA, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles NW of Melfi.

CEPALONIA, a considerable island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, and opposite the gulf of Lepanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent Muscadine wine. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the same name. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 38 22 N.

CEPALU, a seaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle, and a bishop's see. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 38 25 N.

CELANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, a mile from the lake of Celano. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 41 56 N.

CELEBES, or **MACASSAR**, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the E of Borneo. The heat would be insupportable but for the N winds, and the rains, which constantly fall five days before and after the full moons, and during two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe all the year. The natives are Mahometans, and the best soldiers in these parts. The Dutch have strong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Lon. from 116 to 124° E, lat. from 1 30 N to 5 30 S.

CENADA, an ancient town of Italy, in Trevisana, with a bishop's see, 18 miles N of Treviso.

CENIS, a mountain, which is a part of the Alps, and separates the

marquisate of Susa from the Morianne.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma, eight miles S of Carthage.

CERAM, an island in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the W of New Guinea. It is a mountainous and woody country, and the Dutch have a fortress to defend the Spice Islands, having destroyed the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126 to 129° E, lat. 3 0 S.

CERDAGNA, a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. Phycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Louis of the French.

CERENZA, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a rock, 12 miles NW of St. Severino.

CERET, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, with a magnificent bridge over the Tet. It is 12 miles from Perpignan.

CERIGO, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of the Morea, and to the N of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cytherea. It is 45 miles in circumference, and has a town of the same name. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 20 N.

CERINES, a seaport of Cyprus, with a castle, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33 35 E, lat. 35 59 N.

CERNEY, **NORTH**, a village in Gloucestershire, near which Cirencester races are run. In an adjacent field is a camp of considerable extent. It is four miles from Cirencester.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthusian monastery, in the duchy of Milan, four miles from Pavia. Its park is surrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference, and contains several villages.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on a river of the same name, 22 miles NW of Tarragona.

CERVIA, a seaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Ravenna.

CISENA, a town of Italy, in Ro-

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magna, with a bishop's see, on the river Savio, 15 miles SE of Ravenna.

CETTE, a seaport of France, in the department of Herault, seated at the place where the Canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 43 23 N.

CEVA, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, eight miles SE of Mondovi.

CEVENNES, a mountainous country in the S of France, in which, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, a remnant of the persecuted Huguenots took refuge. Here, under the name of Camisards, they led a savage life with the rude natives. In 1701, encouraged by the promises of the confederates, they revolted, and for some time were successful against the generals sent to reduce them; and marshal Villars deigned to enter into treaty with them. Suspecting, however, the sincerity of the court, they broke off the negotiation, and, Villars being recalled, the duke of Berwick took the command, and, in 1705, finally subdued them.

CEUTA, a seaport of Africa, with a bishop's see. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but it now belongs to Spain. It is seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 35 50 N.

CEYLON, an island in the Indian Ocean, 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth. In general, the air is very good; and though the country is full of mountains, there are fertile vallies. It is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon, which is all in the possession of the Dutch, who expelled the Portuguese. Here are rich mines of rubies, sapphires, topazes, &c. In the kingdom of Candy is plenty of very large cardamoms. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. One of the most remarkable trees in Ceylon is the tallipot, which grows straight and tall, and is as big as the mast of a ship: the leaves are so large as to cover 15 or 20 men; when dried, they are round, and fold up like a fan. The natives

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wear a piece of the leaf on their head when they travel, to shade them from the sun, and they are so tough, that they are not easily torn, though those that wear them make their way through the woods and bushes. Every soldier carries one, and it serves for his tent. Of the animal tribes, we must be content to observe, that this island is most famous for its elephants; the tame elephant of Ceylon being more esteemed than any other in the Indies, not only on account of their gigantic bulk, and the beauty of their ivory, but for their remarkable docility. The inhabitants are pagans; and have their different casts, from the nobleman to the maker of mats. The Dutch are possessed of the principal places along the coast. Lon. from 80 to 82° E, lat. from 6 to 10° N.

CHABLAI, a province of Savoy, bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, on the E by Vallais, on the S by Faucigny, and on the W by the Genevois. Thonon is the capital.

CHABLIS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, remarkable for white wines. It is 15 miles from Auxerre.

CHACTAWS, or Flat Heads, a tribe of Indians, between the rivers Alabama and Mississippi, in the W part of Georgia. They have 43 towns and villages, containing 12,123 souls, of which 4,041 are fighting men.

CHACKTOOLE BAY, a bay in Norton Sound, discovered by capt. Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 47 W, lat. 64 31 N.

CHAGRE, a fort of S America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name, to the SW of Porto-Bello. It was taken by admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. 80 7 W, lat. 9 20 N.

CHAIS-DIEU, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 12 miles E of Brioude.

CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, lately an episcopal see. It is the staple of iron for Lyons and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. Here are various indications

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of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. The city contains the Old Town, the New Town, and the suburbs of St. Lawrence. It is seated on the Saone, 35 miles S of Dijon.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, a city of France, in the department of Marne, lately an episcopal see. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs. It is seated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles SW of Verdun, and 95 E of Paris.

CHAMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the river Chamb, 37 miles NE of Ratibon.

CHAMBERSRY, a populous town, the capital of Savoy, with a castle. It has large suburbs, and in the centre of the town is the ducal palace. It was taken by the French in 1792. It is 85 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 35 N.

CHAMBERSBURG, the capital of the county of Franklin, in Pennsylvania. Lon. 77 41 W, lat. 39 56 N.

CHAMBERT, a late royal palace of France, nine miles E of Blois, built by Francis II. King Stanislaus resided here nine years; and it was the retreat of marshal Saxe, who died here in 1750.

CHAMOND, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, with a castle on the river Giez, 17 miles from Lyons.

CHAMPAGNE, a late province of France, 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E by Lorraine and Franche Comté, on the S by Burgundy, and on the W by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, a lake of N. America, which divides New York from Vermont. It is 80 miles long, and 14 in its broadest part. Lon. 74 20 W, lat. 45 0 N.

CHANCRA, a town of Egypt, five

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miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

CHANDA, a city of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 miles S of Nagpour. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 20 10 N.

CHANDERNAGORE, a large town of Bengal. It is a French settlement, and had a very strong fort, destroyed by admiral Watton in 1757; and in 1793, the English again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is seated on the river Hoogly, a little NNW of Calcutta.

CHANG-HAI, a village of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this village alone, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

CHANG-TONG, a maritime province of China, on the eastern coast. It contains six cities of the first, and 114 of the second and third classes. It is traversed by the river Yun, or grand imperial Canal. The capital is Tsinan-fou.

CHANMANNING, a city of Thibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 miles W of Lassa. Lon. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

CHANNERAY, a village of Rofs-shire, near the frith of Murray, formerly a bishop's see. It is 30 miles W of Elgin, the fine cathedral of which town is called Channeray church, it having been intended, it is said, to be built here.

CHAN-SI, one of the smallest provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is full of mountains, some of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and frightful appearance; but the rest are cultivated with care, and cut into terraces from top to bottom. Chan-si contains five cities of the first class, and 85 of the second and third. The capital is Tai yuen-fou.

CHANTELLEY, a town of France, 17 miles from Paris; celebrated for a fine forest and magnificent hunting-seat, which belonged to the prince of Condé.

CHAO-HING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has eight cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. The inhabitants of this district are said to be the greatest adepts in chicanery of any in China. Indeed, they are so well versed in the laws, that the governors of the provinces and great mandarins choose their secretaries from among them.

CHAO-TCHEO-FOU, the second city of the province of Quang-tong in China, situate between two navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monastery of the bonzes in its neighbourhood. Lon. 114 22 E, lat. 25 0 N.

CHAPARANG, or **DSAPRONG**, a city of Th bet, seated on the southern head of the Ganges, not far from lake Manasaroar. Lon. 78 42 E, lat. 34 0 N.

CHAPEL-IN-FRITH, a town in Derbyshire, which had once a market. It is seated on the utmost confines of the Peak, 17 miles SE of Manchester, and 165 NNW of London.

CHARABON, a seaport on the N coast of Java, 130 miles E of Batavia. Lon. 109 10 E, lat. 6 0 S.

CHARCOS, **LOS**, a province of S America, in Peru. It has the finest silver mines in the world. La Plata is the capital.

CHARD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the side of a hill, six miles W of Crewkerne, and 141 W by S of London.

CHARENTE, a department of France, including the late province of Angoumois. It is named from a river, which rises in Limosin, runs by Angoulesme and Saintes, and falls into the bay of Biscay. Angoulesme is the capital.

CHARENTE, LOWER, a department of France, consisting of the two late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

CHARENTON, a town, four miles S of Paris, once famous for its protestant church, and seated on the river Seine.

CHARITE, LA, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, seated

on the Loire. Its situation on the road from Paris to Lyons, and the canal of Briare, has made its trade very brisk. Here are forges for converting the iron in the neighbourhood into steel, a woollen manufactory, and another for arms, helmets, and hardware in general. The suburb is situate in a kind of island, which forms about a fourth of the town. The stone bridge communicating with it was ruined by the melting of the ice in 1789. The most remarkable edifice in this town is the priory of the late Benedictine Clunistes. When we consider the vast riches of this monastery, we should not forget, at the same time, that, in a season of scarcity, the whole town has subsisted upon its bounty; and hence it derives its name. It is 15 miles N of Nevers.

CHARLEMONT, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, six miles S of Dungannon.

CHARLEMONT, a fortified town, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is seated on the Meuse, 25 miles SW of Namur.

CHARLERUY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French, in 1794. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles W of Namur.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, on the N side of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 37 12 N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory, on the SW part of the strait entering into Hudson's Bay. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 62 10 N.

CHARLES, FORT, a fortress of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour. Lon. 2 23 W, lat 51 1 N.

CHARLESTON, a seaport, the capital of S Carolina. In 1787, there were 1600 houses, 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 negroes. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 32 50 N.

CHARLESTON, a town of N Ame-

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rica, in the state of Rhode Island and county of Washington. It is remarkable for being the residence of the greater part of the Indians that still remain (to the number of 500) in this state. They are peaceable and well disposed toward the government, and speak the English language.

CHARLESTON, a town on the SW side of the island of Nevis, in the West Indies. It is the seat of government, and is defended by a fort.

CHARLETON, an island in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 79° 5' W, lat. 52° 3' N.

CHARLEVILLE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N of Cork.

CHARLEVILLE, a handsome town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, seated on the Meuse, near Mezieres, from which it is separated by a bridge and a causeway. It is 15 miles NW of Sedan, and 115 NE of Paris.

CHARLEY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, six miles SE of Preston, and 203 NW of London.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, formerly ROSEAU, the capital of Dominica, 21 miles SE of Prince Rupert's Bay, on a point of land on the SW side of the island. Lon. 61° 25' W, lat. 15° 25' N.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a town of Virginia, on James River.

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames. It is famous for an annual fair on St. Luke's day, called Horn Fair, in which horn wares are sold, and the mob wear horns on their heads. Tradition traces its origin to king John, who, being detected in an amour here, was obliged, it is said, to appease the husband, by a grant of all the land from this place to Cuckold's Point; and he established the fair as the tenure. In this parish, on Blackheath, is Morden College, a noble institution for decayed merchants, founded by sir John Morden, bart. a Turkey merchant. Charlton is six miles ESE of London.

CHARMES, a town of France, in

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the department of the Vosges, seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge. It is eight miles E of Mirecourt.

CHARNWOOD, or **CHARLEY FOREST**, a rough open tract in the NW part of Leicestershire.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the river Reconc, 24 miles WNW of Macon.

CHAROST, a town of France in the department of Indre, seated on the Arnon, six miles NE of Issoudun.

CHARTRES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire. It is an episcopal see, and, before the abolition of nobility in France, gave the title of duke to the eldest son of the duke of Orleans. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, 45 miles SW of Paris.

CHARTREUSE, or, **THE GRAND CHARTREUSE**, lately one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, eight miles N of Grenoble. It is seated on the top of a high mountain, which stands in a plain, three miles in length, having only one entrance. It was the chief of the monasteries of the order of Chartreux; but is now converted into a kind of arsenal.

CHARABDIS, a whirlpool, 30 paces diameter, in the strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily. It is said to have been entirely removed by the earthquake in 1783.

CHATEAU-BRIANT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, with an old castle, 24 miles S of Rennes.

CHATEAU-CAMERESIS, a town of France, in the department of the North, with a palace, which belonged to the late archiepiscopal see of Cambrai. It is famous for a treaty concluded between Henry II of France and Philip II of Spain, and is 12 miles SE of Cambrai.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, with a considerable manufactory of cloth. It is seated on the Yonne, 36 miles E of Nevers.

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CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a castle of Piedmont, in the marquise of Saluces; taken by the French in 1744, and restored in 1748.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, famous for a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loir, 22 miles SE of Mans, and 97 W of Paris.

CHATEAUDUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire. Here is a castle, and a holy chapel, built by the famous count of Dunois. It is seated on an eminence, near the Loir, 30 miles N of Blois, and 72 SW of Paris.

CHATEAU-GONBIER, a town of France, in the department of Maine, seated on the river Maine, with a castle. It has a mineral spring; its trade consists in linens; and it is 22 miles NW of Angers, and 147 SW of Paris.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, seated on a hill, five miles S of Nemours, and 50 S by E of Paris.

CHATEAULIN, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 18 miles N of Quimper, on the river Auzon, where there is a salmon fishery.

CHATEAU-MEILLANT, a town of France, in the department of Cher, nine miles E of La Chatre. Here is a castle, with a tower, said to have been built by Julius Cesar.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 16 miles S of Bourges.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 12 miles NE of Chartres.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on the Sarthe, 12 miles from Angers.

CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 20 miles NW of Amboise, and 88 SW of Paris.

CHATEAUXROUX, a town of France, recently erected into the episcopal see of the department of Indre, with a castle. It has a manufactory of cloth,

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and is seated on the Indre, 15 miles SW of Issoudun, and 148 S of Paris.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle on an eminence, seated on the river Maine. It is 27 miles SW of Rheims, and 97 NW of Paris.

CHATEL, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, seated on the Moselle, eight miles from Mirecourt.

CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France, in the department of Jura, remarkable for its late Benedictine nunnery, 20 miles S of Dole.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the river Vienne, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is noted for its cutlery, watch-making, and the cutting of false diamonds. It gives the title of duke to the Scotch duke of Hamilton. It is 22 miles NE of Poitiers, and 168 SW of Paris.

CHATHAM, a town of Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores. In 1667, the Dutch sailed up to this town, and burnt several men of war: but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts; and, in 1757, additional fortifications were begun at Chatham. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church, for the sailors. It is 31 miles ESE of London.

CHATILLON-LES-DOMBES, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 12 miles W of Bourg.

CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 10 miles S of Loches.

CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 17 miles S of Rheims.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, divided into two by the Seine. It has ironworks in its neighbourhood, and is 36 miles NW of Dijon.

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CHATOQUE, a lake of N America, in the state of New York. It is the source of the river Conawongo, which runs into the Allegany. The lower end of it, whence the river proceeds, is in lat. 42 10 N. From the NW of this lake to lake Erie is nine miles.

CHATRE, LA, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on the river Indre, 37 miles from Bourges. It has a considerable trade in cattle.

CHATSWORTH PARK, a magnificent seat of the duke of Devonshire's, in the Peak of Derbyshire, of which it is reckoned one of the wonders. It is seated on the river Derwent, 11 miles N of Matlock, and 151 NNW of London.

CHAVES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega. It has two suburbs and two forts. Between the town and the suburb Magdalenay is an old Roman stone bridge. It is 30 miles SW of Braganza.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles S of Joinville.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 30 miles NW of Paris.

CHAUNY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 miles E of Noyon.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles NE of Stafford.

CHEAM, a village in Surrey, adjoining which is the site of the village of Godington, or Cudington, where Henry VIII built the famous palace of Nonsuch. It was a favourite residence of queen Elisabeth; but being granted by Charles II to the duchess of Cleveland, she pulled down the house, and disparted the land. Cheam is 13 miles S by W of London.

CHEBUKTO HARBOUR, a harbour near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. 63. 18 W, lat. 44. 45 N.

CHEDDER, a village of Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses. It is three miles E of Axbridge.

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CHEDWORTH, a village of Gloucestershire, four miles SW of North Leach, situate on the declivity of two hills. In this parish, in 1760, a Roman bath was discovered. There is a tumulus on a hill near this bath.

CHEITORE, or **OUDEPOUR**, one of the principal of the Rajpoot states, in Hindoostan Proper. It consists, in general, of high mountains, divided by narrow vallies, or of plains environed by mountains, accessible only by narrow passes or defiles; yet having an extent of arable land sufficient for the support of a numerous population, and blessed with a mild climate, between 24 and 28° N latitude. This country is tributary to the Mahrattas.

CHEITORE, or **OUDEPOUR**, a town, in a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It was the capital of the Rana, or chief prince of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatness; and was a fortress and city of great extent, situate on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1687. It is 120 miles S by E of Nagpore. Lon. 74 56 E, lat. 25 21 N.

CHELM, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 100 miles ESE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 29 E, lat. 51 20 N.

CHELMER, a river of Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow, and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the estuary called Blackwater Bay, or Malden Water, enters the German Ocean.

CHELMSFORD, the county-town of Essex, situate at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can, with a large market on Friday for cattle and corn. It consists of the town and hamlet of Moulsham, parted from each other by the river Can, over which is an elegant stone bridge of one arch. In the town are the church, a magnificent shire-house, a freeschool, a new conduit, and a neat theatre: the hamlet contains the new county-gaol, and three meeting-houses. In 1793, an act was obtained, to make the Chelmer navigable

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hence to Malden. Chelmsford is 21 miles WSW of Colchester, and 29 ENE of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 43 N.

CHELSEA, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, one mile W of Westminster; remarkable for its magnificent hospital for the invalids of the army, and for the noble rotundo in the garden of Ranelagh House, a place of fashionable amusement in the summer evenings, and the finest structure of the kind in Europe. Here is also an excellent physic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries.

CHEL TENHAM, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough; and is nine miles NE of Gloucester, and 95 W by N of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 55 N.

CHELUM, a river of Hindoostan Proper, being the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It waters Cashmere, and joins the Indus below Moulton. It is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander.

CHEN-SI, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains eight *fou*, or cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third. It is fertile, commercial, and rich, but subject to long droughts; and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields: these insects the Chinese eat boiled. In Chen-si, are rich gold mines, which, for political reasons, are not allowed to be opened. Si-ngan-fou is the capital.

CHEN-YAN, or **MOUG-DEN**, the capital of Eastern Chinese Tartary (or country of the Mantchew Tartars) and of a department of the same name, which is bounded on the S by the great wall of China.

CHEPULIO, an island in the bay of Panama, three miles from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit. Lon. 80 15 W, lat. 8 46 N.

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CHEPSTOW, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a considerable place, and had a large castle on a rock, and a priory, part of which is converted into a church. It has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions, &c. to Bristol. This town is walled round, and the streets are broad and well paved. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. Chepstow is 18 miles N. of Bristol, and 127 W of London.

CHER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. It receives its name from the Cher, which rises in Auvergne, and falls into the Loire, below Tours. Bourges is the capital.

CHERASCO, a town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a strong citadel, to which the duke of Savoy retired in 1706, during the siege of Turin. It is seated at the confluence of the Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 24 miles SE of Turin.

CHERBOURG, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel. It is remarkable for the engagement between the English and French fleets in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upward of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in August 1758, took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the other works which had been long begun to enlarge the harbour, and render it more safe and convenient. These works were resumed, on a very stupendous scale, by Lewis XVI; but their progress was interrupted by the revolution. Cherbourg is 50 miles NW. of Caen. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 49 38 N.

CHERESOU, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Carlistan, 140 miles N. of Bagdad. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

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CHEROKEE RIVER. See **BROAD TENNESSEE.**

CHERRY ISLAND, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 74 30 N.

CHERSO, an island in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name, near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The soil is stony; but it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 45 11 N.

CHERSON, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharinenski. It is a new town, erected by Catharine II, on the Dnieper, 10 miles below the mouth of the Ingulec. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock, from which several men of war and merchant ships have been already launched. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhaustible forest in the shallows of the Dnieper, opposite the town. Rails, and even temporary houses, are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to some hundreds. In 1787, the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and here met the emperor Joseph II. Her intention, it is said, was to be crowned here queen of Taurica, and empress of the East. But the design did not take place; and she was content to have inscribed over one of the gates of the city, Through this gate lies the road to Byfantium. Cherson is 50 miles E of Oczakow. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 46 5 N.

CHERTSEY, a town of Surry, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated near the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It is seven miles W of Kingston, and 20 W by S of London.

CHERZ, an ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warsaw.

CHESAPEAKE, one of the largest bays in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and

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Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the N, dividing Virginia from Maryland. It is from seven to 18 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; affording a safe navigation and many commodious harbours. It receives the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James Rivers, which are all large and navigable. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 36 45 N.

CHESHAM, a town of Bucks, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SE of Aylesbury, and 29 W by N of London.

CHESHIRE, an English county palatine, separated, on the N, from Lancashire by the Mersey, but, just at the NE point it borders on Yorkshire; on the E it is bounded by Derbyshire; on the SE by Staffordshire; on the S by Shropshire; on the W by Denbighshire and Flintshire, from which latter it is separated by the Dee; and, on the NW, it is washed by the Irish Sea, into which projects a peninsula, 13 miles in length, and six in breadth, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee. This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including the peninsula just mentioned on the W, or a narrow tract of land which stretches between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire, on the NE. It is divided into seven hundreds, containing one city, 11 market-towns, and 101 parishes. It sends two members to parliament for the county, and two for Chester. The air is temperately cold, and very healthful. It is rich in pasture and arable; but there are several heaths upon which horses and sheep feed, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; the highest hills in it are about Frodsham; and the extensive pastures with which it abounds feed a great number of cows, whose milk is peculiarly rich, and of which is made excellent cheese, in such quantities, that London alone is said to take annually 14,000 tons of it: vast quantities are also sent to Bristol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This county is likewise

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famous for its salt springs at Nantwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Winsford; and, at Northwich, there are vast pits of solid salt rock.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity; the walls are near two miles in circumference; and there are four gates, toward the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shirehall; and contains 10 parish churches, beside the cathedral. It has a constant communication with Ireland; has a small share of foreign trade; and its two annual fairs are the most noted in England, especially for the sale of Irish linen. It has a manufactory of gloves, and a considerable traffic of shop goods into N Wales. It gives the title of earl to the prince of Wales; is governed by a mayor, two sheriffs, and 24 aldermen; sends two members to parliament; and is a bishop's see. It is 182 miles NW of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 12 N.

CHESTER, the capital of the county of Delaware, in Pennsylvania, on the river Delaware. Lon. 75 26 W, lat. 39 51 N.

CHESTER, a county of Pennsylvania, 44 miles long and 22 broad. In 1790, it contained 27,937 inhabitants. West Chester is the capital.

CHESTER, WEST, the capital of the county of Chester, in Pennsylvania. It is seated on the Delaware, and has a fine harbour. Lon. 75 41 W, lat. 39 54 N.

CHESTERFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday, and a freeschool. It is seated on a hill, between two rivers. The quarter-sessions are held here for the N part of the county. It is governed by a mayor, and, next to Derby, is the most considerable trading town in the county. It has a manufactory of worsted and cotton stockings, and also of carpets. There are four potteries for brown ware, and near the town large iron foundries, the ore and coal for the supply of which are dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are sent hence by the new canal to the Trent, which

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it joins below Gainsborough. Chesterfield is 22 miles N of Derby, and 149 NNW of London.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a ridge of mountains, which run from N to S through Cumberland and Northumberland. Near these many a battle has been fought between the English and Scots. These hills are chiefly wild and open sheepwalks: goats also are fed among them, and some of the finest cattle in the kingdom in parts of the Scotch border.

CHIAPA-DE-LOS-INDIOS, a large town of N America, in Mexico, in a province of the same name. Lon. 96 5 W, lat. 15 16 N.

CHIAPA-EL-REAL, a town of N America, in Mexico, in a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in coconuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. 94 45 W, lat. 17 10 N.

CHIARENZA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, opposite the island of Zante. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 37 30 N.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, where prince Eugene defeated marshal Villeroy, in 1701. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 45 30 N.

CHIARO-MONTE, a town of Sicily, on a mountain, 25 miles W of Syracuse.

CHIAVENNA, a handsome town of Swisserland, capital of a county of the same name, under the sovereignty of the Grisons. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits, and its great support is the transport of merchandise, it being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. The governor's palace, and the churches, are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated fortress, on the summit of a rock; and close to the town is a rock of albestos. Chiavenna is seated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 46 19 N.

CHIAVENNA, LAGHETTO DI, a small lake of the country of the Grisons, in Swisserland, near the town of the same name. The views of this

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lake are wild and magnificent; surrounded as it is by barren rocks, craggy, and rising into spires sprinkled with snow.

CHICASAWS, a nation of Indians, settled on the head branches of the Tombeckbe, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the NW corner of Georgia. The number of these Indians has been reckoned at 1725, of which 575 are fighting men. They have seven towns, the central one of which is in lon. 89 43 W, lat. 34 23 N.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is surrounded by a wall, which forms a pleasant public walk, seated on the river Levant, is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with seven small churches. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, deputy-recorder, 14 aldermen, six bailiffs, 27 commoners, and a portreeve. It exports corn, malt, &c. and has some foreign commerce, and a manufactory of needles. The haven affords fine lobsters. It is 61 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 50 50 N.

CHIELEPA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1683; but the Turks retook it. Lon. 22 28 E, lat. 36 35 N.

CHIEMSEE, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains an island and town of the same name, with a bishop's see. The island is 17 miles in circumference, and is 22 miles WSW of Salzburg.

CHIERI, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the declivity of a hill, eight miles E of Turin.

CHIETI, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Pescara, eight miles SW of Pescara. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 42 20 N.

CHIGWELL, a village in Essex, near Epping Forest. Here is a free school, founded by archbishop Harpsnett, who had been vicar of this place. It is 10 miles NE of London.

CHIHIRI, or **PORT-CHEER**, a sea-

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port of Arabia Felix, which carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 14 40 N.

CHILI, a country of S America, the mountainous part of which is still possessed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, formidable neighbours to the Spaniards, with whom, during two centuries, they have been obliged to maintain almost perpetual hostility, suspended only by a few intervals of insecure peace. That part of Chili, therefore, which may be properly deemed a Spanish province, is a narrow district, extending along the coast of the S Pacific Ocean, from the desert of Atakamas to the island of Chiloe, above 900 miles. Its climate is the most delicious in the New World, and is hardly equalled by that of any region on the face of the earth. Though bordering on the torrid zone, it never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the E by the Andes, and refreshed from the W by cooling sea breezes. The temperature of the air is so mild and equable, that the Spaniards give it the preference to that of the southern provinces in their native country. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and, in this delightful region, the animals of our hemisphere not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of larger size than those of Spain. Its breed of horses excels, in beauty and spirit, the famous Andalusian race from which they sprung. Nature too, has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. Yet, in all this extent of country there are not above 80,000 white inhabitants, and 240,000 negroes and people of a mixed race.

CHILKA, a lake in the Deccan of Hindoostan, which bounds the five Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the ef-

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fect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep opening, and is shallow within. It is 40 miles long, and 12 or 15 wide, with a narrow slip of ground between it and the sea. It has many inhabited islands in it. To those who sail at some distance from the coast, it has the appearance of a deep bay; the slip of land not being visible.

CHILOE, an island of S America, on the coast of Chili, 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The capital is Castro.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, running from E to W through Buckinghamshire. This district belongs to the crown, which, for time immemorial, has had an officer under it, with the title of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. Of this office, as well as that of steward of the manor of East Hundred in Berks, it is remarkable, that, although frequently conferred upon members of the house of commons, it is not productive of either honour or emolument; being granted, at the request of any member of that house, to enable him to vacate his seat, whenever he may choose it, by the acceptance of a nominal office; and, on this account, it has not unfrequently been granted to three or four different members in a week.

CHIMAY, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the Blanche, 20 miles SSW of Charle-roy.

CHIMÆRA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name, including a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other subject to the Turks. It is seated on a rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 29 miles N of Corfu. Lon. 20 8 E, lat. 40 8 N.

CHIMLEIGH, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is almost surrounded by the Dart, and is 21 miles NNW of Exeter.

CHINA, an empire in Asia, bounded

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on the N by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall 500 leagues in length; on the E by the Yellow Sea and the Chinese Ocean; on the S by that ocean and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Burmah; and on the W by Thibet. It lies between 100 and 125° E lon. and 20 and 41° N lat. It is 2000 miles in length, from N to S, and 1500 in breadth, from E to W, and is divided into 15 provinces, which contain 4402 walled cities, divided into classes, the civil and military. The civil class contains 2045, and that of the military 2357. The civil class is again divided into three other classes, namely, the first class, which are called *fou*; the second, called *tscheou*; and the third, which are called *bien*. According to the calculations of father Amiot, China contains 200,000,000 inhabitants. Astonishing as this may appear to Europeans, abbé Grosier is of opinion that this account is by no means exaggerated; and he, himself, not only states all the calculations of Amiot, but gives a variety of reasons, from circumstances almost peculiar to China, to account for this wonderful population in that remote corner of Asia. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from, the S; severe cold being felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. In several of the provinces, the land yields two crops a year; yet, though the husbandman cultivates it with such care, as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, China has been often desolated by famine. Its numerous mountains (which are chiefly in the N and W parts of the empire) contain minerals of every species. Those of gold and silver are not permitted to be opened, the emperors having always feared, that if the people should be exposed to the temptation of these artificial riches, they would be induced to neglect the more useful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, rock crystals, precious stones, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed, are

abundant in China. They have pot-ter's earths too of such various and su-perior kinds, that their celebrated fine porcelain will ever remain unrivalled. Beside the fruits peculiar to the coun-try, China produces the greater part of what we have in Europe; but (ex-cepting the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior to ours. Oranges were first brought us from China. They have also lemons, citrons, the tse-tse; a kind of fig peculiar to China: the li-tchi, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp, of an exquisite taste, but dangerous when eaten to excess; the long-yen, or dra-gon's-eyes, its pulp white, tart, and juicy, not so agreeable to the taste, but more wholesome than the li-tchi. The Chinese surpass us in the art of ma-naging kitchen gardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the pi-tti, or water chesnut; the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. Among the trees peculiar to China is the tallow-tree, the fruit of which is contained in a husk, divided into three spherical segments, which open when it is ripe, and discover three white grains of the size of a small walnut, the pulp of which has all the properties of tallow; the wax-tree, producing a kind of white wax almost equal to that made by bees; the tsi-chu, or varnish-tree, which produces the admirable Chinese varnish; the tie-ly-mou, or iron wood, the wood of which is so hard and heavy, that it sinks in water, and the anchors of the Chinese ships of war are made of it; the camphire-tree; the bamboo-reeds, which grow to the height and size of a large tree, and beside being used as natural pipes to convey water, are employed for numberless other pur-poses; the tea-plant, &c. with cotton, betel, and tobacco. The flowering shrubs, flowers, herbs, and medicinal plants of China are too numerous to be recited. The mountains and vast so-

rests abound with wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the musk-deer, is peculiar to it. Of their birds, the most beautiful in Chi-na, and, perhaps, in the world, is the kin-hi, or golden fowl. The govern-ment of this vast empire, under an absolute monarch, the father of his people; the military forces and forti-fications; their laws, magistrates, and tribunals; their finances; their reli-gion, sects, and schisms; their filial piety, marriages, and education; their general customs and manners; their language, poetry, learning, astro-nomy, &c. would all furnish copious subjects of description, if we had room to enter into them. Peking is the capital.

CHINCA, a valley of Peru, which has a seaport of the same name, on a river, 90 miles S of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 10 S.

CHINY, the capital of the county of Chiny, in Austrian Luxemburg. It is 27 miles W of Luxemburg.

CHINON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a castle, in which Henry II, king of England, expired; and here Joan of Arc first presented herself, in a mili-tary habit, before Charles VII. Chi-non is seated on the river Vienne, 10 miles N of Richlieu, and 150 SW of Paris.

CHINSURA, a large town of Ben-gal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, near-ly midway between Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly.

CHIOURLIC, an ancient town of Romania, with the see of a Greek bi-shop; seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles W of Constantinople.

CHIOZZO, a town and island of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, and a harbour, de-fended by a fort. It is 18 miles S of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 17 N.

CHIPPENHAM, a borough of Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, and is 21 miles E of Bristol, and 94 W of Lon-don.

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CHIRK, a village S of Wrexham, in Denbighshire. It had formerly two castles, on the top of a hill, one of which seems to have been a magnificent structure.

CHISLEHURST, a village of Kent, near Bromley, 11 miles SE of London. Here is Camden Place, the ancient seat of earl Camden, and the residence of the celebrated antiquary of that name, who died here. Chislehurst was also the birthplace of sir Nicholas Bacon and sir Francis Walsingham.

CHISME, a seaport of Natolia, on the strait that parts the continent from Seio. It was anciently called Cyssus; was celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B. C. and has been distinguished by the destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Russians in 1770.

CHISWICK, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. Here is Chiswick House, a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonshire, built by the earl of Burlington, after a design of Palladio. In the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth, with an epitaph by Garrick. It is five miles W by S of London.

CHITRO, a town of Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi. It is the place where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander; and where Perseus was defeated by the Romans. Lon. 22 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

CHITTEDROOG, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Myfore, 117 miles N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 15 E, lat. 14 5 N.

CHIVAS, a town of Piedmont, which has been often taken and retaken. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, that it is called the key of Italy. It is 12 miles NE of Turin.

CHIUSI, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 35 miles SE of Sienna.

CHIUTAYE, the capital of Natolia Proper, and the residence of the grand signior before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayalá, 75 miles E of Bursa. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 39 30 N.

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CHOCZIM, a town of Moldavia, on the Dniester. It was taken by the Poles, in 1670, after they had totally defeated the Turkish army, before its walls. It was taken by the Russians and Austrians in 1788, but afterward restored. It is 110 miles NW of Jassy. Lon. 26 25 E, lat. 48 46 N.

CHOISKY, a village of France, in the department of Oise. It is three miles from Compiègne, on the river Aisne, in the fine forest of Compiègne; on which account here was a royal hunting palace.

CHOLET, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, with a castle, 170 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 47 10 N.

CHONAT, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Merich, 25 miles E of Segedin.

CHORGES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, burnt by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E of Gap.

CHORLEY. See **CHARLEY**.

CHOWLE, a town, on the coast of Malabar. It has a harbour for small vessels, and is fortified. It belongs to Portugal, and was formerly noted for its fine embroidered quilts. It is 15 miles S of Bombay. Lon. 72 45 E, lat. 18 42 N.

CHREMNITZ, the chief mine town in Upper Hungary, 90 miles NE of Presburg.

CHRISTCHURCH, a borough of Hampshire, with a market on Monday; seated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 miles SW of London.

CHRISTIANIA, a city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, situated on the bay of Biorning, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Christiania. It is divided into the city, and the suburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen; the fortress of Aggerhuys; and the old town of Opfloer or Anfloer. The city contains 418 houses, the suburbs 682, Opfloer 400, and the inhabitants amount to about 9000. It was rebuilt in its present situation by Christian IV,

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after a plan designed by himself. The streets are carried in a straight line, and at right angles to each other, are uniformly 40 feet broad, and very neat and clean. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. The governor is the chief governor of Norway, and presides in the high court of justice. Opsloe was the site of the old city, burnt in 1624: it contains the episcopal palace. Christiania has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. It has 136 privileged sawmills, of which 100 belong to a single family of the name of Anker. It is 30 miles from the open sea, and 290 N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 59 6 N.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a strong seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Blekingen. It is 13 miles NE of Carlskroon. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 56 26 N.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, subject to the Danes. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 4 10 N.

CHRISTIANSTÄDT, a small, neatly-built town of Sweden, in the territory of Blekingen. The inhabitants have manufactories of cloth and silken stuffs. The town is seated on the river Helge-a, which flows into the Baltic at Åhus, about the distance of 20 miles, and is navigable only for small craft of seven tons burden. It is esteemed the strongest fortress in Sweden, and is 50 miles NE of Copenhagen. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 56 25 N.

CHRISTINA, ST. one of the islands in the S Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 9 W, lat. 9 56 S.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, so named by Capt. Cook, on account of his first landing there on Christmas-day. It is 45 miles in circumference; is uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157 30 W, lat. 1 59 N.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a sound of S America, in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70 2 W, lat. 55 21 S.

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CHRISTOPHER'S, ST. or ST. KIT'S, one of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 20 miles in length, and seven in breadth. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Lon. 62 43 W, lat. 17 15 N.

CHUDLEIGH, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the Teigne, nine miles SW of Exeter, and 183 W by S of London.

CHUNAR, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in Allahabad. It is seated on the Ganges, 20 miles above Benares, and is built on a rock, fortified all round by a wall and towers. At the end, overlooking the river, is the citadel, in which is an altar slab, whereon the tutelary deity of the place is supposed to be seated at all times, except from sunrise till nine in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the superstition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a prospect of success. Chunar was unsuccessfully attempted by the English in 1764: the next year, it was surrendered to them; they restored it to the Nabob of Oude at the subsequent peace; but, in 1772, it was finally ceded to them, in exchange for Allahabad. It is 385 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 50 E, lat. 25 10 N.

CHUNAB, or JENAB, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It runs through Cashmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rāūvee. It is united with both these rivers at some distance above Moultan; and, at their confluence with the Indus, 20 miles W of Moultan, they form a stream as large as that river. The Chunaub is the Acesines of Alexander.

CHUN-TE-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, with nine populous cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town of

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Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, 14 miles S of Shrewsbury.

CHURCHILL FORT, a fort on Churchill river, on the E side of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 94 3 W, lat. 58 48 N.

CHUSAN, an island, on the E coast of China, where the East India company had once a factory. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 30 0 N.

CIAMPA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E and S by the Indian Ocean, on the N by Cachin-China, and on the W by Cambodia.

CICLUI, or **CICLUGH**, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the Narentha. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N.

CILLEY, an ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola, the capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 miles NE of Laubach.

CIMBRISHAM, a seaport of Schonen, in Sweden. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 56 40 N.

CINALOA, a town of New Spain, seated on a river, and in a province, of the same name, in the audience of Galicia, on the E side of the gulf of California. The aborigines in this province have neither laws nor kings to punish any crime. They acknowledge, indeed, certain caciques, who are the heads of their families or villages; but their authority appears chiefly in their expeditions against their enemies, and depends not on hereditary right, but on their valour, and the power and number of their connexions. In other respects, they seem to be among the rudest people in America united in the social state: they neither cultivate nor sow, but depend on the spontaneous productions of the earth, or on hunting and fishing. They have not the least knowledge of God, nor any idea even of a false deity: a future state, and all religious worship, are, in course, unknown to them. About the year 1771, the Spaniards, in their expeditions against the fierce tribes in this and the province of Sonora (who had committed

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great depredations upon them, and whom they finally subdued) discovered, that these neglected and thinly inhabited provinces abounded in the richest gold mines, and might soon become as populous and valuable as any part of Spanish America; and, accordingly, the population in these parts has since very much increased. The town is seated in Lon. 92 10 W, lat. 26 15 N.

CINEGUILLA, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Sonora. When the Spaniards attacked the natives in Cinaloa and Sonora (See CINALOA) they here entered a plain of 14 leagues in extent, in which, at the depth of only 16 inches, they found gold in great abundance, and in grains of great size and weight. The consequence was, that, in 1771, above 2000 persons were settled in Cineguilla, under the government and inspection of proper magistrates and ecclesiastics. Lon. 96 23 W, lat. 35 5 N.

CINQUE PORTS, certain ports on the coast of Kent and Suffex, so called, on account of their being five in number. when their first charter was granted by William I, in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a constable of Dover Castle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these ports, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges, such as freedom from subsidies, from wardship of their children, from being sued in any court but their own, &c. For these immunities, they were obliged to supply the government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were styled barons; a privilege, which was enjoyed likewise by the merchants of these ports, whose representatives, to this day, are styled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

CINTRA, a cape of Portugal, in Estramadura, called the Rock of Lif-

bon, on the N side of the entrance of the Tajo; and on it is a town of the same name. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 38 46 N.

CLOTAT, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for Muscadine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laquee, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lon. 5 46 E, lat. 43 12 N.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, five provinces on the bay of Bengal, originally denominated *northern* from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of these circars, Ciccacole, Rajamundry, Ellore, and Condapilly, are in possession of the English; and Guntoor belongs to the nizam of the Deccan. The first four occupy the seacoast, from the Chilka Lake to the N bank of the Kistna; forming a narrow slip of country 350 miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad. The English circars had been ceded to the French, by the nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by colonel Clive in 1759, and produce an annual revenue of 369,000l. That of Guntoor is 70,000l.

CIRCASSIA, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded by the governments of Taurica and Caucasus on the N, and by Mingrelia and Georgia on the S, being separated from Taurica by the river Cuban. This nation, from extent of territory, which includes nearly 10 degrees of longitude; and, from their extraordinary courage and military genius, might become very formidable, were they united under one chief. But a nation of mountaineers, who subsist by raising cattle, and are therefore forced to fix themselves on the banks of rivers, for the sake of water and pasturage, soon forget their origin, and divide into separate and hostile tribes. From this principle of disunion, the Circassians of the Cuban are so little powerful, as to be scarcely known even to the Russians, but by the general appellation of Cuban Tartars, in which they are confounded with the Abkhaz and Nogays,

their neighbours. The Cabardian Circassians, however, are still the most powerful people of the N side of Caucasus; and this superiority has introduced among their neighbours such a general imitation of their manners, that, from a description of these, an idea may be formed of all the rest. They are divided into three classes; namely, the princes; the nobles, called *usdens*; and the vassals, or people. A certain number of the people is allotted to each princely family. In each of these, the eldest individual is considered as chief of the family, and as judge, protector, and father of all the vassals attached to it. No prince can be a landholder; he has no other property than his arms, horses, slaves, and the tribute he may be able to extort from the neighbouring nations. The person of every prince is sacred; but this is the only distinction of birth when unaccompanied by personal merit. The greatest honour a prince can acquire is that of being the first of the nation to charge the enemy. The princes are not to be distinguished in time of peace from the nobles, or even from the peasants: their food and dress are the same, and their houses are little better. The nobles are chosen by the princes from the inferior class. They are the officers of the prince, and the executors of the laws, and are employed in the general assemblies of the nation to gain the assent of the people to the measures proposed by the princes. The people, as well as the *usdens*, are proprietors of lands. By an odd kind of contradiction, the princes claim, and sometimes attempt to exercise the right of seizing the whole property of their vassals; but, at the same time, the vassal has a right to transfer his allegiance to any other prince, whenever he thinks himself aggrieved: by this privilege, the princes are compelled to gain the affections of their vassals, on whose readiness to follow them into the field, all their hopes of greatness must absolutely depend. The Circassians are governed by a kind of common law, or collection of ancient usages. On great occasions, the whole nation is

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assembled: a measure is proposed by the oldest of the princes; it is first debated among the usdens, and afterward by the deputies of the people, who are old men, who often possess greater influence than the prince himself. If the proposition be accepted, it is confirmed by a solemn oath by the whole people. Their agriculture produces barely sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses are the principal articles of their commerce, with the slaves which they make in their predatory excursions. At the birth of a prince, some usden, or sometimes a prince of another family, is chosen by the father as his future preceptor. At a year old he is presented with some playthings and arms: if he appear to prefer the latter, the event is celebrated in the family by great rejoicings. At twelve years of age, he leaves his father's house for that of his preceptor. By him he is taught to ride, to use his arms, and to steal, and conceal his thefts. The word *thief* is a term of the utmost reproach among them, because it implies detection. He is afterward led to more dangerous robberies, and does not return to his father's house, till his address and strength are supposed to be perfect. The preceptor is recompensed by nine tenths of the booty made by his pupil while under his tuition. This mode of education is persevered in, with a view to prevent the bad effects of paternal indulgence. The custom is supposed to be peculiar to the Circassians; but the object of education is the same among all the mountaineers of Caucasus, who universally subsist by robbery. Before marriage, the youth of both sexes see each other freely at the little rejoicings which take place on festivals. Before the ball, the young men show their activity in a variety of military exercises, and the most alert have the privilege of choosing the most beautiful partners. Their dances are in the Asiatic style, with little gayety or expression; the steps difficult, but not graceful. The women participate in the general character of the nation: they take pride in the courage of their

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husbands, and reproach them severely when defeated. They polish and take care of the armour of the men. Widows tear their hair, and disfigure themselves with scars, in testimony of their grief. Whatever may have been the original religion of this people, they have been successively converted to Christianity and Mahometanism, and have now no religion or worship among them; yet their courage, great as it is, is not proof against religious terrors.

CIRENCESTER, a considerable borough of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans: the ruins of the walls are yet visible. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and here the Roman roads crossed each other. It had also a castle and an abbey. It is 18 miles SE of Gloucester, and 89 W of London.

CIRENZA, a town of Naples, capital of the Basilicata, with a bishop's see; situate on the Branduno, at the foot of the Appennines, 97 miles E of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 40 44 N.

CITTADELLA, a seaport and capital of Minorca, on the W side of that island. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 54 N.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, a populous city of Italy; capital of a county of the same name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tiber, 27 miles SW of Urbino. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 32 N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a city of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the gulf of Venice. It contains 16 churches and convents within its walls, beside 15 without; and is 10 miles from Loreto.

CITTA-NUOVA, a seaport of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Venice. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 36 N.

CIUDAD-REAL, a town of Spain, capital of La Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is 90 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 38 38 N.

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CIVIDAD-RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, seated on the Aquada, 40 miles SW of Salamanca.

CIVITA-DI-FRIULI, an ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli; seated on the Natissoa, 10 miles E of Udine.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, near the Salino, 35 miles NE of Aquila.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river, which falls into the Tiber. It is 25 miles N of Rome.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. Here the pope's galleys are stationed, and it is a free port; but the air is unwholesome. It is 35 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 42 5 N.

CLACKMANNAN, a borough of Clackmannanshire, on the N shore of the frith of Forth, and at the bottom of a hill, on the top of which is an ancient castle. A large tower in this castle derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque are here preserved. It is 23 miles N by E of Glasgow.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Fife-shire, on the N and W by Perthshire, and on the S by the Forth. It is eight miles in length, and five in breadth, and, with Kinross, sends one member to parliament.

CLAGENFURT, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia, 50 miles SW of Vienna.

CLAIR, ST. a lake of N America, half way between the lakes Huron and Erie, and 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into lake Erie.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, seated at the confluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 miles S by E of Paris.

CLAPHAM, a village in Surry, containing many handsome villas, which

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surround a beautiful common. In the old parish church, divine service is performed at funerals only; a new church having been erected on the common, but without an adjoining cemetery. Clapham is three miles S by W of London.

CLARA, ST. a small island of S America, in Peru, in the bay of Guaiquil, 70 miles SW of Guaiquil. Lon. 82 20 W, lat. 2 20 S.

CLARE, ST. an island, or rock, one of the Canaries, between Lancerota and Allegranza.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Monday. The ruins of a castle and of a collegiate church are still visible. They have a manufactory of bays. It is seated near the Stour, 15 miles S of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 NE of London.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Clare, 17 miles NW of Limerick. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 52 52 N.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E and S by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W by the Atlantic, and on the N by Galway. It contains two market-towns and 76 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

CLARENDON, a village, three miles E of Salisbury, where a council of the barons, in 1164, enacted the laws, called the Constitutions of Clarendon; and here were two palaces built by king John.

CLARENS, or CHATILLARD, a village of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, celebrated as the principal scene of Rousseau's Eloise. It is delightfully situate, not far from Vevay, on an eminence, whose gentle declivity slopes gradually toward the lake of Geneva.

CLAUDE, ST. a city of France, in the department of Jura, with a bishop's see. It is seated between three high mountains, on the river Lison, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in 425, in this then barren and uninhabited country. It is 35 miles NW of Geneva. From Mont St.

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Claude, which forms part of Mont Jura, is a fine prospect over Swisserland and Savoy, the lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud.

CLAUSENBURG, a town of Transylvania, on the river Samos, 60 miles NW of Hermanstadt. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of the emperor Trajan.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, seated on an arm of the sea, between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Norwich. Here are some large salt-works.

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory of a little island on the S of Ireland. Lon. 11 15 W, lat. 51 18 N.

CLEBURY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Rea, 28 miles SE of Shrewsbury.

CLERAC, or CLAIRAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the river Lot, 10 miles from Agen.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 127 miles NW of Paris.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 37 miles N of Paris.

CLERMONT, a considerable city of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, and is also called CLERMONT FERRAND, ever since it was united, under the name of a suburb, to the town of Mont Ferrand, about a mile distant to the NE. Many Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood, and some mineral springs. That of the suburb St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls: it is called the Mineral Bridge, and carriages may pass over it. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabitants, and has manufactories of rattens, druggers, ferges, and leather. It is 300 miles S of Paris. Lon 3 10 E, lat. 45 47 N.

CLERY, a village in France, nine miles SW of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery.

CLERKE'S ISLANDS, two islands in the N Pacific Ocean, between the coast of Kamtschatka, and that of N

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America. They were seen by capt. Cook in 1778, and were so named in honour of capt. Clerke, his second in command. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 63 15 N.

CLEVES, a city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Cleves. It is built on the eastern side of three hills, about a mile W of the Rhine. Several of the streets, from their elevated situation, extend their views many leagues deep into the country, on the opposite shore, which is variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages. Cleves has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French, Oct. 19, 1794. It has a castle, built in the time of Julius Cesar, and is 15 miles SE of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 45 N.

CLEVES, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and Cleves is the capital.

CLEYBROOK, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages in Leicestershire, N of Lutterworth, supposed to have been a part of Cleycester, situate one mile to the W, which was a flourishing city of the Romans.

CLIFFE, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 miles NE of Northampton, and 88 NNW of London.

CLIFTON, a village of Westmorland, three miles from Penrith, remarkable for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebels, in 1745, in which the latter had the advantage.

CLIFTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the Lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated on a craggy mountain, six miles N of Spalatto.

CLISSON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, on the river Seure, 12 miles S of Nantes.

CLITHERO, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near Pendil Hill, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 2 13 NNW of London.

CLOCHER, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 54 30 N.

CLONMEL, a borough of Ireland, in Tipperary, seated on the river Sure, 19 miles SE of Tipperary.

CLOUD, ST. a town of France, four miles from Paris, seated on the Seine. Here was lately a magnificent royal palace, gardens, &c.

CLOYNE, an episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 16 miles E of Cork.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, remarkable for its late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Grosne, 10 miles NW of Macon.

CLUSE, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny; seated on the Arve, 22 miles SE of Geneva.

CLWYD, a celebrated vale of Denbighshire, extending from its upper end to the Irish Sea 20 miles; its breadth varying from three to eight, according to the approach or recess of the high mountains inclosing it, through which, in different parts, are gaps formed by nature for entrances. This delightful spot is in a high state of cultivation, even far up the ascent of the hills, and is full of towns, villages, and gentlemen's seats. A river of the same name runs along this vale, into the Irish Sea. The inhabitants are remarkable for retaining their vivacity to a late period of life.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, and running through Clydesdale, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glasgow, falling into the frith of Clyde. Near Lanerk, this river runs, for several miles, between high rocks covered with wood; and in its course exhibits many astonishing cataracts. At Stonebyres, it is confined within a very narrow bed, and makes one entire shoot, falling about 60 feet over a perpendicular rock; the water then pouring over another precipice, is dashed into a deep chasm beneath. The waterfall at Corehouse, called Cora-lin, is no less remarkable. The water is here precipitated 100 feet between two vast

rugged precipices. On a pointed rock, overhanging this stupendous scene, stands a solitary tower, lately inhabited, but now in ruins. In floods, the rock and tower have been observed to shake in such a manner as to spill water in a glass standing on a table. A path leads to the top of the fall, where, from a projecting rock, the spectator has a tremendous view down the furious cataract, as it pours below the eye. The banks of this river are adorned on both sides with woods and orchards, and elegant villas. See **CANAL, GREAT.**

CLYDESDALE, a wild district in the S part of Lanerkshire. Amid the mountains here, particles of gold have been found washed down by the rains and streams of water; but this tract is chiefly remarkable for producing metals of inferior worth. The scanty pasture here feeds some sheep and cattle; but those, in the neighbourhood of the mines, sometimes perish by drinking the water in which the lead ore has been washed; for this ore communicates a deleterious quality to the water. See **LEADHILLS.**

COAST CASTLE, CAPE, the principal settlement of the English, on the coast of Guinea, with a citadel. Lon. 0, lat. 5 0 N.

COBHAM, a village in Surry, seated on the river Mole. Close by it (but in the parish of Walton-upon-Thames) is Paine's Hill, the seat and beautiful gardens of the late Mr. Hopkins. Cobham is 19 miles SW of London.

COBLENTZ, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle. It is the residence of the elector, who has lately built a new palace here. Coblentz was taken by the French, Oct. 23, 1794. It is 50 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 24 N.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. It belongs, with its principality, to the house of Saxony, and is seated on the

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COD, 20 miles N of Bamberg. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 50 22 N.

COCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated among mountains; and near it is a castle for state prisoners.

COCHIEIM, a town in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French, Oct. 13, 1794, and is seated on the Moselle, 25 miles SW of Coblenz.

COCHIN, a seaport of Travancore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It belongs to the Dutch, and is 120 miles S by E of Calicut. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 10 0 N.

COCHIN-CHINA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E by the Eastern Ocean, on the N by Tonquin, on the W by Cambodia, and on the S by Ciampa. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs. Their religion is much the same as that of China, and their towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night. If any fire break out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed, except the women and children.

COCKER, a river of Cumberland, which flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, joins the Derwent, below Cockermouth.

COCKERMOUTH, a populous borough of Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It lies between the Derwent and Cocker, over which are two stone bridges: and between two hills, on one of which stands the church; on the other a castle. It has a manufactory of shalloons, worsted stockings, and hats; and the market is the best for corn in the county, except that of Penrith. It is 44 miles NNW of Kendal, and 290 of London.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birthplace of Columbus. It is 20 miles E of Turin.

COD, CAPE, on the S side of Boston Bay, in the strait of Massachusetts, in N America. Lon. 70 18 W, lat. 42 0 N.

COGOGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, near the confluence of the Adda and Po, 33 miles E of Pavia.

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CORSPERD, a town of Germany, in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is near the river Burkel, 22 miles SW of Munster.

CORVORDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, fortified by Cohorn, and surrounded by a morass, 30 miles S of Groningen.

COGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Charente, with a castle, where Francis I was born. It is seated on the Charente, is remarkable for excellent brandy, and is 17 miles W of Angoulême.

COGNI, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, 270 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 35 56 E, lat. 37 56 N.

COGGESHAL, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Blackwater, has a manufactory of bays, and is 43 miles ENE of London.

COIMBETTORE, a province and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It was taken by general Medows, Jan. 22, 1790, but retaken by Tippee Sultan, in October 1791, and confirmed to him by the peace of 1792. It is 100 miles S by E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 10 5 N.

COIMERA, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, with a bishop's see, and a university. It stands on a mountain, by the side of the river Mondego, 100 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 12 E.

COIRE, a town of Switzerland, capital of the country of the Grisons, with a bishop's see. It is situate at the foot of the Alps, and is surrounded by ancient brick walls, in the style of fortification prior to the invention of gunpowder. It contains about 3000 souls, and is divided into two parts, the least of which is the Roman catholic religion, and the greatest of the protestant. It is governed by its own laws, and is a mile from the Rhine, which here begins to be navigable, and 48 miles S of Constance. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 50 N.

COKENHAUSEN, a strong town of

Russia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles SE of Riga.

COL, one of the western islands of Scotland, nine miles SW from the point of Ardnamurchan in Argyleshire. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 57 0 N.

COLBERG, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt-works. It was taken by the Russians, in 1761, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Persant, on the Baltic, 60 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 54 21 N.

COLCHESTER, a very ancient borough of Essex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a fine eminence, on the Coln, which is navigable within a mile of the town, at a place called the Hythe, where the customhouse is situate. The town was surrounded by a wall, which had six gates and three posterns; but these are now demolished. It had 16 parish churches, but now only 12 are used; and most of them were damaged in 1648, when the town surrendered to the army of the parliament, after a memorable siege. There is a large manufactory of bays; and the town is famous for oysters and eringo-roots. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. To the E are the ruins of an old castle, in which is one of the town prisons. It is 22 miles ENE of Chelmsford, and 51 of London. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 51 55 N. See **COLN**.

COLCHESTER, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac.

COLDINGHAM, a heathy tract near the coast, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland, anciently noted for a nunnery. Ebba, one of the abbesses, renowned in tradition for her chastity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb's Head.

COLDING, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over which all the cattle pass, that go from Jutland into Holstein, and they pay a small toll. Here is a royal palace. The harbour is deep enough for ships of the largest burden. It is

situate at the extremity of a bay of the Little Belt, 50 miles S by E of Wiburg. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 55 35 N.

COLDSTREAM, a market-town, on the Tweed (over which is a handsome bridge) in the county of Berwick, in Scotland. Here general Monk raised the two battalions, now known by the name of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

COLEBROOK DALE, on the banks of the Severn, in Shropshire, a winding glen, between two vast hills, which break into various forms, being all thickly covered, and forming beautiful sheets of hanging woods. Here are the most considerable iron-works in England, and a curious bridge over the Severn, constructed entirely of cast iron. There is also in the Dale, a remarkable spring of fossil tar, or petroleum, which has yielded a vast quantity of that substance; but it is now much diminished. A work, for obtaining a similar kind of tar, from the condensed smoke of pit-coal, has been erected here.

COLENET CAPE, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

COLEBAIN, a large borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 25 miles NE of Londonderry.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Coln, over which is a stone bridge, and is 11 miles NW of Coventry.

COLESHILL, a village, four miles W of Rickmansworth, in Herts, in a part of that county which is insulated in Bucks. It was the birthplace of the poet Waller.

COLFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles N of Hereford.

COLIMA, a seaport of Mexico, capital of a valley of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of a river, near the N Pacific Ocean, 300 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 106 5 W, lat. 19 10 N.

COLIOURE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 50 54 N.

COLLE, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 10 miles NW of Sienna.

COLLUMPTON, or **CULLUMPTON**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. It has a woollen manufactory, and is seated on the river Columb, 12 miles NNE of Exeter, and 150 W by S of London.

COLMAR, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine. It was formerly an imperial town, and has been recently erected into a bishopric. It is seated near the river Ill, 35 miles S by W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 5 N.

COLMARE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, 20 miles E of Digne.

COLMOGOROD, a town of the empire of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an archbishop's see, 30 miles SE of Archangel.

COLN, a river of Essex, which rises near Clare in Suffolk, and passing by Halstead and Colchester, empties itself into the German Ocean, between Mersey Island and the mainland. At the mouth of this river, are bred the famous Colchester oysters.

COLN, a river which rises near Sevenhampton in Gloucestershire, flows to Fairford, and falls into the Thames at Lechlade.

COLN, a river which rises in Herts, and dividing Middlesex from Bucks, fall into the Thames above Staines.

COLNBROOK, a town, partly in Middlesex and partly in Buckinghamshire. It is seated on four branches of the Coln, 17 miles W of London.

COLNE, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 214 NNW of London.

COLOCHINA, an ancient town of Turkey, in the Morea, 50 miles SE of Mistra.

COLOCZA, a town of Hungary, on

the Danube, capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see, 57 miles S of Buda. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

COLOGNA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 miles SW of Padua.

COLOGNE, an ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It contains 10 collegiate and 19 parochial churches, four abbies, 17 monasteries, 40 nunneries, and about 50 chapels; all of which are candidates for the attention of the devout and curious, by their fine paintings, their treasures, or their relics. Cologne is fortified in the ancient manner, with strong walls, towers, and ditches. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together; nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. The inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, but there are some protestants, who are obliged to perform divine service at Mulheim, three miles from the city. In the cathedral are the golden chamber or treasury, the riches of which are immense; and the chapel of the three Magi, in which they pretend to show the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings. Cologne was once one of the Hanse Towns, celebrated for its commerce, which is now dwindled to the manufacture of a few ribands, stockings, lace, and some tobacco. To persecution it owes this decay; to the expulsion of the Jews in 1485, and of the protestants in 1618. Two thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins, and streets and squares are converted into kitchen gardens and vineyards. Cologne was taken by the French, Oct. 6, 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 55 N.

COLOGNE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. It is one of the most fertile countries in the empire, and is bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E by the duchy of Berg, on the S by the arch-

bishopric of Treves, and on the W by the duchy of Juliers. The elector is archchancellor of the empire for Italy. The revenues amount to 130,000*l.* a year.

COLOMB, ST. a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, 10 miles W of Bodmin.

COLÓMBO, a town on the W side of Ceylon. It was built by the Portuguese in 1638, and in 1658 they were expelled by the natives and Dutch. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 7 10 N.

COLOMBOTZ, a castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Ura-nia.

COLOMEY, or COLOMIA, a town of Poland in Red Russia, on the Pruth, 42 miles SE of Halitz.

COLONNA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, 18 miles E of Rome.

COLONSA, a fertile island, on the W coast of Scotland, seven miles W of the island of Jura.

COLOOR, a diamond mine of the peninsula of Hindoostan, near the fort of Condavir, in the Guntoor Circar.

COLORADO, a river of New Mexico, which being joined by the river of the Apostles, enters the gulf of California, in lon. 101 0 W, lat. 32 20 N.

COLOGNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmasan, near the Po, eight miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleasure-house here, one of the most delightful in Italy.

COLOSUAR, a town of Transylvania, where the states meet. It is seated on the Samos, 37 miles NW of Weissenburg, and 250 E by S of Vienna. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 53 N.

COLUMBIA, a town of S Carolina, on the river Congaree, just below the junction of the Saluda and Broad Rivers. It is the seat of the government of S Carolina.

COLUMBIA, a territory of N America, the seat of the intended capital of the United States. See WASHINGTON.

COLUMNA, a town of Russia, in

the government of Moscow, with an archbishop's see, 50 miles SE of Moscow.

COLURI, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world. It is seven miles S of Athens. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 38 0 N.

COM, a populous town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 10 miles N of Isfahan.

COMACHIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a lake of the same name, 27 miles SE of Ferrara.

COMACHIO, a lake of Italy, in the Ferrarese, between the two mouths of the Po. It is about 10 miles in circumference; but dry in several places.

COMANA, or CUMANA, a seaport of S America, capital of the province of Comana, in Terra Firma. It is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 64 29 W, lat. 10 10 N.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, 10 miles W of Comana.

COMB-ABBEY, a village in Warwickshire, three miles from Coventry, once famous for a rich abbey. The church is demolished, but the abbey, modernized, is the seat of lord Craven.

COMB-MARTIN, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is seven miles E of Ilfracombe.

COMINES, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the Lis, five miles SW of Menin.

COMMERCEY, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle built by cardinal de Retz. It is seated on the Meuse, 160 miles E of Paris.

COMO, a populous town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a bishop's see, situate on the S extremity of the lake of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, and backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle. The cathedral is a

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handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. On the outside of the church, is the statue of Pliny the Younger, in a niche, with a Latin inscription bearing the date of 1499. Pliny was born here; and, in his Letters, speaks with rapture of this delightful situation. The inhabitants have established several manufactories of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. Como is 80 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 45 N.

COMO, the largest lake in Italy, in the Milanese, 88 miles in circumference, but not above six miles over in any one part.

COMORA ISLANDS, five islands in the Indian Ocean, opposite the coast of Zanguebar. They are called Joanna, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeia, and Comora.

COMORIN, CAPE, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 77 32 E, lat. 7 50 N.

COMORRA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is so well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the Danube, in the island of Sibut, 70 miles S by E of Vienna.

COMPIEGNE, a town of France, in the department of Oise, near an extensive forest; at the confluence of the Aisne and Oise. Here is a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is 45 miles NE of Paris.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of pilgrims. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain. From this town the military order of St. Jago, or St. James, had its origin. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the Tambre and Ulla, 265 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 52 N.

COMPOSTELLA, NEW, a town of

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N America; in New Spain, near the N Pacific Ocean, 400 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 109 42 W, lat. 21 20 N.

CONCAN, a low tract, on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20° N lat.

CONCARNEAU, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle, 12 miles from Quimper. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 46 N.

CONCEPTION, a seaport of Chili, with a bishop's see. It has been often taken and ravaged by the native Americans, and is seated on the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 72 35 W, lat. 36 43 S.

CONCEPTION, a town of New Spain, seated near the gulf of Mexico, 100 miles W of Porto-Bello. Lon. 81 45 W, lat. 10 0 N.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the river Secchia, five miles W of Mirandola.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see. It is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

CONDAVIR, a fort in the peninsula of Hindoostan, the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Northern Circars. It is strongly situated on a mountain, 16 miles W of Guntoor.

CONDÉ, a strong town of France, in the department of the North. It has a castle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. It was taken by the allies, July 10, 1793, but it was retaken by the French Oct. 1, 1794, and ordered by the convention to have its name changed to that of Nord Libre. Condé is seated on the Scheld, seven miles NE of Valenciennes, and 117 N by E of Paris.

CONDE, a trading town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated on the Nereau, 15 miles W of Paris.

CONDEEDO, a cape of N America, in Yucatan, 100 miles W of Merida. Lon. 91 27 W, lat. 20 50 N.

CONDOM, a large town of France,

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in the department of Gers, lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the Baïse, 22 miles W of Auch. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36' E$, lat. $44^{\circ} 1' N$.

CONDORRE, the capital of a number of islands, in the Indian Ocean. It produces mangoes, which grow on trees, as large as apple-trees: the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and, when ripe, has a pleasant smell and taste. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion: their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. Their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. When any ship arrives, they will bring their women on board, and offer them to the sailors. The English East India company had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. Lon. $107^{\circ} 26' E$, lat. $2^{\circ} 40' N$.

CONDRIEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated near the Rhone, 17 miles S of Lyons.

CONSOLENS, a town of France, in the department of Charente, on the river Vienne, 30 miles NE of Angoulême.

CONGLETON, a large corporate town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Dane. It has a chapel of ease (the church being two miles distant) a manufactory of leather gloves; and a more considerable one in silk, there being a large silk-mill, which employs 700 hands. It is seven miles S of Macclesfield, and 164 NW of London.

CONGO, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18° deg. of S latitude, containing the countries of Loango, Angola, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1482, and is bounded on the N by Benin, by the inland part of Africa on the E, by Matamon on the S, and by the Atlantic on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the

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Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. The inhabitants go almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, beside animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts. Congo, properly so called, extends 150 miles along the coast, and 372 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is serene. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton cloth, and trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles and river-horses. The principal town is St. Salvador.

CONI, a town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name, with a citadel, at the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S of Turin.

CONINGSBECK, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance.

CONINGTON, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton, at the head of the river which forms Ug-mere, Brick-mere, and Whittlesea-mere.

CONISTON MERE, a lake of Lancashire, which has plenty of char.

CONNAUGHT, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, on the S by the latter province, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NW by Ulster. It is 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It is fertile in many places; but is the least cultivated of the four provinces. It contains one archbishopric, five bishoprics, six counties, seven market-towns, and 330 parishes.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States of New England in N America. It is 82 miles long and 57 broad, and is bounded on the N by Massachusetts, on the E by Rhode Island, on the W by New York, and on the S by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island. It is very healthful, and is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. In 1782,

the number of inhabitants was 276,395. It contains eight counties. Hartford and Newhaven are the capitals; the general assembly being annually holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October.

CONNECTICUT, a river of New England, which rises in lat. 45 10 N, and lon. 71 0 W, and falls into the Sound, opposite Long Island. Between Walpole and Westminster, are the great falls. The river, compressed between two rocks, scarcely 30 feet asunder, shoots with amazing rapidity into a broad basin below. Over these falls, a bridge, 160 feet in length, was built in 1784.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a bishop's see; six miles N of Antrim.

CONQUET, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W of Brest.

CONSTANCE, a town of Suabia, with a bishop's see, seated on the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. Once so flourishing in commerce, and celebrated in history, grass now grows in the streets, and it scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants. It was formerly in alliance with Zurich and Basil, and, by their assistance, expelled the bishop, and embraced the reformation. But the protestant cantons being worsted in 1531, Constance was obliged to readmit the catholic religion. It thus lost its independence, and fell by degrees into its present state. In 1785, however, the emperor Joseph II, invited hither the emigrants from Geneva, by the grant of many privileges, and, in 1787, 350 persons (among whom were 54 watchmakers) were settled here. Constance is famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Hüs and Jerome of Prague to be burnt. It is 35 miles NE of Zurich.

CONSTANCE, THE LAKE OF, one of the most considerable lakes of Switzerland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted, in which is the city of Constance, which is seated on its S side. It is divided into three

parts. The upper and largest part is properly called Bodan See; the middle part is named Bodmer See; and the lower part Unter See, Zeller See, or the lake of Zell. The upper lake is 37 miles long, and 15 in its greatest breadth. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Zeller See, which is 16 miles long, and 10 in its greatest breadth.

CONSTANTINA, a considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, on the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but up steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here is a Roman triumphal arch. It is 200 miles E by S of Algiers. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 36 4 N.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Seville.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient Byzantium, one of the most celebrated cities in Europe, in Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is seated on a neck of land, which advances toward Natosia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes it on the S, and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully situate between the Black Sea and the Archipelago. Constantine the Great chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken in 1453, by the Turks. It is computed, that there are 3770 streets and lanes, but they are seldom clean; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Christians, and the rest Jews. There is a market for slaves of both sexes; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. A great number of girls are brought from Greece, Candia, Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglio. The circumference of this city is said, by Tournefort, to be 23 miles; to which, if we add the suburbs, it may

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be 34. The suburb, called Pera, is the place where the foreign ambassadors reside. The palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravanfaras, are many of them magnificent. It is 112 miles S of Adrianople, and 700 SE of Vienna. Lon. 28 59 E, lat. 41 1 N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, THE STRAIT OF, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis or sea of Marmora. It is 20 miles long, and a mile broad, where it is narrowest. It forms the separation here between Europe and Asia; and on one side of it is situate Constantinople, and, on the other, Scutari (where the grand signior has his seraglio) which is considered as a suburb to the city.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the river Selucza, 62 miles NE of Kaminieck.

CONTESSA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the same name, in the Archipelago, 200 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 41 8 N.

CONTI, a town of France, in the department of Somme. It gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. It is seated on the Seille, 14 miles SW of Amiens, and 62 N of Paris.

CONVERSANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 12 miles SE of Bari.

CONWAY, a town of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday; seated at the mouth of the Conway, and distinguished by the massy remains of its noble castle. It is 18 miles WNW of Denbigh, and 235 of London.

CONWAY, VALE OF, a long and narrow tract of Carnarvonshire. It is romantic and beautiful; affords rich pasturage, corn-fields, and groves; and forms a pleasing contrast to the bleak region of Snowdon frowning above it.

CONWAY, a river of N Wales, which flows through the vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, and enters the Irish Sea, at the town of Conway.

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CONZA, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with an archbishop's see, almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is 52 miles E of Naples.

COOK'S RIVER, a large river of N America, which flows into the N Pacific Ocean. It was discovered, in 1778, by captain Cook, who left a blank for its name, which was filled up, after his death, by the earl of Sandwich. It was traced as high as lat. 61 30 N, lon. 150 0 W, above 70 leagues from its mouth.

COOK'S STRAIT, a strait in the S Pacific Ocean, dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed.

COOPER'S HILL, a hill in Surry, celebrated by Denham's poem of the same name. Its base extends along the edge of the famous Runnymede; its summit is crowned by the village of Englefield Green; and it is 19 miles W by S of London.

COOS, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles NW of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, with a university. It is the best built city of the North; and owes its beauty to a dreadful fire, in 1728, that destroyed five churches and 67 streets, which have been rebuilt in the modern style. The new part of the town, raised by Frederic V, consists of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets, leading to it in opposite directions. In the middle is an equestrian statue of that king in bronze. The royal palace, called Christianburg, built by Christian VI, one of the most commodious and most sumptuously furnished in Europe, was destroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794. The streets are intersected by canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. The city is five miles in circumference, and is seated on the isle of Zealand, 300 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 55 41 N. See **AMAK**.

COPILOWATS, a town of Turkey

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in Europe, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

COPORIA, a town in the Russian government of Petersburg, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 59 34 N.

COQUET, a river of Northumberland, which enters the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

COQUET, an island on the coast of Northumberland, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet.

COQUIMBO, a seaport in Chili, on a river of the same name. Lon. 71 11 W, lat. 29 54 S.

CORAH, or **CORAHJEHENABAD**, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the Dooab, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles SSW of Lucknow. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 26 5 N.

CORRACH, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 10 miles NW of Waldeck. The hereditary prince of Brunswick was defeated here by the French in 1760.

CORBECK, a town of Austrian Brabant, three miles S of Louvain.

CORBEIL, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Seine, 17 miles S of Paris.

CORBIE, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E of Amiens.

COREY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince. It is seated on the Weser. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 50 N.

CORDOVA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia; remarkable for its antiquity, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a magnificent stone bridge. The cathedral was a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town; for which reason it retains the name of Mezquita. The trade consists in wine, silk, and Cordovan leather. The best horses in Spain, come hence. Cordova is 75 miles NE of Seville, and 137 S by W of Madrid.

CORDOVA, a town of S America, in Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180

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miles from St. Jago. Lon. 62 5 W, lat. 32 10 S.

CORDUAN, a famous lighthouse of France, at the mouth of the Gironde. It is 55 miles NW of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 45 36 N.

COREA, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N by Chinese Tartary, on the E by the sea and isles of Japan, on the S by the ocean, and on the W by the gulf and province of Leaotong. This kingdom is commonly reckoned 200 leagues long from N to S, and 100 broad from E to W. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. King-kitao is the capital. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave, and tractable. They are fond of dancing and music, and show great aptness for acquiring the sciences, which they apply to with ardour. Men of learning are distinguished from other people by two plumes of feathers, which they wear in their caps. When merchants present any books for sale to the Coreans, to show their respect they dress themselves in the richest attire, and burn perfumes before they treat concerning the price. They never inter their dead till three years after their decease. They have borrowed their writing, dress, religious worship, ceremonies, belief of the transmigration of souls, and the greater part of their customs, from the Chinese. Their women are less confined than those in China, and have the liberty of appearing in company with the other sex. In China, parents often marry their children without their consent: in Corea, they choose for themselves: they neither regard the inclinations of their parents, nor suffer them to throw any obstacles in the way of their union. The principal products of Corea are wheat, rice, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, fossil salt, castor and fable's skins, a yellow varnish, almost equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. Numbers of

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whales are annually found on the coast toward the NE.

CORFE-CASTLE, a borough of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in the peninsula of Purbeck, on a river, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle. It is 21 miles E of Dorchester, and 120 W by S of London.

CORFU, an island in the Mediterranean, near Albania, subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they have in these parts, because it commands the gulf of Venice. It is defended by an impregnable castle. Here a great quantity of salt is made; and it abounds with vineyards, lemons, and olives. The capital is of the same name, on the E coast. Lon. 20° 0' E, lat. 39° 40' N.

CORIA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Alagon; 120 miles SW of Madrid.

CORINTH, now called **CORANTHO**, or **GERAME**, a celebrated city in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia; its riches, its architects, sculptors, and painters, the most skilful in Greece; and for the society of Christians to which St. Paul addressed two epistles. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks became masters of it in 1715. It is now greatly decayed. On a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, of the Greek church. It is 40 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23° 3' E, lat. 38° 14' N.

CORINTH, the isthmus of, in the Morea, which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through it: they therefore built a wall across it,

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called Hexamilium, because it was six miles in length. This was demolished by the Turks.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles E of Salamanca.

CORK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the W by Kerry and the Atlantic; on the N by Limerick, on the E by Waterford, and on the S and SE by St. George's Channel. It contains 232 parishes, and sends 26 members to parliament.

CORK, the capital of the county of Cork, in Ireland, with a bishop's see. It is a rich and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It was taken by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin. It is 124 miles SW of Dublin. Lon. 8° 23' W, lat. 51° 54' N.

CORLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the river Persant, eight miles SE of Colberg.

CORMENTIN, a Dutch fortress on the Gold coast of Guinea. Below it is the town, which is large and populous. Lon. 6° 15' W, lat. 5° 30' N.

CORMERY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Indre, eight miles from Tours.

CORNET, a castle on the island of Guernsey. Lon. 2° 40' W, lat. 49° 30' N.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Marta, 37 miles NW of Rome.

CORNWALL, a county of England, bounded on the E by the Tamar, which parts it from Devonshire; on the S by the English Channel, and on the NW by St. George's Channel. Its length from E to W is 90 miles, its breadth next to Devonshire, is above 50; but it soon contracts, and at St. Ives does not exceed five: it then spreads a little to the S and SW, and terminates in two points, one of which is called the Lizard, and the other the Land's End. It is in the diocese of Exeter, and contains nine-hundreds,

27 market towns, and 161 parishes; and it sends 44 members to parliament. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin are numerous, and have rendered this county famous in all ages. The copper mines are also numerous. In many parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, they being very brilliant when well polished. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language was retained even to this century, but it is now quite extinct. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy (which has an office in Somerset Place) but from the mines of tin and copper. He has under him an officer, called lord warden of the Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonshire; and he appoints, in his privy council, the sheriff of the former county.

CORO. See VENEZUELA.

COROMANDEL, the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending between 10 and 16° N lat.

CORON, a seaport of the Morea, seated on a bay, 15 miles SE of Modon. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 36 50 N.

CORONATION, CAPE, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

CORAZZO, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, in the Modenese, with a castle, nine miles NE of Reggio.

CORREZE, a department of France, containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Vezere, after having watered Tulle and Brives. Tulle is the capital.

CORSHAM, a town in Wilts, where the Saxon king Ethelred had a palace. In this town are some considerable clothiers. It is four miles SW of Chippenham, and 96 W of London.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean, between 8 and 10° E lon. and 41 and 43° N lat. On the S it

is separated from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio; to the E it has the Tuscan Sea; to the N the gulf of Genoa; and to the W it is opposite the coasts of France and Spain. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Callista and Cynus, and to the Romans by its present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. It is mountainous, but fruitful vallies are interspersed; and it has some fine lakes and rivers. With respect to products, Corsica has nothing peculiar to itself; but in the earliest times it has been famous for its swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey, which, however, is reckoned bitter, on account of the box-wood and yew with which the country abounds. After many revolutions, this island was, for some centuries, under the dominion of the Genoese, whose tyranny was such, that the Corsicans were almost in a perpetual state of insurrection. In 1736, a German adventurer, Theodore baron Newhoff, brought some assistance to them, and, on his assurances of more powerful aid, they elected him king; but, as he could not substantiate his promises, he was obliged to leave the island. He came to England, was thrown into the Fleet prison, released by an act of insolvency (after having registered his kingdom of Corsica for the benefit of his creditors) and suffered to die in extreme indigence. The Genoese, tired of the contest, sold the sovereignty to France in 1767; and the celebrated Paoli, who had been elected to the chief command, in 1755, was obliged to abandon the island in 1769. After the French revolution in 1789, Corsica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence, however, of some events which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled from the island; and Corsica, on the 19th of June 1794, was declared annexed to the imperial

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crown of Great Britain, according to a new constitution which had been previously formed. Bastia is the largest town; but Corte, in the centre of the island, is reckoned the capital.

CORSÖER, a seaport of Denmark, on the W side of the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt. It is defended by a citadel. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 12 N.

CORSTORPHIN, a village, three miles W of Edinburgh, noted for its cream.

CORTE, the present capital of Corsica, as Bastia was under the government of the Genoese. It is fixed for the seat of the viceroy and parliament of Corsica, agreeably to the constitution of 1754, by which that kingdom was annexed to the crown of Great Britain. It is seated partly at the foot, and partly on the declivity, of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Restonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, at the back of the town, is the castle, which has only one winding passage to climb up, in which only two persons can go abreast. It is 27 miles SW of Bastia. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 42 6 N.

CORTIS, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 10 miles NE of Ramillies.

CORTONA, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, 32 miles E of Sienna.

CORUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is the station of the Spanish packet-boats, which have sailed hence to Fal-mouth, and back again, ever since the commencement of the present war. Lon. 8 19 W, lat. 43 18 N.

CORVO, the smallest island of the Azores, so called from the abundance of crows found upon it. Lon. 31 5 W, lat. 39 42 N.

CORVREKAN, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N point of that of Jura.

CORZOLA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 16 N.

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COSENZA, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore; with an archbishop's see, and a castle, seated on the river Crate, 105 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 20 N.

COSLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 10 miles E of Colberg.

COSNE, a town of France, in the department of Nievre. Anchors are forged here; and its cutlery and gloves are esteemed. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles S of Paris.

COSSACS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-fa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. The country which the Kosakki-fa-Parovi Cossacs inhabit, is called the Ukraine. The Kosakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don, are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See UKRAINE, URAL, URALIAN COSSACS, and URALSK.

COSSIMBAZAR, a city of Bengal. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors; this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island, in the river Hoogly, 110 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 85 22 E, lat. 23 40 N.

COSTAGNAZZAR, the highest mountain of Romania, anciently called Hæmus.

COSTA RICA, a province of N America, in New Spain, bounded on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, on the SW by the Pacific Ocean, on the NW by Nicaragua, and on the SE by Veragua. New Carthage is the capital.

COTBUS, a town of Lower Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia. Here are a great number of French protestants, who have introduced their manufactures; and is it noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S by E of Berlin.

COTE D'OR, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

COTES DU NORD, a department of France, so named from its northerly

maritime position, and containing part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

COTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Var, on the river Argens. It is famous for sweetmeats.

COTESWOLD, or **COTSWOLD HILLS**, a long tract of high ground in the E part of Gloucestershire, famous for the feed of sheep, but, at present, principally devoted to the growth of corn.

COUCY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, nine miles N of Soissons.

COVENTRY, a city of Warwickshire, which, with Lichfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, two sheriffs, and 10 aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. It has 10 wards, three parish-churches, two free-schools, and several hospitals. Its principal manufacture is that of silk ribands: some gauzes, camlets, and lastings are also made here. It has a communication with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and, by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 91 miles NW of London. Lon. 1° 28' W, lat 52° 28' N.

COVERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, with a fortress, 35 miles NE of Deventer.

COULAN, or **QUILON**, a country on the coast of Malabar; the capital of the same name, where the Dutch have a settlement. Lon. 75° 30' E, lat. 8° 30' N.

COURLAND, a duchy of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Livonia, and by Poland on the S and W. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia, and is 250 miles long and 40 broad. It is nominally a feudatory province to Poland, but, in reality, dependent on Russia. Mittau is the capital.

COURTRAY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Lis, 12 miles E of Ypres. It has been

often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in April 1794. Lon. 3° 6' E, lat. 50° 50' N.

COUSERANS, a late province of France, forming, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

COUTANCES, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel, with a bishop's see, 22 miles N of Avranches.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux.

COWBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is called by the Welsh Pont-Van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the Bristol Channel. It is governed by two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common council-men; and here the assizes are held. It is 12 miles W of Cardiff, and 176 W of London. Lon. 3° 33' W, lat. 51° 28' N.

COWES, a seaport, on the NE of the Isle of Wight, eight miles SW of Portsmouth. Lon. 1° 15' W, lat. 50° 46' N.

COZUMEL, a fertile island of N America, on the E coast of Yucatan, where Cortez refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. The original natives possess this island, but are subject to Spain.

CRAB ISLAND. See **BORIQUEN**.

CRACATOA, the southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the straits of Sunda. Its population is considerable, and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. Lon. 105° 56' E, lat. 8° 6' S.

CRACOW, formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned. It has a university, and was once almost in the centre of Poland; but, since the partition of the country, in 1774, it is become a frontier town. Many of the streets are broad and handsome; but almost every building bears the marks of ruined grandeur. This devastation was begun by the Swedes, in 1702, when it was taken by Charles XII. It has

experienced greater calamities during the commotions of the present reign; having been taken and retaken by the Russians and the confederates. When the general insurrection broke out, in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Kosciuszko, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison, from this city, on the 24th of March, 1794; but having marched, in the sequel, to the protection of Warsaw, Cracow surrendered to the Prussians, on the 15th of June. On a rock, near the Vistula, is the ancient royal palace, surrounded by walls and towers, which form a kind of citadel. In this place are still kept the regalia of Poland; and, adjoining, is the cathedral (within the walls of the citadel) in which most of the sovereigns are interred. Cracow is seated on the Vistula, 130 miles SSW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

CRAIGMILLAR, a ruinous castle, two miles SE of Edinburgh, in which ~~James~~ James of Scots resided, after her return from Paris, in 1562. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called little France.

CRAIL, a borough of Fifeshire, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, seven miles SE of St. Andrew's.

CRABENBURG, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 20 miles NW of Laubach.

CRAMMOND OR ALMOND WATER, a river of Edinburghshire, which divides that county from Linlithgowshire, and falls into the frith of Forth, at the village of Crammond, a place remarkable for the traces of a great Roman station.

CRANBURN, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a fine chase, which extends almost to Salisbury. It is 38 miles NE of Dorchester, and 94 W of London.

CRANBROOK, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, 13 miles S of Maidstone, and 52 SE of London.

CRANGANORE, a town and fort on the coast of Malabar. In 1789, the Dutch sold this place to the rajah of

Travancore. But Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, disputing their right to sell it, a war ensued between that prince and the rajah, who being supported by the English, and their allies, the nizam of the Deccan and the Mah-rattas, the war was happily terminated in 1792; Tippoo consenting to pay three crores of rupees toward the expenses of the war, and to cede one half of his dominions to the three confederate powers. Cranganore is seated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles N by W of Cochin. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 10 23 N.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seven miles E of Portalegra.

CRECY, or **CRESBY**, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, remarkable for the victory over the French, by Edward III, in 1346. It is 32 miles S by E of Calais.

CREDITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It was almost all destroyed by fire, in 1743. It has a manufactory of serges, and is 12 miles NW of Exeter, and 181 W by N of London.

CREEK OF MUSKOGEE INDIANS, the most numerous tribe of Indians of any within the limits of the United States. They inhabit the middle parts of Georgia. Their whole number is 17,280, of which 5,860 are warriors. Their principal towns lie in lon. 86 28 W, lat. 32 0 N. The country abounding with creeks and rivulets, they thence derive their name.

CREETOWN, a small port of Scotland, on the E side of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcudbrightshire.

CRIEFF, a town of Perthshire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greatest in Scotland. It is seated on the Earn, 20 miles W of Perth.

CREIL, a town of France, in the department of Oise, seated on the Oise, five miles from Senlis.

CREMA, a town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Serio, 20 miles N of Placentia.

CREMIU, a town of France, in the department of Isere, at the foot of a

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mountain, a mile from the Rhone. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 45 44 N.

CREMNITZ, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, 70 miles NE of Presburg.

CREMONA, an ancient town of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, with a castle, a bishop's see, and a university. In 1702, prince Eugene introduced a body of troops by a subterranean passage, surprised and took prisoner marshal Villeroy, and, but for an accident, would have taken the town. Cremona is seated on the Po, 30 miles NW of Parma.

CREMONESE, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, on the N by Bresciano, on the W by Cremafco, and on the S by Parma. It is subject to the house of Austria. Cremona is the capital.

CREMPEN, a town of Holstein, five miles from Hamburg.

CRESSENTINO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 20 miles NE of Turin.

CRÉSPY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 17 miles S of Compiègne.

CRÉSSY. See **CRECY**.

CRÉST, a town of France, in the department of Drome, seated on the Drome, 15 miles SE of Valence.

CREVECOEUR, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the Scheld, five miles S of Cambray.

CREVECOEUR, a town and fort of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Dommel with the Maese, four miles NW of Bois-le-Duc. It was taken by the French, Sept. 28, 1794.

CRÉUSE, a department of France, so named from a river that falls into the Vienne. It contains the late province of Marche, and Gueret is the capital.

CREWKERNE, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; 132 miles W by S of London.

CRICKHOWEL, a town of Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Usk, 10 miles E by S of Brecknock.

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CRICKLADE, a borough of Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It is almost surrounded by the Thames, and is 25 miles SW of Oxford, and 83 W of London.

CRIMEA, or **CRIM TARTARY**, the ancient Taurica Cheronesus, a peninsula in Asia, bounded on the S and W by the Black Sea; on the N by the province of Catharinenslaf, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Perekop; and on the S by the sea of Asoph and the strait of Caffa. After various revolutions, it became subject to the Tartars, whose khans, however, were tributary to the Turks, till 1774, when their independency was stipulated in the treaty of Cainargi. In 1783, the Russians took possession of the country; the following year, it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to them, in 1791, by the cession of Oczakow. The Crimea is divided into two parts, by mountains which run E and W. The N division is ~~thin~~ poor, and fit for pasture only. In the S parts, the vallies are astonishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of those violent winds by which the N division is frequently incommoded. The possession of the Crimea seems to have decided for ever the contest for superiority between the rival courts of Petersburg and Constantinople. Achmetfied was made the capital, in 1785. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenslaf, under the name of Taurida. In some late maps it is called Taurica.

CROATIA, a province of Hungary, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Bosnia, on the S by Dalmatia and the gulf of Venice, and on the W by Carniola. The greatest part of it belongs to the house of Austria. Carlsbad is the capital.

CROIA, a town of Albania, with a bishop's see, near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles NE of Durazzo.

CRÔSIC, or **CRÔISIE**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, between the mouths of the

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Loire and Vilaine, 35 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 47 17 N.

CROIX, St. a river of N America, which forms the eastern boundary of the United States, and falls into Passamaquoddy Bay.

CROMACK-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, between Buttermere-water, and Lowes-water, with each of which it is connected by the river Cocker. It abounds with very fine char and red trout.

CROMARTY, a county of Scotland, which comprehends part of a peninsula on the S side of the frith, to which it gives name. On the S and W it is bounded by Ross-shire. It is 12 miles long from E to W, and three is its greatest breadth. It is fertile and well cultivated; and sends one member to parliament, alternately with Nairne.

CROMARTY, the capital of the shire of Cromarty, at the mouth of the frith of the same name. This borough has a manufactory of coarse cloth, and a considerable coasting trade. It is 16 miles N of Inverness. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 57 44 N.

CROMER, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the German Ocean, and had formerly two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the ocean. It is 22 miles N of Norwich, and 127 NE of London.

CROMFORD, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent. Here Mr. (afterward Sir Richard) Arkwright, erected some of the new cotton-mills, a capital improvement of mechanism due to him; by means of which the various branches of the cotton manufacture have wonderfully spread in this and the adjacent counties. Here also he built a noble seat, and a church. Cromford is 14 miles NNW of Derby.

CRONACH, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a citadel. It is 25 miles NE of Bamberg.

CRONBORG, a fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Sound.

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In this fortress is a palace, in which the unfortunate queen Matilda was imprisoned till she was permitted to retire to Zell. Not far from this, is a garden, called Hamlet's Garden, said to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. Lon. 12 54 E, lat. 56 0 N.

CRONENBURG, a town in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, with a castle, seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N of Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

CRONSTADT, a town and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retusari, in the gulf of Finland. It has a good harbour, which is the station of the Russian fleet, with magazines, docks, yards, &c. It is 12 miles W of Petersburg. Lon. 29 56 E, lat. 59 56 N.

CRONSTADT. See BRASSAW.

CROSSEN, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, at the confluence of the Bobar and Oder, 35 miles NW of Glogaw. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 52 5 N.

CROTONA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the gulf of Taranto, with a bishop's see, and a citadel, 15 miles SE of St. Severino.

CROUCH, a river of Essex, which falls into the German Ocean, between Burnham and Foulness Island. The Walsfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of its creeks and pits.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the Fens, and had formerly an abbey of great note. There is no coming at it but by narrow causeways, which will not admit a cart. The chief trade is in fish and wild fowl. It is 11 miles N of Peterborough, and 93 N by W of London.

CROYDON, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It has an hospital and freeschool, founded by archbishop Whitgift. In the church are many fine monuments of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had here a palace, which was alienated from the see, by act of parliament, in 1780: the building, and adjoining premises, are now occupied by some manufac-

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Croydon is nine miles S of London. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 51 20 N.

CRUXHAVEN, a small seaport of Germany, in the N part of the duchy of Bremen, seated at the mouth of the Elbe, 70 miles NW of Hamburg.

CUBA, a fertile island of the West Indies, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having extirpated the natives. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and tobacco of more exquisite flavour than any brought from the New World. Havana is the capital. This island was taken by the English in 1761, but restored in 1763. It is 75 miles N of Jamaica.

CUBA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles from Evora.

CUBAGUA, a barren island of S America, between that of Margareta and Terra Firma. Here the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearls, in diving for which they employed the Indians; a dangerous and unhealthy service, which, in addition to their other calamities, contributed not a little to the extinction of that unhappy race. Lon. 54 30 W, lat. 10 15 N.

CUBAN, a large river, formed by the junction of many streams that rise in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It divides the Abkhas and Circassians from part of Taurica, and falls into the Black Sea.

CUBAN or **CUBAN TARTARY**, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurica; bounded on the W by the sea of Asoph; on the N by the Don, which separates it from Europe; on the E by the desert of Astracan; and on the S by the river Cuban.

CUCKFIELD, a town of Suffex, with a market on Friday, 13 miles NW of Lewes, and 40 S by W of London.

CUDDALORE, a town on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where fort St. David stood. It was taken by the French in 1781; and, in 1783, it stood a severe siege against the Eng-

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lish, which was ended by the intelligence received of the peace. It is 80 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 41 N.

CUDDAPA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoustan, ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the Pennar, 95 miles W by N of its entrance, at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal. Lon. 78 47 E, lat. 14 3 N.

CUREZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a bishop's see, on the river Xucar, 74 miles E by S of Madrid.

CULEMBACH, a town of Franconia, capital of the margravate of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated on the Maine, 25 miles NE of Bamberg.

CULEMBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the river Leck, 12 miles SE of Utrecht. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who dismantled it two years after.

CULIACAN, a town of N America, in Mexico, capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite the S end of California. Lon. 108 5 W, lat. 24 0 N.

CULLEN, a royal borough, on the coast of Banffshire, 40 miles NW of Aberdeen. Near it are three lofty spiring rocks, called the Three Kings of Cullen. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 57 40 N.

CULLUMPTON. See **COLLUMPTON**.

CULLODEN MUIR, a wide heath, in Scotland, three miles E of Inverness, on which the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels, in 1746.

CULM, a town of Western Prussia, with a bishop's see, seated near the Vistula, 60 miles S of Dantzic.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated on the coast of Loughfoyle, five miles N of Londonderry.

CULMSEE, a town of Poland, five miles from Culm, whose bishop generally resides here.

CULROSS, a borough on the firth of Forth, in a tract of country be-

tween Clackmannanshire and Kinross-shire, which is reckoned an appendage of the county of Perth. It is remarkable for an ancient palace or abbey. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 4 N.

CUMANA. See **COMANA**.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, bounded on the N by Scotland; on the E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmorland; on the S by Lancashire; and on the W by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith. It is 70 miles from SW to NE, and 50 in its greatest breadth from E to W. It contains one city, 14 market-towns, and 90 parishes; lies in the dioceses of Chester and Carlisle; and sends six members to parliament. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, lapis calaminaris, and black lead; the latter of which is almost peculiar to this county, which contains more than is sufficient to supply all Europe. The Skiddaw is the principal mountain. This county and Westmorland are celebrated for their lakes, which have been repeatedly described by the pen and pencil. The lakes in Cumberland are Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Buttermere-water, Cromack water, Loweswater, Ulls-water, West-water, Ennerdale-water, Elder-water, Broadwater, &c. Carlisle is the capital.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 37 miles long, and 28 broad. In 1790, it contained 18,243 inhabitants. Carlisle is the capital.

CUMBRAY, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands in the frith of Clyde, to the E of the isle of Bute. The former is remarkable for its excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral. Upon the latter is a light-house.

CUNNINGHAM, the most northerly division of Ayrshire.

CUPAR, a royal borough of Fife-shire, eight miles N by E of Falkland. It is the county-town, and is seated on the river Eden.

CUBACAO, an island of S America, to the N of Terra Firma, subject to the Dutch. It is 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and its trade consists in sugar and skins. The principal

town is of the same name, with a good harbour and a fort.

CURDISTAN, a country of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Assyria. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mahometanism.

CURIA-MARIA, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55 25 E, lat. 17 0 N.

CURSOLIER, a small island of Livadia, in the gulf of Patras.

CURZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia: it is about 20 miles long, and has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the Venetians. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 43 6 N.

CUSHAI, a river of N Carolina, which empties itself into Albemarle Sound.

CUSSET, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 17 miles N of Roanne.

CUSTRIN, the capital of the new marche of Brandenburg, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Oder and Warta. In 1760, it was bombarded and reduced to ashes by the Russians. Custrin is 46 miles E by N of Berlin. - Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 40 N.

CUTAIS, the capital of Imeritia, and the residence of its sovereign; but it scarcely deserves the name of a village. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 43 35 N.

CUZCO, a town of S America, in Peru, formerly the residence of the incas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain; contains eight large parishes, and five religious houses; and the number of inhabitants is about 50,000, of which three-fourths are the original Americans. It is 325 miles S of Lima. Lon. 73 47 W, lat. 12 0 S.

CUTCH, a territory in Hindoostan Proper, governed by a rajah of its own,

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and situate on the SE of Sind; the E branch of the Indus separating the two countries. It extends along the N coast of the gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat by the river Puddar. Its capital is Boedge-boodge.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a paradise. There is one archbishop and three bishops. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employment to get money. The exports of the island are silk, wool, and wine. Nicosia is the capital.

CYR, ST. a village of France, two miles from Versailles, lately celebrated for a nunnery founded by Lewis XIV, under the patronage of madame de Maintenon, who was herself the abbess till her death in 1719.

CZACKTHURN, a strong place of Austria, between the Drave and Muhr, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 46 44 N.

CZASLAW, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Here the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles SE of Prague.

CZENSTOKOW, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, with a fort, in which is kept a rich treasure, called the treasure of the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither, for the sake of a convent near it, called the Loretto of Poland. The king of Prussia added this place to his dominions, in 1793, by a second partition of Poland. It is seated on the river Watte, 50 miles N by W of Cracow.

CZERCASSI, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle. It is seated near the Dnieper, 85 miles SE of Kiow.

CZEKNIC, a town of Carniola, remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and five in breadth, and produces fish and corn every year; for, when the waters fall from the

mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish; and, after some time, it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grass and corn. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 46 6 N.

CZERNIKOW, a considerable town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Dezna, 70 miles N by E of Kiow. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

CZESKO, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, 20 miles NW of Warsaw.

CZONGRODT, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Teisse and Keres, 13 miles N of Segedin.

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DABUL, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 miles S by W of Bombay. Lon. 72 30 E, lat. 18 0 N.

DACCA, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the E quarter of Bengal, and on a branch of the Ganges. It is the provincial capital of this quarter. Indeed, within the present century, it has been the capital of all Bengal; and it is the third city of that country in point of extent and population. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones among those which are most sought after in Europe. It is 160 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 90 25 E, lat. 23 55 N.

DACHAW, a town of Bavaria, on a mountain. The electoral palace here has very fine gardens. It is seated on the river Amber, 10 miles NW of Munich.

DACHSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a palace that belonged to the see of Strasburg. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 35 N.

DAPAR, a town of Arabia Felix, on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 53 25 E, lat. 16 30 N.

DAGENHAM, a village in Essex, nine miles E by N of London, remarkable for the great breach made here by the Thames, in 1703; which was repaired in 1716, by captain Perry, who

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had been employed in Russia, by Peter the Great.

DAGHESTAN, a province of Asia, bounded on the E by the Caspian Sea, on the W by the mountains of Caucasus, on the N by Circassia, and on the S by Shirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, and is subject to Russia.

DAGNO, a town of Albania, capital of the district of Ducagini, with a bishop's see, near the confluence of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles SE of Scutari. Lon. 19 39 E, lat. 42 30 N.

DAGO, or **DAGAO**, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, between the gulfs of Finland and Riga. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has two castles. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 58 44 N.

DAHL, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and Geftricia, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, to the E of Gefle. Near Escarleby, it forms a celebrated cataract.

DANOMAY, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N of Whidah. The king of this country conquered Whidah, and very much disturbed the slave trade of the Europeans.

DALACA, an island of the Red Sea, opposite the coast of Abex, 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery.

DALEBURG, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, on lake Wenner, 50 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 58 32 N.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, near Norway. It is 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, abounding in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike; and all the great revolutions in Sweden had their rise in this province.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Delecarlia, on the E by Wermeland and lake Wenner, on the S by Gothland, and on the N by Norway and the sea.

DALKEITH, a town of Edinburgh-

DAM

shire, with a great weekly market for corn and oatmeal, and the magnificent seat of the duke of Buccleugh. It is six miles SE of Edinburgh.

DALMATIA, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom. It is bounded on the N by Bosnia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Serbia, and on the W by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia. Spalatro is the capital of Venetian, and Herzegovina of Turkish Dalmatia: Ragusa is capital of the republic of the same name: the Hungarian part contains five districts, and Segna is the capital. See **MORLACHIA**.

DALTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday, and an ancient castle, made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furness. It is 16 miles NW of Lancaster, and 273 NNW of London.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the river Damster, 15 miles SW of Embden.

DAM, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 30 miles from Stetin.

DAMAR, a famous town of Arabia Felix. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 16 0 N.

DAMASCUS, now called **SHAM**, an ancient city of Syria, the form of which is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long. Of its once numerous suburbs, one only remains, which extends three miles in length. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to several streams which run across the plain of Damascus, and water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets, and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. Damascus is an archbishop's see, and contains great numbers of Christians and Jews. It stands on the river Barida, 112 miles N of Jerusalem. Lon. 0 37 E, lat. 33 45 N.

DAMAUN, a seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, at the entrance of the

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gulf of Cambay. It is subject to the Portuguese, and is 50 miles S of Surat.

DAMGARTIN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the river Recknits, 18 miles W of Stralsund.

DAMIETTA, an ancient and rich town of Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile, with a good harbour, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is 100 miles N of Cairo.

DAMIANO, ST. a town of Italy, in Montferrat, 18 miles W by N of Vercelli.

DAMME, a strong town of Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and ceded to the Dutch at the peace of Utrecht.

DANCALA. See **DONGALA**.

DANBURY, a village of Essex, on a hill that commands an extensive prospect. The spire of the church was burnt by lightning, in 1750, but was rebuilt, and forms a landmark. It is five miles E of Chelmsford.

DANGER, ISLES OF, three islands in the S Pacific Ocean, seen in 1765, by commodore Byron, who supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's Islands. Lon. 169 28 W, lat. 10 15 S.

DANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a district of the same name. It belongs to the elector of Hanover, and is seated on the Tetzze, near the Elbe, 40 miles SE of Lunenburg. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 53 4 N.

DANTZIC, one of the richest cities of Europe, capital of Western Prussia; with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and a university. It is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the papists, calvinists, and anabaptists are tolerated. The jurisdiction of this town extends 50 miles round. It was lately a free hanseatic

DAR

town, under the protection of Poland; but, in 1793, submitted to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, near the gulf of Angil, in the Baltic, 160 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 38 E, lat. 54 22 N.

DANUBE, the largest river in Europe, which rises at Doneschingen, in Suabia, waters Ulm, Ratibon, Passau, Ens, Vienna, Pressburg, Buda, and Belgrade; discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had men of war upon it; and yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts. See **DONESCHINGEN**.

DARDA, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Imperialists the next year. It is seated on the Drave, at the end of the bridge of Esseck, 80 miles NW of Belgrade.

DARDANELLES, two castles of Turkey; the one, called Sestos, seated in Romania; the other called Abydos, in Natolia. They command the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli, the ancient Hellespont.

DARÉL-HAMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 34 20 N.

DARIEN, or TERRA FIRMA PROPER, a province of Terra Firma, in S America. It lies along the coast of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and is particularly distinguished by the name of the Isthmus of Darien, and, by some writers, the Isthmus of Panama. It extends, in the form of a crescent, round the bay of Panama; being bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the river and gulf of Darien, on the S by Popayan and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the same ocean and Veragua. It is not above 60 miles broad; but this isthmus, which binds together the continents of N and S America, is strengthened by a chain of lofty mountains, stretching through its whole ex-

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sent, which render it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans. The mountains are covered with forests almost inaccessible. The vallies in this moist climate, where it rains during two-thirds of the year, are marshy, and so often overflowed, that the inhabitants, in many places, build their houses upon trees, to be elevated from the damp soil, and the odious reptiles engendered in the putrid waters. The principal towns are Panama and Porto Bello.

DARIEN, a river and gulf of S America, in Terra Firma, which divide the provinces of Darien and Carthagera. In 1695, the Scotch obtained a charter from king William, empowering them to form a settlement on the NW point of this gulf, where the country had never been occupied by the Spaniards, but continued to be possessed by the native Indians. This settlement excited such an alarm among the maritime powers of Europe, and particularly the jealousy of the Spanish court and of the English East-India Company, that, in the sequel, the adventurers, meeting with every obstruction from the very administration that had granted them their charter, were obliged to abandon the settlement.

DARKING, a town Surry, on the river Mole. The market on Saturday, is noted for corn, provisions, and fowls. It is 23 miles SW of London.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday, well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions. It is seated on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It has a manufactory of huckabacks, camlets, and of some small wares of the Manchester kind; with a considerable trade in dressing leather. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and spinning linen yarn, has been erected here, the invention of a native of the town. Darlington is 19 miles S of Durham, and 239 N by W of London.

DARLSTON, a village near Stone, in Staffordshire, where are the remains of a castle, on a hill.

DARMSTADT, the capital of the

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landgravate of Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle, where its own prince generally resides, and a college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles NW of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 43 N.

DART, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, and after passing Totness, is joined by the Hareborn, and falls into the English Channel at Dartmouth.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames. Hete are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded by Edward III. At the dissolution it was converted into a royal palace; but it was alienated by James I. The rebellion of Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II, began in this town, which is 16 miles E by S of London.

DARTMOOR, a moorish tract, in Devonshire, bounded on the N by bleak hills. This sort of country, clayey, wet and steril, extends northward quite through the centre of the county, and on the Cornish border to the sea. Many sheep are bred here, of a small kind, and subject to the rot. The chief riches of the inhabitants are black cattle, which thrive well on the coarse sour herbage.

DARTMOUTH, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Dart, and has a spacious haven. It has a considerable trade to the S of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It contains three churches, and is 30 miles SSW of Exeter, and 204 W by S of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 22 N.

DASSEN-EYLAND, or **THE ISLE OF DEER**, one of the three small islands to the N of the Cape of Good Hope; so called on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 33 25 S.

DAVENTRY, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday, 10 miles W of Northampton, and 72 NW of London.

DAVID'S, ST. a city of Pembroke-shire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Ilen, and was once a considerable place. From the neighbouring cape, is a prospect into Ireland. It is 24 miles NW of Pembroke, and 255 W by N of London. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 51 56 N.

DAVID'S, ST. an English fort, on the coast of Coromandel, which was taken and destroyed by the French, in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 miles S of Fort St. George. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 30 N.

DAVIS' STRAITS, an arm of the sea between Greenland and N America, discovered by captain Davis, in 1585, when he attempted to find a NW passage.

DAUN, a town in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Lezer, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a castle. It is 12 miles N of Mont Royal.

DAUPHIN, a county of Pennsylvania, 45 miles long and 25 broad. In 1790, it contained 18,177 inhabitants. Harrisburg is the capital.

DAUPHIN, FORT, a fort, built by the French on the E coast of Madagascar. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 24 55 S.

DAUPHINY, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Rhone, on the N by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S by Provence, and on the E by the Alps. Hence the heir-apparent of the late crown of France was called the Dauphin; a title which he derived from the following circumstance. In 1349, Hubert II, count of Dauphiny, being inconsolable for the loss of his only son, whom he had let fall from a window of his palace at Grenoble into the Isere, entered into a convent of Jacobins, and ceded Dauphiny to Philip, a younger son of Philip of Valois, for 120,000 florins of gold (each of the value of 20 sols, or 12d. English) on condition, that the eldest son of the king of France should be styled the Dauphin. Charles V, grandson of Philip of Valois, first bore this title in 1530. It now forms the departments of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps; including an extent of coun-

try 40 leagues long from N to S, and 36 broad from E to W.

DAX, or **ACQS,** an ancient town of France, in the department of Landes, with a bishop's see, and some famous hot baths. It is seated on the Adour, 24 miles NE of Bayonne.

DEADMAN'S-HEAD, a cape, in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, a lake of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 70 miles long, and 20 broad, and abounds in bitumen.

DEAL, a large seaport in Kent, which has neither market nor fair. It is seated on the straits of Dover, and is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has two castles; Sandown Castle, to the N, and Walmer Castle to the S. Between this place and the Goodwin Sands are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at going out or coming home. It is seven miles S by E of Sandwich, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 51 13 N.

DEAN, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday. It had its name from the forest of Dean, in which it is seated, 11 miles W of Gloucester, and 112 WSW of London.

DEAN, a forest in Gloucestershire, containing that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford. It contains four market-towns and 23 parishes. It is fertile in pasture and tillage; bears very fine oaks; and has rich mines of iron and coal. It was once reckoned the chief support of the English navy: it is now thinned by frequency of felling, and narrowed by increase of cultivation, though a few deer still continue to run wild in its recesses. This forest, and the vale of the same name, abound in orchards, which produce great plenty of excellent cider.

DEBEN, a river of Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and flows to Woodbridge, where it expands into a long narrow arm of the German Ocean.

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DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated near the head of the Deben, on the side of a hill, 24 miles E of St. Edmundsbury, and 84 NE of London.

DEBRECEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, but the Imperialists retook it the same year. It is 107 miles E of Buda. Lon. 22 11 E, lat. 47 32 N.

DECCAN, a country in Asia, which, according to the signification of its name, the *South*, has been supposed to include the whole region S of Hindoostan Proper. But, in its more accurate sense, it contains only the provinces of Candéish, Dowlatabad, Vissapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. It is bounded on the N by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its separation on the S from the peninsula of Hindoostan. All this vast country was once a province of the Mogul empire. Candéish, Vissapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are subject to the Mahrattas; the remainder, to the nizâm of the Deccan.

DECCAN, the dominions of nizâm Ally, soubah of the Deccan, comprising Golconda, the principal part of Dowlatabad, and the W part of Berar; the latter subject to a tribute of a fourth part of its net revenue to the Berar Mahrattas. His territories are bounded on the NW by the Poonah Mahrattas, on the N by the Berar Mahrattas, on the E by the Northern Circars, and on the S by the Carnatic and Mysore. By the peace of 1792, he had a share of the country cessions made by Tippoo Sultan. His dominions (without including these) are 430 miles long, from NW to SE, by 300 wide. His capital is Hydrabad.

DECIEX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Nièvre, in an island of the Loire, 16 miles SE of Nevers.

DECKENDORF, a town of Lower Bavaria, 37 miles SE of Ratibon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641, and is seated near the Danube.

DEDDINGTON, a town of Oxford-

DEE

shire, with a market on Tuesday. It was anciently a corporation, and sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I and III. It is 16 miles N of Oxford, and 70 WNW of London.

DEDHAM, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesday, six miles N of Colchester, and 58 NE of London.

DEE, a river in N Wales; held in great veneration by our British ancestors. Some trace its head to the foot of the lofty mountain Arun, in the NW angle of Merionethshire; but others trace it no farther than to the lake of Bala, whence it flows through a fine vale, to Denbighshire, visits the W border of Cheshire, to which it serves for some time as a boundary; then crossing over to Chester, it flows thence to the Irish Sea, making a broad estuary, which separates Cheshire from Flintshire. By embankments made here, much land has been gained from the tide, and a narrow, but deeper, channel, fitter for navigation, has been formed from Chester halfway to the sea. The Dee is navigable from near Ellesmere, in Shropshire, to Chester; but, at this city, the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, running across the bed of the river, and causing a sort of cascade.

DEE, a river, which rises in Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and flows through a wild country, till it reaches the fertile vale of Braemar, whence it proceeds to Aberdeen, below which it falls into the British Ocean.

DEE, a river, which rises in the NW of Kirkcudbrightshire, and joining the Ken, below New Galloway, falls into the Irish Sea at Kirkcudbright.

DEEPING, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Welland, six miles E of Stamford, and 90 N of London.

DEERHURST, a village, three miles S of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, subject to frequent inundations from the Severn. Here was a palace built, and afterward converted to a monastery

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in 713, which the Danes destroyed; but it was rebuilt and made an alien priory, under the patronage of the abbot of Tewkesbury.

DEINSE, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the Lis, eight miles SW of Ghent.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, on the E by Delaware river and bay, and on the S and W by Maryland. It is 90 miles long and 16 broad. In many parts it is unhealthy, being seated in a peninsula, where the land is generally low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to intermittents. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex; and in 1787, the inhabitants were computed at 37,000.

DELAWARE, a river of N America, which rising in the state of New York, in lake Ustayantho, divides New York from Pennsylvania, and passes to the Atlantic Ocean, through Delaware Bay, having New Jersey on the E side, and Pennsylvania and the state of Delaware on the W. From the mouth of this bay, at Cape Henlopen, to Philadelphia, it is 118 miles, with a sufficient depth of water, all the way, for a 74 gun ship; above Philadelphia, it is navigable for sloops up to the great falls at Trenton; and, for boats that carry eight or ten tons, 40 miles higher.

DELAWARE, a bay of N America, which is 60 miles long, from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay hook. It is so wide, in some parts, that a ship, in the middle of it, cannot be seen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic between Cape Henlopen on the right, and Cape May on the left. These capes are 18 miles apart.

DELAWARE, a county of Pennsylvania, 20 miles long, and 11 broad. In 1790, it contained 9,483 inhabitants. Chester is the capital.

DELFT, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland. It has a fine arsenal; and here a prodigious quantity of fine earthen ware is made, known

by the name of Delft ware. It is seated on the Schie, eight miles NW of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 52 4 N.

DELFTSHAVEN, a fortified town of Holland, on the N side of the Maese, with a canal to Delft, &c. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not three miles from each.

DELFTZ, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Groningen. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1581, and retaken by the Dutch in 1590. It is seated on the river Damster, 13 miles NE of Groningen.

DELICHI, a river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

DELHI, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the NW by Lahore, on the NE by Serinagur, on the E by the Rohilla country, on the S by Agra, and on the W by Moultan. Having been the seat of continual wars for above 50 years, it is almost depopulated; and a tract of country that possesses every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the great mogul of his once extensive empire.

DELHI, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, seated on the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was the actual capital during the greatest part of the time since the Mahometan conquest. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000l. sterling, was said to be collected. The same calamities they endured on the subsequent invasions of Abdalla, king of Candahar. Delhi is 380 miles NNE of Bombay. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N.

DELMENHORST, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Delmenhorst, belonging to Denmark. It is seated on the Delm, near the Weser, eight miles SW of Bremen.

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DZLOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called Djili. There are abundance of fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birthplace it is said to be. It is six miles in circumference, but quite destitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 30 N.

DELPHOS, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult.

DELSBERG, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, 10 miles NW of Soleure.

DELTA, a part of Lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts; but its fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the Nile.

DEMER, a river which rises in the bishopric of Liege, waters Hasselt, Diest, Siehem, Afschot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senne, and takes the name of Rupel.

DEMERARY, a town of S America, in the province of Surinam, three leagues W of the city of Surinam. It was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in the last war; but the French took it soon after, and by the peace in 1763, the Dutch regained possession of it.

DEMMIN, an ancient town of Swedish Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin. It is seated on the river Peen. Lon. 13 22 E, lat. 53 52 N.

DEMONA, a fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles SW of Coni. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 44 18 N.

DENAIN, a village of France, in the department of the North. It is seated on the Scheld, and is remarkable for a victory gained over prince Eugene, by marshal Villars, in 1712.

DENBIGH, the county-town of Denbighshire, situate on a rocky declivity above the vale of Clwyd, on a branch of the river of that name. Its ruined castle, crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufactory of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London

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for exportation. It has a market on Wednesday, sends one member to parliament, and is 27 miles W of Chester, and 208 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 53 11 N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N Wales, bounded on the N by the Irish Sea, on the NE by Flintshire, on the E by Shropshire, on the S by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, and on the W by Carnarvonshire. It is 48 miles long, and in its broadest part, 20 miles. It is divided into 12 hundreds, which contain four market-towns, and 57 parishes; lies in the dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor; and sends two members to parliament. See CLWYD.

DENDER, a river of Austrian Hainault, which waters Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Alost, and joins the Scheld at Dendermonde.

DENDERMONDE, a city of Austrian Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and the Dutch put a garrison into it as one of the barrier-towns. The French took it in 1745, and again in 1794. It is seated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheld, 16 miles W of Mechlin. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 3 N.

DENIA, an ancient seaport of Spain, in Valencia, at the foot of a mountain, 52 miles E of Alicante.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E by the Baltic, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Germany. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also Norway, and the duchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmenhorst. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The inhabitants are protestants. Copenhagen is the capital.

DENYS, St. a town of France, in

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the department of Paris. Here is a magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings, which were all destroyed after the abolition of royalty; and the name of the town was changed to that of Franciade. It is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, five miles N of Paris.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, considerable for its fine docks, and for the king's-yard and storehouses. It was anciently called West Greenwich, and is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It has two parish churches, and two hospitals for decayed pilots, masters of ships, or their widows; one of which, incorporated by Henry VIII, is called Trinity House of Deptford Strand. The brethren of the Trinity House hold their corporation by this hospital, and are obliged, at certain times, to meet here for business. Deptford is four miles E of London.

DERBENT, a seaport and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W coast of the Caspian Sea, at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50° 0' E, lat. 42° 8' N.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Friday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge; and contains five churches. In 1734, a machine was erected here by sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which he brought from Italy. It was the first of its kind erected in England; and its operations are to wind, double, and twist the silk, so as to render it fit for weaving; but the work is now on the decline. Derby has a considerable manufactory of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings; and a fabric of porcelain, equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the kingdom. Several hands also are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire and foreign marbles are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. The malting trade is likewise carried on in this town, from which the Derwent is navigable to the Trent. Derby sends two members to

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parliament, and is governed by a mayor, nine aldermen, &c. It is 36 miles N of Coventry, and 126 NW of London. Lon. 1° 25' W, lat. 52° 58' N.

DERBYSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the N by Yorkshire; on the E by Nottinghamshire; on the S by Leicestershire and Warwickshire; on the W by Staffordshire; and on the NW by Cheshire. It is 59 miles in length, and 34 where broadest; but, in the S part, it is not above six. It is divided into six hundreds, in which are 11 market-towns and 106 parishes. It is in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and sends four members to parliament. The air is wholesome and agreeable; but, in the mountains of the Peak, it is sharp and cold. The hills in the northern part, by attracting the passing clouds, cause the rain to descend there in greater abundance than on the circumjacent counties. The S and E parts are fertile; and even the NW part, called the Peak, is abundantly rich; for the bleak mountains abound in the best lead, with marble, alabaster, millstones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal; and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The *terra ponderosa*, or heavy earth, is here found in great quantities. This kind of earth seems to be the medium substance between earths and ores. Dr. Crawford has lately discovered in this heavy earth important medical virtues, particularly in the cure of scrophulous diseases.

DEREHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Friday, noted for woollen yarn. It is 14 miles W of Norwich, and 100 NNE of London.

DEREOTE, or DEIROUTE, a town of Egypt, in the isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta. Here is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31° 45' E, lat. 30° 40' N.

DERP, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a bishop's see, and a university. It lies near the river Ambec, 50 miles NW of Pskof.

DERWENT, a river of Derbyshire,

which rises in the high Peak, divides the county into two parts; and, passing Derby, empties itself into the Trent.

DERWENT, a river of Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse, below York.

DERWENT, a river of Durham, which forms, for some space, the boundary between that county and Northumberland, and falls into the Tyne, above Newcastle.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberland, which flowing through the lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water, to Cockermouth, enters the Irish Sea, near Workington.

DERWENT-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick. It is three miles in length, and a mile and a half wide. Five islands rise out of this lake, which add greatly to the beauty of the appearance. On one of them is an elegant modern-built house.

DESEADA, one of the Caribbee Islands in the West Indies. It is 10 miles long, and five broad, and belongs to the French. It is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the West Indies. Lon. 61 20 W, lat. 16 40 N.

DESEADA, or **CAPE DESIRE**, the S point of the straits of Magellan, in S America. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 53 4 S.

DESSAU, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Anhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the Elbe, 37 miles N of Leipfick.

DETHMOLD, a town of Westphalia, on the river Wehera, 15 miles N of Paderborn.

DETROIT, a town of N America, on the strait that forms the communication between lakes St. Clair and Erie. Lon. 83 2 W, lat. 42 22 N.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau. Here George II gained a victory over the French in 1743. It is four miles W of Aschaffenburg.

DEVA, a seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15 miles SE of Bilbao.

DEVILTO, a town of Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the river Paniza, 65 miles NE of Adrianople.

DEVENTER, a city of the United Provinces, the capital of Overysfel, with a university, seated on the river Yssel, 50 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 52 18 N.

DEVIZES, a borough of Wilts, seated on an eminence. It has a manufactory of serges and other woollen stuffs, and is 24 miles NW of Salisbury, and 89 W of London.

DEVON, a river of Perthshire, over which, in the beautiful vale of Glendevon, is a great curiosity, called the Rumbling Bridge. It is similar to that over the Braan, and consists of one arch, thrown over a horrible chasm, worn by the river, about 80 feet deep, and very narrow. In other places, the river has forced its way, in a surprising manner, through the rocks. At the Caldron-lin, it has worn away the softer parts of the stone, and formed immense pits, into which the water falls with a tremendous noise. Below this, the whole river is precipitated in one sheet, from a height of 40 feet.

DEVONSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the N and NW by the Bristol Channel, on the E by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, on the S and SE by the English Channel, and on the W by Cornwall. It is 69 miles long, and 64 broad; contains 33 hundreds, one city, 37 market-towns, and 394 parishes; and sends 26 members to parliament. The air is very mild and healthful in the vallies; in-somuch, that the myrtle grows unsheltered on the seacoast. The soil is various; but the southern part is remarkably fertile. Fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, with which a great quantity of cider is made. The western parts abound with game, especially hares, pheasants, and woodcocks, which are in such abundance, as to render them very cheap. Exeter is the capital.

DEUX-PONTS, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, seated on the river Erbach, 50 miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 10 N.

DEYNSE. See DEINSE.

DIARREC, or **DIARBEKAR**, a province of Turkey in Asia, between the Tigris and Euphrates; bounded on the N by Armenia, on the E by Persia, on the S by Irac-Arabia, and on W by Syria. It was the ancient Mesopotamia.

DIARBEKAR, the capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Tigris. It has a great trade in red Turkey leather, and red cotton cloth, and is 150 miles NW of Aleppo. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 37 18 N.

DIE, a town of France, in the department of Drome, lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the Drome, 24 miles SE of Valence.

DIEPHOLT, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated on the Dummer Lake, 30 miles NW of Minden. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 52 36 N.

DIEPPE, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, on the river Arques, with an old castle, and two piers. Packet boats pass between this port and Brightelmstone, in time of peace. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is 30 miles N of Rouen, and 132 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 19 E, lat. 49 55 N.

DIXSENHOFFEN, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgou. It is seated on the Rhine, five miles E of Schaffhausen.

DIXET, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Demer, 15 miles NE of Louvain.

DIETZ, a town of Wateravia, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dillenburg, and is seated on the Lohr, 16 miles E of Coblenz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 12 N.

DIETZ, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe; remarkable for wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the river Seille, 22 miles NE of Nancy.

DIETZ, ST. a town of the department of the Vosges, seated on the Meurthe, 30 miles SE of Luneville.

DIENTAN, a town of Venetian Il-

tria, three miles from the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 10 N.

DIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and is seated on the river Bleone, 30 miles S by W of Embrun.

DIJON, an ancient city of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, lately an archbishopric, but now the episcopal town of the department. It contains 20,000 inhabitants; and is seated between two small rivers, 48 miles NE of Autun. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 47 19 N.

DILLA MOUNT, a promontory of the coast of Malabar, 20 miles N by W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 5 E, lat. 12 1 N.

DILLEMBURG, a town of Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau-Dillenburg. It is 22 miles NW of Marburg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 48 N.

DILLENGEN, a town of Susbia, with a university. Here the bishop of Augsburg resides. It is seated near the Danube, 17 miles NE of Augsburg.

DIMOTUC, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, surrounded by the Merisa, 12 miles SW of Adrianople.

DINANT, a strong town of France, in the department of the North Coast, seated on a craggy mountain, at the foot of which is the river Rance, 20 miles S of St. Malo.

DINANT, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, with a castle, seated near the Meuse, 12 miles S of Namur.

DINAMONDY, a town of Merionethshire, with a market on Friday, 18 miles S of Bala, and 196 NW of London.

DINCHURCH, a village of Kent, in Romney Marsh. Here are kept the records of the Marsh; and a court is held by the lords of the Marsh and the members of the corporation, who are appointed by statute, 33 Edward III, to regulate all affairs concerning the Marsh. It is three miles and a half NE of Romney.

DIX

DINCKELSPIL, a free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the river Wirnitz. It carries on a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 37 miles SW of Nuremberg.

DINGELING, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Isar, 20 miles NE of Landshut.

DINGLE, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Derry, seated on Dingle Bay, four miles W of Limerick.

DINGWALL, a royal borough of Rosshire, at the head of the frith of Cromarty, 18 miles W of Cromarty. Some linen-yarn is manufactured here, and here is a lint-mill.

DISAPPOINTMENT, CAPE, a cape of the island of Southern Georgia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 36 15 W, lat. 54 38 S.

DISA, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Friday, for cloth, yarn, and provisions. It is seated on the river Waveney, on the side of a hill; and, at the W end of the town, is a large lake, but so muddy, that the inhabitants can make no other use of it but in catching eels. Here are manufactories of sail-cloth, hose, and stays. Disa is 19 miles S of Norwich, and 92 NNE of London.

DIU, an island, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. On it is a large, well-built, and well-fortified town of the same name. The island, which is subject to the Portuguese, is three miles long and one broad. It is 180 miles W by S of Surat, and 200 NW of Bombay. The most western part of Diu Head is in lon. 69 53 E, lat. 20 43 N.

DIXAN, the first town in Abyssinia, on the side of Taranta. It is built on the top of a conical hill; a deep valley surrounds it like a trench; and the road winds spirally up the hill till it ends among the houses. The town consists of Moors and Christians, whose only trade is the selling of children. The Christians bring such as they have stolen in Abyssinia to Dixan, where the Moors receive them, and carry them to a market at Mafuah, whence they are sent to Arabia

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or India. Lon. 40 7 E, lat. 14 57 N.

DIXMUDE, a town of Austrian Flanders, which has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is celebrated for its excellent butter; and is seated on the river Yperlee, 10 miles NW of Ypres.

DIZIER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the river Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles SE of Vitri-le-François.

DNIEPER, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Europe, which rises in the government of Smolensko, in Russia, and flowing in a southerly direction, enters the Black Sea, between Cherfon and Oczakow.

DNIESTER, a fine river, which rises in Galicia, in Austrian Poland; visits Choczim, dividing Podolia from Moldavia, and Bessarabia from the Russian government of Catharinenslaw; and, having watered Bender, falls into the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and the Danube.

DOBELIN, a town of Courland, 20 miles SW of Mittau.

DOBZIN, a town of Poland, in Masovia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on a rock, near the Vistula, 14 miles NW of Plocksko.

DOCKUM, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, at the mouth of the river Ee, 10 miles NE of Lewarden.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Flanders, on the Scheld, opposite Lillo, nine miles NW of Antwerp.

DOESBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, seated on the Issel, 10 miles S of Zutphen. It has been often taken and retaken; and the reduction of it, in 1586, was the first exploit of the English forces sent by queen Elisabeth to the assistance of the Dutch.

DOGADO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Polefino, on the W by Paduano, and on the N by Trevisano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called **THE LAGUNES OF VENICE**.

DOM

DOL, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, lately an episcopal see. It is 20 miles SE of St. Malo.

DOLQE-AQUA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquise of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Nervia, five miles N of Vintimiglia.

DOLCIGNO, a strong town of Albania, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is seated on the river Drino, 10 miles SE of Antivari.

DOLÉ, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated on the river Doubs, 25 miles SW of Besançon.

DOLEGELLY, a town of Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Avon, in a vale so called, and at the foot of the lofty rock Cader-Idris. It has a manufactory of Welsh cotton, and is 31 miles NW of Montgomery, and 205 of London.

DOLLART, a large gulf, separating East Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the United Provinces.

DOMAZLIZE, a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S of Pilsen, remarkable for a victory gained by the Hussites in 1466.

DOMFRONT, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a craggy rock, which has a large cleft from the summit to the base, through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 35 miles NW of Alençon.

DOMINGO, ST. one of the richest islands in the West Indies, 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spanish name of it is Hispaniola, originally given to it by Columbus. The W part of it belongs to the French; the E to the Spaniards. Since the revolution in France, the French part of this fine island has been subject to the most dreadful calamities, as well from an insurrection of the negroes, as from a civil war between the patriots and the royalists. The latter called in the assistance of the English,

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who landed, in September 1793, and provisionally took possession of Jeremie and Cape St. Nicholas Mole. Several other places submitted soon after; but some of them have been retaken by the republicans, who seemed, at the commencement of 1795, to be gaining the ascendancy. This island lies between Jamaica to the W, and Porto Rico to the E.

DOMINGO, ST. the capital of the Spanish part of the island of the same name. It is the see of an archbishop, and is seated on a large navigable river, which forms an excellent harbour. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 18 20 N.

DOMINICA, one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies. It lies in 15 13 N lat. and 61 27 W lon. about half-way between Guadeloupe and Martinico, and is near 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. The capital is Charlotte-Town, formerly Roseau. It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783.

DOMINICA, one of the islands of the S Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

DOMINO, ST. one of the Tremiti Islands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples.

DOMITZ, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Elve, 25 miles S of Schwerin.

DOMMEL, a river of Brabant, which receives the Aa below Bois-le-duc, and then falls into the Meuse.

DOMO D'OSCELA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river-Tosa, at the foot of the Alps.

DOMREMY-EN-PUCELLE, a village of France, in the department of Meuse, remarkable for the birth of Joan of Arc. It is seated on the Meuse, five miles from Neufchâteau.

DON, a large river of Europe, which separates it from Asia. It issues from the lake of St. John, in the government of Moscow, and divides, near Tcherkassk, into three streams, which fall into the sea of Asoph.

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DON, a river, which rises in Aberdeenshire. At Inverarie, it joins the Urie Water, and passing by Kintore, falls into the British Ocean at Aberdeen.

DON, a river of Yorkshire, which waters Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near its termination in the Ouse.

DONAUWERT, a strong town of the duchy of Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 25 miles N of Augsburg.

DONCASTER, a corporate town, in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It had its name from the Don, on which it is seated, and a castle, now in ruins. It has manufactories of stockings, knit waistcoats, and gloves; and is 37 miles S of York, and 160 N by W of London.

DONCHERRY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Meuse, three miles from Sedan.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Fermánagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains 40 parishes, and sends 22 members to parliament. The capital is of the same name.

DONEGAL, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the bay of Donegal, 10 miles N of Ballyshannon.

DONESCHINGEN, a town of Sussia, in the Black Forest, the chief residence of the prince of Fürstentburg, in the courtyard of whose palace is a spring which claims the honour of being called the source of the Danube.

DONGALA, or **DANCEALA**, a town of Africa, in Nubia, seated on the Nile, 150 miles N of Sennar.

DONSV, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, 22 miles N of Nevers.

DOOAB, or **DOABAN**, a fertile tract of land in Hindoostan Proper, between the Ganges and Jamna, and formed by the confluence of those rivers. It is so named by way of eminence; the word signifying a tract of land formed by the approximation of

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two rivers. The principal part of it is subject to the nabob of Oude.

DOON, LOCH, a lake, in the district of Kyle, in Ayrshire. It is six miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in it is Balloch Castle.

DOON, a river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Doon, divides the district of Kyle from Carrick, the southern division of Ayrshire, and falls into the frith of Clyde.

DORAT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Abran, 25 miles N of Limoges.

DORCHESTER, the county-town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a town of great antiquity, and was much larger, having been formerly a city. It is seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road. It has three churches, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common council-men. It has no manufactures, but is famous for excellent ale, which is sent to all parts of the kingdom. It gives title of earl to the family of Damer, and is eight miles N of Weymouth, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, whose market is now disused. It was a bishop's see, till 1086, when William the Conqueror translated it to Lincoln; and it had five churches, though now but one. It gives the title of baron to the family of Carleton. It has a bridge over the Tame, and is 30 miles SE of Oxford, and 49 WNW of London.

DORDOGNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord, and receives its name from a river of Auvergne, which falls into the Garonne, near Bourdeaux.

DORRE, a village, in the parish of Blockley, in Worcestershire, on the borders of Gloucestershire. The people have a tradition that it was once a city; and here are plain tokens of antiquity.

DORNOCH, the county-town of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a

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frith of the same name. It is a small place, and half in ruins, but was the residence of the bishops of Caithness. Part of the cathedral serves for the parish church; the other part is in ruins. It is 87 miles NW of Aberdeen.

DORPT, or **DORPAT**, a town of Livonia, on the Embur, between the lakes Wosero and Pepas, 60 miles S of Narva.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by Somersetshire and Wilts, on the E by Hampshire, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Devonshire and Somersetshire; extending 50 miles in length, and 38 where broadest. It is in the diocese of Bristol, contains 22 market-towns and 248 parishes, and sends 20 members to parliament. The air is, for the most part, very good and wholesome. From the Hampshire border to the neighbourhood of Blandford, a heathy common extends, which causes an exception to the general character of fertility which this county merits; but the rich vales to the SW make ample amends. The downs and hills are covered with great flocks of sheep, whose flesh is sweet and delicate, and wool very fine. The products are corn, hemp, stone, and some marble. This county is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. Dorchester is the capital. See **PORTLAND** and **PURBECK**.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT**, a city in Holland, famous for a protestant synod held here, in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. It is seated on an island of the Meuse, opposite that of Ysselmond, from which it was torn, in 1421, by a dreadful irruption of the rivers, which broke down the dikes, and destroyed 72 villages, and 200,000 persons. In 1457, this city was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It surrendered to the French in January 1795. It is ten miles SE of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 51 30 N.

DORTMUND, a strong imperial town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck; seated on the Emser, 35 miles NE of Cologne.

DOUAY, a town of France, in the

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department of the North and late French Flanders. It has a fine arsenal, a foundry for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. It was taken by the French in 1712, and is seated on the river Scarpe, 15 miles NW of Cambray.

DOUBS, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It is so named from a river which falls into the Rhone.

DOVE, a river of Derbyshire, which parts that county from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, four miles N of Burton.

DOVE DALE, one of the most romantic spots in Derbyshire, in the neighbourhood of Ashborn. Here the river Dove runs in a chasm between precipitous rocks.

DOUZE, a small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire. It has one of the finest fountains in France; and near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is nine miles SW of Saumur.

DOVER, a seaport of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate between two high cliffs; on one of which is an ancient castle, repaired in 1756, and there are barracks in it for 3000 men. The town is one of the cinque ports, governed by a mayor and 12 jurats. It sends two members to parliament, and is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. It had seven churches, which are reduced to two in the town, and one in the castle. It was formerly deemed the key of the island. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, which are of a sublime height, though certainly exaggerated in Shakspeare's celebrated description. Hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 miles SE of Canterbury, and 72 SE of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 51 8 N.

DOVER, a town of the county of Kent, and state of Delaware, in N America. It is the seat of the government; stands on Jones' Creek; a few miles from the Delaware River; and

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has a considerable trade with Philadelphia. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 39 10.

DOUBRO, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, and, crossing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near Oporto.

DOUGLAS, a town of Lanerkshire, on a river of the same name, that falls into the Clyde. Here is Douglas Castle, for ages the residence of the second family in Scotland. A modern building has been erected on the same site, in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 miles SW of Edinburgh.

DOUGLAS, the best seaport of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 54 12 N.

DOUGLAS, CAPE, a lofty promontory, on the W coast of America, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778; its summit appears above the clouds, forming two very lofty mountains. Lat. 58 56 N.

DOURAK, a town of Persia, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris; remarkable for the reed of which they make pens. Lon. 56 57 E, lat. 32 15 N.

DOURDAN, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a manufactory of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the Oise, 25 miles SW of Paris.

DOURLACH, a town of Suabia, capital of Baden-Dourlach. It was burnt by the French in 1689. The inhabitants are protestants; and it is seated on the Giessen, 12 miles S of Philipshurg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

DOULENS, or **DOURLENS**, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with two citadels, seated on the Autie, 15 miles N of Amiens.

DOWLATABAD, formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Decan of Hindoostan. It is bounded on the N by Candeish and Malwa; on the W by the Gauts, or Balagat mountains; on the S by Visapour and Golconda; and on the E by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

DOWLATABAD, a fortress in the Decan of Hindoostan, 15 miles from

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Aurungabad. In the neighbourhood are the pagodas of Elora, cut out of the natural rock. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 19 55 N.

DOWN, the capital of the county of Down, in Ireland. It is a borough and market-town, seated on the river Newry, seven miles W of Strangford Bay. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 29 N.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the W by Armagh, on the N by Antrim, and on the S by Carlingford Bay and the Irish Sea. It contains 72 parishes, and sends 14 members to parliament.

DOWN, a small place in Perthshire, that gives the title of baron to the earl of Moray's eldest son.

DOWNES, THE, a road on the coast of Kent, between the N and S Forelands. It is a famous rendezvous for shipping. See **GOODWIN SANDS**.

DOWNTON, a borough of Wilts, with a market on Friday; seated on the Avon, six miles SE of Salisbury, and 84 WSW of London.

DOWNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ouse, and noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither, and sent up the Ouse, to Cambridge, whence it is conveyed in wagons to London, and known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 35 miles NE of Cambridge, and 86 N by E of London.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Var, 30 miles NW of Frejas.

DRAVE, a river of Germany, which rises in the Tirol, runs across Carinthia, and entering Stiria, continues its course to Marburg; then it runs along the confines of Slavonia and Lower Hungary, passing by Esseck, and, a little after, into the Danube.

DRAYTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the Torn, which separates this county from Staffordshire, and is 17 miles NE of Shrewsbury, and 154 NW of London.

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DRESDEN, a city of Germany, capital of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New Town, which are united by a bridge 685 paces long, and surrounded by strong fortifications. It has a castle, a university, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics; and the principal church for the protestants, that of the Holy Cross, is also a noble structure. All the houses are built of freestone, and are almost all of the same height; and there are so many palaces, that it is one of the handsomest cities in Germany. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China, with a great variety of Dresden porcelain. This city was taken, in 1745, by the king of Prussia, and again in 1756, but retaken in 1759. It is 75 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 51 10 N.

DREUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loiré, which has a considerable manufactory in cloth for the army. It is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 miles W of Paris.

DRIESSEN, a town, in the new marche of Brandenburg, with a strong fort, on the river Warta, 20 miles E of Landsperg.

DRINO, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source on the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice.

DRINO, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 50 miles SE of Ragusa.

DROGHEDA, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a strong place, and has an excellent harbour. It is seated on the Boyne, five miles W of the Irish Sea, and 23 N of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 51 53 N.

DROITWICH, a borough of Worcestershire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Salwarp, and of great note for its salt-pits, from which fine white salt is made. It is six miles ENE of Worcester, and 118 WNW of London.

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DROME, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from a river of the same name.

DRONERO, a town of Piedmont, seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, over which is a bridge of a prodigious height.

DRONFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday, and a free-school. It is situate at the edge of the Peak, in so wholesome an air, that the inhabitants commonly live to a great age, and it is therefore so resorted to, that it abounds with gentry and fine buildings. It is 28 miles N of Derby, and 155 NNW of London.

DRONTHEIM, a city of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddet; and is 270 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 11 9 E, lat. 63 26 N.

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway, bounded on the W by the ocean, on the N by the government of Wardhuys, on the S by that of Bergen, and on the E by Sweden. The capital is of the same name.

DROWNED LANDS, a valuable tract of country, containing 40 or 50,000 acres, in the state of New York, on the N side of the mountains, in Orange County. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged by the river issuing from it, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile; but they expose the inhabitants in the vicinity to intermittents.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles W of Dundalk.

DRUMLANRIG, a town of Dumfriesshire, in the district of Nithsdale; remarkable for a wood of oak six miles in length. Here is a noble seat and gardens of the duke of Queensbury. In one of the parks here, Mr. Gilpin saw a few of the wild cattle which anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland. Drumlarnrig is seated on the Nith, 13 miles N of Dumfries.

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DRUSENHEIM, a fortified town of Alsace, on the river Moser, near the Rhine, five miles SE of Haguenau.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They pretend to be descended from the French that went to conquer Jerusalem. They call themselves Christians: they are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called emirs.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in the county of the same name. It is seated on the Liffey, in view of the Irish Sea on the E. Its form is that of a square, two miles and a half in extent on all sides; and it contains about 22,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 156,000. With respect to its streets, Dublin has a near resemblance to London; great improvements having been lately made in regard both to convenience and embellishment. It contains two cathedrals, 18 parish churches, two chapels of ease, 15 Roman catholic chapels, 13 meeting-houses for dissenters of various denominations, three foreign churches, and a synagogue. Among the principal public buildings are the Castle (the residence of the viceroy) the Parliament House, Trinity College, the Royal Exchange, the new Customhouse, the Royal Hospital of Kildmainham for invalids, and Essex Bridge, one of the five bridges over the Liffey. The House of Commons was destroyed by fire in 1792, but is now rebuilt. The harbour is choked up by two banks of sands, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar; a defect which will be remedied, no doubt, by some fine projected improvements. A canal has been made from the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon near Clonsfert. Dublin is 60 miles W of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 NW of London. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 53 21 N.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the N by East Meath and the Irish Sea, on the W by East Meath and Kildare,

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and on the S by Wicklow. It contains 87 parishes, four market-towns, and one city, and sends 10 members to parliament.

DUCK CREEK, a town of N America, in the strait of Delaware. It carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia; and is 12 miles NW of Dover.

DUDLEY, a town in Worcestershire, with a considerable market on Saturday, and a great manufactory of nails and other iron wares. There is a church at each end of the longest street. It is 10 miles NW of Birmingham, and 120 NW of London.

DUISBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a university; seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles N of Dusseldorf.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron, in 1765, and named after the late duke of York. Great numbers of sea-fowl were seen sitting on their nests, so devoid of fear, that they did not attempt to move at the approach of the seamen, but suffered themselves to be knocked down; a sign, that no human being had ever before been there. This island lies N of the Friendly Islands. Lon. 172 30 W, lat. 8 0 S.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles long. The huts are neatly made, chiefly of bamboo, and placed under the shade of a grove of cocoa-nut trees, with a fence before them, within which the plantain, banana, yam, sugarcane, &c. are cultivated with some pains. In short, the island is a perfect garden, and produces, beside these plants, betle-nut, mangoes, breadfruit, guavas, and some spices. The nutmeg was seen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter Bay, in this island, in May 1791. The natives go entirely naked. Their hair is woolly, but they dress it with grease and powder, and make it hang like candlewicks. The powder is a lime made from shells or coral: they carry it about them in a gourd; and, when they are hostilely disposed, take a quantity of it in their

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hand, from which, with a strong blast of the mouth, they blow it before them; at a small distance, it has the appearance of firing gunpowder, and, no doubt, is meant as a token of defiance. This island lies between lord Howe's Group and the SE point of New Ireland. Lon. 152 42 E, lat. 4 7 S.

DULAS, a village on the NE side of the isle of Anglesey, frequented on account of the corn and butter trade; and upon all the coast they make fernashes.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, subject to the elector of Mentz, seated on the river Whipper, 15 miles E of Gottingen, and 130 NE of Mentz.

DULMEN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, 18 miles SW of the city of that name.

DULVERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Ex, 24 miles E of Barnstaple, and 164 W by S of London.

DULWICH, a village of Surry, in the parish of Camberwell, with a college, founded by Mr. Edward Alleyn, a principal performer of Shakspeare's plays, in the reign of Elizabeth. He called it, The College of God's Gift, and endowed it for a master, warden, and four fellows; three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; for six poor men and six poor women; and for 12 poor boys, to be educated by two of the fellows. The master and warden are always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, and to be single men. It is five miles S of London.

DUMBARTON, a borough, the capital of Dumbartonshire, seated at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde, 15 miles NW of Glasgow. It has a stone bridge over the Leven. Its principal manufacture is glass; but many of the young women are employed in the print-fields on the banks of the Leven. Dumbarton castle, in which a garrison is still kept, was, in ancient times, deemed impregnable. Its situation, on a vast rock, is very picturesque. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 56 0 N.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, anciently cal-

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led **LENNOX**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Perthshire, on the E by Stirlingshire, on the S by the counties of Lanerk and Renfrew, and on the W by Loch Lomond, which divides it from Argyleshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles; its breadth not above 12. See **LOCH LOMOND**.

DUMELANE, a village of Perthshire, remarkable for a battle, called the battle of Sheriffmuir, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. In this village is a ruinous cathedral. It is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh.

DUMFERMLINE, a borough of Fifeshire. It is a considerable manufacturing town, and has a good trade in linen goods. Here is a royal palace, the birthplace of Charles I, and of the princess Elizabeth, great-great-grandmother of his present majesty. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, part of the remains of which now serve for a church. In this place were buried several kings of Scotland. It is 15 miles NW of Edinburgh.

DUMFRIES, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac.

DUMFRIES, the capital of a county of the same name, in Scotland, on the river Nith. It is a royal borough, 30 miles WNW of Carlisle. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 55 12 N.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Lanerk and Peebles, on the E by Selkirk and Roxburgh, on the S by Solway Frith, and on the W by the Kirkcudbright and Ayr. It is 50 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 30. See **AN-NANDALE** and **NITHSDALE**.

DUNALD-MILL HOLE, five miles from Lancaster, a great natural curiosity, being a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a brook runs, after it has driven a mill near the entrance. It continues its course two miles under ground, and then appears at Carnford, a village in the road to Kendal. Some of the vaults are so high, that they resemble the roof of a church; other parts so low, that they cannot be passed without creeping.

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DUNBAR, a royal borough of Haddingtonshire, seated near the German Ocean, with a good harbour, formerly defended by a castle, built on a rock, but now in ruins. Between the harbour and the castle, is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Baljol's army by earl Warrene, in 1296, and, for a victory gained by Cromwell, over the Scots, in 1650. It is 25 miles E of Edinburgh.

DUNCANNON, a fort and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the river Ros, six miles E of Waterford.

DUNDALK, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles NNW of Drogheda. Lon. 6 17 W, lat. 54 12 N.

DUNDEE, a royal borough of Angusshire. It is a flourishing town, with an excellent harbour. The new church and the town-house are elegant structures. The lofty Gothic tower, in the middle of the town, is part of a magnificent consecrated edifice, built in the 12th century. The manufactures of Dundee are glass, coarse linen, sailcloth, cordage, thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, and hats. There is also a sugar-house, and the inhabitants are computed at 16,000. Dundee is seated on the frith of Tay, 14 miles NW of St. Andrew's.

DUMBURG, a town of Livonia, on the Dwina, 90 miles SE of Riga.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 11 miles NNW of Armagh.

DUNGARVON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on Dungarvon Bay, 22 miles SW of Waterford.

DUNGESS, a cape of Kent, eight miles S by W of Romney. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 50 52 N.

DUNIFACE, two noted artificial hills, in Scotland, on the N side of the Carron, near its junction with Bonny-water.

DUNKELD, a town of Perthshire, situate amid vast rocks, partly naked, and partly wooded, under which the Tay rolls its majestic stream. Its ro-

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mantic situation, and the benefit of drinking goats whey, render it the resort of genteel company in summer. It is the market-town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen. The duke of Athol has a fine seat here, near which are the ruins of a cathedral, part of which is now the parish church. Dunkeld is 12 miles N of Perth.

DUNKIRK, a seaport of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the former, but sold to the French by Charles II, in 1662. Lewis XIV made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom. But all the works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterward resumed the works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763, when it was stipulated that an English commissary should reside at Dunkirk, in order to see that the terms of the treaty were strictly adhered to. By the peace of 1783, the commissary was withdrawn, and the French were left to resume the works. In 1793, the English attempted to besiege this town, but were compelled, by a superior army, to retire. It is 22 miles SW of Ostend. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 51 2 N.

DUN-LE-ROI, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 20 miles S of Bourges.

DUNLOP, sometimes pronounced DELAP, a village of Ayrshire, in the district of Cunningham; celebrated for rich and delicate cheese.

DUNMOW, GREAT, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufactory of bays. It is 13 miles N of Chelmsford, and 40 NE of London.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a village in Essex, adjoining to Great Dunmow. It had once a priory; and is still famous for the custom instituted in the reign of Henry III, by Robert de Fitzwalter, and now the tenure of the manor; namely, that what ever married

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couple will go to the priory, and swear, kneeling upon two sharp-pointed stones in the church, that they have not quarrelled, nor repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a flitch of bacon. Some old records mention several that have received it. It has been actually received so lately as since the year 1750, by a weaver and his wife, of Coggeshal, in Essex. It has been demanded more recently still; but the ceremony being attended with a great expence to the lord of the manor, the demand is now evaded.

DUNNINGTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 27 miles SE of Lincoln, and 111 N of London.

DUNNOSE, a cape, on the S side of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 33 N.

DUNROBIN CASTLE, a castle of Sutherlandshire, on an eminence, near the German Ocean. It is the seat of the countess of Sutherland, and is 15 miles N of Cromarty.

DUNSE, a populous market-town of Scotland, in the shire of Berwick, between the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, 12 miles W of Berwick upon Tweed.

DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is famous for elegant baskets, &c. made of straw, which are even an article of exportation. It is 17 miles S of Bedford, and 34 NW of London.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, a venerable castle, near Loch Etive, in Argyleshire, formerly a royal palace, and afterward the seat of the lord of the isles.

DUNSTER, a ruinous castle on a high rock, on the coast of Kincardineshire, 12 miles S of Aberdeen. It belonged to the family of Keith, earls marshal of Scotland.

DUNSTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, 20 miles NW of Taunton, and 158 W of London.

DUNWICH, a borough of Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, and was formerly a bishop's see, but it is now

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only the remains of a town, two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. It is 24 miles S of Yarmouth, and 99 N of London.

DURANCE, a river of France, which is formed, near Briançon, of two rivulets, the Dure and the Ance, and watering Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monosque, and Cavaillon, falls into the Rhone, below Avignon.

DURANGO, a populous town of Spain, in Biscay, 14 miles SE of Bilbao.

DURANGO, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, with a bishop's see, and good salt works. Lon. 105 0 W, lat. 24 50 N.

DURAZZO, a village of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see, a ruined fortress, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 50 miles N of Valona.

DURBUY, a town of French Luxembourg, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Outre, 20 miles S of Liege.

DURCKEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles NE of Neustadt.

DUREN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Roer, 12 miles S of Juliers.

DURHAM, the capital of the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Saturday. It has two stone bridges over the Were, is surrounded by a wall, and has a castle, now the bishop's palace, seated on a hill. It contains six churches, beside the cathedral, is well inhabited, and has manufactories of shalloons, tammies, and calamancoes. Around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Nevil's Cross, near this city, was erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Philippa, in 1346, over David king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner. Durham sends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S of Newcastle, and 257 N by W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 54 50 N.

DURHAM, a county of England, called the bishopric of Durham, bounded on the N by Northumberland, on the E by the German Ocean, on the

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SW by Yorkshire, and on the W by Westmorland and Cumberland. It extends 37 miles from N to S, and 47 from E to W. It is situate in the diocese of its own name; contains one city, seven market-towns, and 113 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. The air is wholesome: the soil is various; the W side being mountainous and barren, while the E and S resemble the S of England.

DURSLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday; seated near the Severn, with a castle, now in ruins. It is inhabited by clothiers; and is 13 miles SW of Gloucester, and 107 W of London.

DUSKY BAY, a bay of the island of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 47 S.

DUSSELDORF, a strong city, capital of the duchy of Berg. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, including the garrison. It was formerly the residence of the elector palatine, contiguous to whose palace is a celebrated gallery of paintings. A new town, called Carlstadt, is nearly completed. It is divided into six regular quarters that open into an extensive square; and, from the uniformity of the buildings (exclusive of the new palace, and academy of painting) forms a beautiful addition to the old city. Dusseldorf was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the rivers Rhine and Dussel, 18 miles NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 51 E, lat. 51 12 N.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Suabia, with a bridge over the Danube, and a castle, seated on a mountain. It belongs to the duke of Wirtemberg, and is 33 miles NW of Constance.

DUYVELAND, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E of Schowen.

DWINA, a river of the Russian empire, which falls into the White Sea, at Archangel.

DWINA, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic, below Riga.

DYSART, a borough of Fife-shire, on the frith of Forth, 11 miles N of Edinburgh.

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EAOOWE, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. It is very different from the other islands, which are low and level; for here the land gently rises to a considerable height, presenting a beautiful prospect of extensive meadows, adorned with tufts of trees, and intermixed with plantations. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 21 24 S.

EARLSTON, or **ERSILTON**, a town of Berwickshire, in Scotland, seated on the river Leader, 35 miles SE of Edinburgh.

EARN, a river, which issues from a lake of the same name in Perthshire, and joins the Tay, below Perth.

EARNE, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 30 miles in length. In the middle is an island, on which stands Inniskilling.

EASINGWOLD, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles N of York, and 210 of London.

EASTBOURN, a town of Sussex, chiefly noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears, and as a place of resort for bathing. It is seated near the English Channel, 15 miles ESE of Lewes, and 65 SSE of London.

EASTER ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit; the same that was seen by Davis in 1686: it was next visited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by Cook in 1774. The country is naturally barren; and rats are the only quadruped. The ears of the people are long beyond proportion, and their bodies scarcely any thing of the human figure. Lon. 109 46 W, lat. 27 6 S.

EAST LOOE. See **LOOE**, **EAST**, and so with other words that have the same name of position.

EASTON, the capital of the county of Northampton, in Pennsylvania, at the confluence of the Leigh and Delaware. Lon. 75 17 W, lat. 40 21 N.

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EASTONNESS, the most easterly cape on the coast of Suffolk, and the N point of Southwold Bay.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Gers, 17 miles SW of Condom.

EEERBACH, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for its wine. It is seated on the Neckar, a mile and a half from Mosbach.

EEERBERG, a castle of the palatinate of the Rhine, seated at the confluence of the Nahe and Alsen, eight miles SW of Creuzenach.

EEERSDORF, a house of pleasure, belonging to the court of Vienna, seated on the Danube, nine miles E of Vienna.

EEERSTEIN, a castle and district of Suabia, subject to the margrave of Baden, six miles SE of Baden.

EEERSTEIN, a town of France, in Alsace, eight miles SW of Straßburg.

EEERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, seated on the Scioule, eight miles from Riom.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Santillane, in Old Castile, and watering Saragossa and Tortossa, falls into the Mediterranean.

ECCELEXCHAN, a village of Dumfriesshire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle. It is 10 miles SE of Dumfries.

ECCLESHAL, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Sow, and the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry resides in a castle here. It is six miles NW of Stafford, and 143 NW of London.

ECCLESTON, a town of Lancashire, 24 miles S of Lancaster.

ECHTERNACH, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, on the river Sour, 18 miles NE of Luxemburg.

ECYA, or **EZIZA**, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Zenil, 28 miles SW of Cordova.

EDAM, a town of N Holland, famous for its red rind cheeses, and seated on the Zuider Zee, 20 miles N by E of Amsterdam.

EDDYSTONE, the name of some rocks in the English Channel, situate

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nearly SSW from the middle of Plymouth Sound. On the principal rock (for the rest are under water) Mr. Winstanley built a lighthouse in 1700. This ingenious mechanic was so certain of its stability, that he declared it was his wish to be in it during the most tremendous storm. Unfortunately, he had his wish: it was destroyed in the dreadful storm, November 27, 1703, when he perished in it. In 1709, another was built of wood, by Mr. Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Another, of stone, was begun by the celebrated Mr. Smeaton, on April 2, 1757, and finished August 24, 1759. The rock which slopes toward the SW is cut into horizontal steps, into which are dovetailed, and united by a strong cement, Portland stone, and granite. The whole, to the height of 35 feet from the foundation, is a solid of stones, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. The building has four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. The stone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a chain let into the walls. It is nearly 80 feet high, and since its completion has been assailed by the fury of the elements, without suffering the smallest injury; and, in all probability, nothing but an earthquake can destroy it. Its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12 miles. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 8 N.

EDEN, a river of Westmorland, which runs by Appleby and Carlisle, and falls into Solway Frith.

EDENTON, a town of N Carolina, on the N side of Albemarle Sound. It is the capital of Chowan County, and is 78 miles S by W of Williamsburg. Lon. 76 40 W, lat. 35 58 N.

EDGHILL, a village near Kenton, in Warwickshire, where the first battle was fought between Charles I, and the parliament, in 1642. It is 14 miles S of Warwick.

EDGWARE, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, eight miles NW of London.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, in a county of the same name, on three hills, or ridges, which run from E to W, in a direction almost parallel. On the middle ridge, which is narrow and steep, stands the Old Town. The North Town is seated on an elevated plain, gently sloping on every side; and the South Town stands also on a similar sloping eminence. On each side of the middle hill was once a lake. The S valley, drained of its waters, is occupied by Cowgate Street. The N valley is also drained; but a disagreeable morass remains, which is still called the N Loch. The communication between the N and S parts of Edinburgh is by two noble bridges; the N one built in 1763, and the S in 1785. The North Town has many new squares and streets, with elegant and uniform houses. The buildings of the South Town are likewise elegant and extensive, though not equal to those of the North. But, in this part, the New College, begun in 1789, will soon form a striking object. The university of Edinburgh is celebrated in all quarters of the world; its medical school, in particular. Of the other public buildings, a few only can be mentioned; namely, the ancient castle, once deemed impregnable; St. Giles' church, which has four churches under its roof; the palace of Holyrood House; the Royal Exchange; the Register Office; the Physician's Hall; Heriot's Hospital, a Gothic structure, for the education of 140 poor boys; Watson's Hospital, for the support of the sons of decayed merchants; and some other public charities. Edinburgh, with its dependencies, is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is supplied with water, conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiston, four miles to the W. It is governed by a lord provost, four bailiffs, and a common council, and sends one member to parliament. It is two miles S of Leith, 54 WNW of Berwick upon Tweed, and 389 N by W of London. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 58 N. See LEITH.

EDINBURGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, called also **MID Lothian**; bounded on the N by Fifeshire, from

which it is divided by the frith of Forth; on the E by the shires of Haddington and Berwick; on the S by that of Peebles; and on the N and NW by the counties of Lanerk and Linlithgow. Its length, between the extreme points, is 35 miles; its greatest breadth 16.

EDNAM, a village of Roxburghshire, on the Tweed, near Kelso. It is the birthplace of the poet Thomson.

EFFERDING, a town of Upper Austria, defended by two castles, eight miles W of Linz.

EFFINGHAM, a village of Surry, once, according to tradition, a populous town, containing 16 churches. There are, certainly, proofs of its having been a much larger place; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the neighbouring fields and woods; and, in the church, are some ancient stalls and monuments. It is 12 miles NE of Guilford, and 17 SW of London.

EGG, a fertile island, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of Skye.

EGHAM, a village of Surry, which has a neat almshouse for six men and six women, with a school for the education of 20 boys, founded by Mr. Henry Strode, in 1706; and another almshouse, for six men and six women, founded by Judge Denham, father of the poet of that name. In this parish are the celebrated **COOPER'S HILL** and **RUNNY MEAD**. Egham is seated near the Thames, 18 miles W by S of London.

EGLISAU, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, 13 miles N of Zurich.

EGRA, a strong town of Bohemia, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French, in 1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year. Its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Eger, 90 miles W of Prague.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday; seated near the Irish sea, on the river Eden, over which are two bridges; and on the top of a hill is a castle. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I, and is 14 miles SW of Cockermouth, and 299 NW of London.

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EGYPT, a country of Africa, 600 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, where broadest; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Nubia, on the E by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W by the deserts to the E of Fezzan. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower; which last comprehends the Delta. Though the air of Egypt is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. Their ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambyfes became master of it, 525 years B. C. and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebais; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Mæris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade and to render the land fruitful. Egypt was successively subject to Persia, to Alexander the Great and his successors, to the Romans, Saracens, Mamlouks, and Turks. The present population of Egypt is computed at 2,300,000. The inhabitants are composed of four different races of people; the Turks, who pretend to be masters of the country; the Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; the Cophts, who are descended from the first Egyptians that became Christians; and the Mamlouks, who were originally Circassian or Mingrelian slaves, and being the only military force, are the real masters of the country. Egypt has been, for many years, distracted by the civil wars between the different contending beys, by which its 24 provinces were governed. The famous Hassan Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them; and the Ottoman power, in this country, is now supposed to be extremely precarious. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the further S the darker; so that those near Nubia are almost black. They

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are generally indolent and cowardly. The rich do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The S winds are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts; and are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence. During the three days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted; and woe to the traveller whom this wind surprises remote from shelter. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is happily supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; then, they only harrow their corn into it, and, in the following March, they have usually a plentiful harvest. Their rice fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs; rice never thriving but in watery grounds. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt are oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains. The sands are so subtle, that they insinuate into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The largest of the pyramids takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock. The external part is chiefly of large square stones, of unequal sizes, and the height of it about 700 feet. There are caverns, out of which they get the mummies, or embalmed dead bodies; which are found in coffins set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, camels, black-cattle, fine horses, large asses, crocodiles; the hippopotamus, the camelion, and a kind of rat, called ichneumon; ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, waterfowls of all kinds, and

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the *Ibis*, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. Here is a serpent called the *cerastes*, or horned viper, whose bite is fatal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it. The capital of Egypt is Cairo.

EGYPTEN, a town of Courland, 100 miles SE of Mittau.

EHIGEN, the name of two small towns of Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar. They belong to the house of Austria. The former is in lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 18 N, and the latter in lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 25 N.

EIMEO, an island, in the S Pacific Ocean, near Otaheite. The products of the two islands, and the manners of the people, are much the same.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the territory of Grubenhagen, 25 miles S of Hildesheim.

EISLEREN, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld. It is famous as the birthplace of Luther, and is five miles E of Mansfeld.

EISNACH, a town of Thuringia, capital of a district of the same name, with a celebrated college, 36 miles W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 59 N.

EITHAN, or **YTHAN**, a river of Aberdeenshire, which falls into the British Ocean, at Newburgh.

EKEREFORD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, seated on the Baltic, 12 miles SE of Sleswick.

ELBA, an island, on the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for mines of iron and loadstone, and quarries of marble. It is subject to the prince of Piombino, under the protection of the king of Naples, who is in possession of Porto Longone; and the great duke of Tuscany has Porto Ferrara.

ELBASSANO, a town of Albania, 45 miles SE of Durazzo.

ELBE, a large river, which rises on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia; flows to Koningsgratz, Leutzmeritz, Dresden, Dessau, Meissen, Wittemberg, Magdeberg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German Ocean, at Cruxhaven. It is navi-

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gable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea; a course of navigation longer than that of any other river in Europe.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. It has a manufactory of cloth, and is seated on the Seine, 10 miles S of Rouen, and 65 NW of Paris.

ELBING, a strong town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated near the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Dantzic. Lon. 19 35 E, lat. 54 9 N.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a citadel, on the river Eger, 16 miles NE of Egra. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 50 16 N.

ELBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the Zuider Zee, ten miles NE of Harderwick.

ELCATIF, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the gulf of Persia, 300 miles S of Buflarah. Lon. 53 5 E, lat. 26 0 N.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles SW of Alicante.

ELEPHANTA, an island in the Deccan of Hindoostan, five miles from Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone, appears on the landing-place, near the foot of a mountain. An easy slope then leads to a stupendous subterranean temple, hewn out of the solid rock, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is supported by regular rows of pillars, ten feet high, with capitals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. Mr. Grose is of opinion, that the immense work of such an excavation is a far bolder attempt than that of the pyramids of Egypt. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

ELEUTHES, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered, in 1759, by Kien-long, the present emperor of China. See **KALMUCKS**.

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ELFELD, the principal town of the district of Rheingau, in Germany, seated on the Rhine, six miles NW of Mentz, to whose elector it is subject. Its five-spired steeple is much admired.

ELGIN, the county-town of Murrayshire. Its cathedral, now in ruins, was one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in Scotland. It is seated on the Lofie, 37 miles E of Inverness. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 57 37 N.

ELGINSHIRE. See **MURRAYSHIRE**.

ELISABETH'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of Massachusetts Bay, to the S of Cape Cod. Lon. 69 3 W, lat. 42 0 N.

ELISABETH TOWN, one of the oldest towns of the state of New Jersey, in N America. It was purchased of the Indians in 1664, and is 15 miles SW of New York.

ELKHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 24 miles W of Carlskroon.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estramadura, 54 miles N of Seville.

ELLEDON, a town of Northumberland, 28 miles NW of Newcastle.

ELLESMERE, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a large mere, 16 miles NNW of Shrewsbury, and 176 NW of London.

ELlichpouR, the capital of the W part of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is subject to the nizamat of the Deccan, and is 395 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 77 46 E, lat. 21 12 N.

ELMADIA, or **MAHADIA**, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, seated on the gulf of Capes. It was taken by the emperor Charles V, but retaken soon after. Lon. 8 47 W, lat. 35 4 N.

ELMO, **FORT ST.** a fortress of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the river Tet, five miles N of Collioure. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year.

ELORA. See **DOWLATABAD**.

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ELSIMBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seven miles E of Elsinore.

ELFINORE, a seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen. It contains a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. The passage of the Sound is said to be guarded by the fortress of Cronborg; but is a mistaken notion; for the constant discharge of the toll, demanded at Elfinore, for the passage of the Sound, is not so much owing to the strength of the fortress as to compliance with the public law of Europe. All vessels, beside a small duty, are rated at 1½ per cent. of their cargoes, except the English, French, Dutch, and Swedish, which pay only one per cent. and, in return, the crown takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, &c. from the Cagate to the entrance into the Baltic. The tolls of the Sound, and of the two Belts, produce an annual revenue of above 100,000*l*. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 56 0 N. See **CRONBORG**.

ELTEMAN, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 50 8 N.

ELTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday, eight miles S of London. Here are the remains of a palace, in which Edward II often resided, and his son, John of Eltham, was born. Its stately hall, still entire, is converted into a barn.

ELTENBERG, a lofty and extensive mountain in the duchy of Cleves. It is crowned by an ancient fortress; stands at the extreme point of a promontory, six miles E of Cleves; and is the termination of a large chain of hills that runs parallel to the E shore of the Rhine, at the distance of 10 miles from its borders.

ELTOR, or **TOR**, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the Red Sea, 50 miles S of Mount Sina, with a citadel.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the

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bishopric of Hildesheim, seated on the Leina, 10 miles SW of Hildesheim.

ELVAS, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle and bishop's see. Here is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough for the town for six months. It is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, three miles in length, which, in some places, is supported by four or five arches, above each other. A royal academy, for young gentlemen, was founded here, in 1733. Elvas is seated on a mountain, near the Guadiana, 50 miles NE of Evora, and 100 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 38 43 N.

ELWANGEN, a town of Suabia, with a chapter, whose provost is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is seated on the Jaxt, 17 miles SE of Halle.

ELY, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny tract, called the Isle of Ely. The assizes are held here once a year only. It is a county of itself, including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop is the head. It is 17 miles N of Cambridge, and 68 of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

ELY, ISLE OF. See **BEDFORD LEVEL**, and **CAMBRIDGESHIRE**.

EMBDEN, a seaport of Westphalia, capital of E Friesland. It is divided into three parts, the Old Town, the Faldren, and the two suburbs. It is seated at the mouth of the Embs, opposite Dollart Bay, 23 miles NE of Groningen. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 53 26 N.

EMBO, a village near Brora, on the E coast of Sutherlandshire. Here a person was burnt, in 1727, for the imaginary crime of witchcraft; the last instance of these fanatic executions in Scotland.

EMBOLY, a town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see; seated on the river Stromona, 40 miles NE of Salonichi.

EMBRUN, an ancient and strong

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city of France, in the department of the Upper Alps. Before the revolution, it was an archbishop's see, but is now only a bishopric. It surrendered to the duke of Savoy, in 1693; but he was soon compelled to evacuate it. It is seated near the Durance, on a craggy rock, 17 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 29 E, lat. 44 34 N.

EMBS, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the county of Lippe, and falls, at Embden, into the Dollart, a bay of the German Ocean.

EMESSA, a town of Syria, in the government of Damascus. There are still noble ruins, that show it was anciently a magnificent city.

EMMERICK, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated near the Rhine, eight miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 45 N.

EMOUY, or **HIAMEN**, an island of China, lying off the coast of the province of Fokien. It has a celebrated port, inclosed, on one side, by the island, and, on the other, by the main land: it is so extensive, that it can contain many thousands of vessels; and so deep, that the largest ships may lie close to the shore without danger. In the beginning of this century, it was much frequented by European vessels; but now all the trade is carried on at Canton. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagod, dedicated to their god Fo. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 N.

EMPOLI, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, on the river Arno, 17 miles SW of Florence.

ENCKHUYSEN, a seaport of N Holland, on the Zuider Zee. It was once a flourishing place; but its harbour being now obstructed by sand, it has lost its former consequence. It is 25 miles NE of Amsterdam.

ENDEAVOUR STRAIT. See **GUSNEA**, NEW.

ENDING, a town of Suabia, in Austrian Brisgaw, formerly free and imperial. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brisach.

ENDKROFING, a town of Sweden, in Upland, situate on a river, close to an inlet of lake Macler, 40 miles W of Stockholm.

ENFIELD, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for a royal chase, which was disforested in 1779. Here was a royal palace, whence Edward VI went in procession to the Tower, on his accession to the throne. After the death of queen Elizabeth, it was alienated from the crown; and only a small part of it is left standing, the whole of the front having been taken down, in 1792, and its site occupied by some new houses. It is 10 miles N of London.

ENGADINA, a country of the Grisons, in the mountains of the Alps. It is divided into Upper and Lower Engadina, extending along the banks of the Inn, from its source to the Tirolese. Upper Engadina is a beautiful valley; yet, on account of its elevation, produces nothing but rye and barley. The winter sets in early, and ends late here, during which time sledges are the common vehicles. Even in summer, the air is cold and piercing, and the corn occasionally much damaged by the hoar-frost.

ENGERS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 11 miles N of Coblenz. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 35 N.

ENGHIEN, a town of Austrian Hainault, near which was fought the famous battle of Steenkirk. It is 15 miles SW of Brussels.

ENGIA, or **ENGINA**, an island and town of Turkey in Europe, in a gulf of the same name, between Livadia and the Morea, 22 miles S of Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 45 N.

ENGLAND, a kingdom of Great Britain, bounded on the N by Scotland, on the NE and E by the German Ocean, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by St. George's Channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish Sea. It lies between 2° E, and 7° W lon. and between 49 and 56° N lat. It is of a triangular form. From the S Foreland, in

Kent, to Berwick upon Tweed, in a straight line, it is 345 miles long; from that point to the Land's End, in Cornwall, it is 425; and the breadth thence to the S Foreland is 340; but the breadth diminishes, in general, as we approach the north; and, on the other hand, the length would be considerably more, if we were to follow all the windings of the seacoast. The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe; not, however, without romantic, and even dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths; and yet, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile. The mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The principal rivers are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, Derwent, Don, Mersey, &c. The lakes are chiefly in the NW counties. See CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. With respect to climate, England is situate in the N part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chineness and moisture, and is subject to frequent and sudden changes. No country is clothed with so beautiful and lasting a verdure; but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains; and the fruits often fall short of perfect maturity. The rigours of winter, however, and the heats of summer, are felt in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumstance common to all islands. While the seaports of Holland and Germany are, every winter, locked up with ice, those of England, and even of Scotland, are never known to suffer this inconvenience. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy; and the natural longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All its most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been im-

ported from the continent, and improved by constant attention. Originally, this great island seems to have been almost entirely over-run with wood, and peopled only by the inhabitants of the forest. Here were formerly bears, wolves, and wild boars, now extirpated; with large herds of stags, roebucks, and wild bulls. By degrees, the woods were destroyed; the marshes were drained; and the wild animals gradually disappeared, and their places were supplied by the domestic kinds. England has now no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds; as the fox, wild cat, badger, marten, otter, hedgehog, hare, rabbit, squirrel, dormouse, mole, &c. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were once almost all the variety we had of vegetable food. To foreign countries, and to culture, we are indebted for our bread, the roots and greens of our tables, all our garden fruits, the barley and hops for our malt liquors, and apples for our cider. Our rivers and seas are stocked with a great variety of fish. Our manufactures and commerce are vast, extensive, and various. In the woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures, in particular, we have long maintained a pre-eminence. Our government is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king. Its civil division is into circuits, and shires, or counties: these last are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. The circuits (six in number, and in each of which, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year) contain 38 counties. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, which contains Essex, Herts, Kent, Surry, and Suffex. 2. The Norfolk Circuit, containing the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford Circuit, containing the counties of Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop,

and Stafford. 4. The Midland Circuit, containing the shires of Warwick, Leicesters, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern Circuit, containing the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western Circuit, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Middlesex and Cheshire are not included in any circuit. The established religion, as contained in the 39 articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism; but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius; and all other religions are tolerated. The ecclesiastical division is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. The first contains the dioceses of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the Welsh bishoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff, and St. Asaph: the second contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Sodor and Man: and all the prelates of these sees (the latter excepted) have seats in the house of lords. London is the capital, and the metropolis also of the whole British empire.

ENGLAND, NEW, a country of N America, bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by Nova Scotia and the Atlantic, on the S by that ocean and Long Island Sound, and on the W by New York. It contains the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont; which see.

ENGELBERG, a valley of Switzerland, 10 miles long, entirely surrounded by very lofty and barren mountains, and bounded by the cantons of Bern, Uri, and Unterwalden. It is subject to the abbot of a Benedictine monastery of the same name, whose revenues are very considerable, and rise principally from his commerce in

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cheeses. The naturalist will find this a very interesting country. Glaciers, of a very great extent, are found on the side of very fertile mountains. These glaciers are extremely diversified, and exhibit singular points of view. There is abundance of fine black marble, white veined; a vitriolic earth, slate impregnated with vitriol; small crystals, called Swiss diamonds, silver, and vitriol. The abbey is 12 miles SW of Altdorf. See TITLIS-BERG.

ENO, or ENOS, a town of Romania, near the gulf of Eno, with a Greek archbishop's see, 125 miles W of Constantinople.

ENS, a town of Upper Austria, on the river Ens, 12 miles SE of Linz, and 90 W of Vienna.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, seated on the Ill, 10 miles SW of Brisach.

ENSKIKEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 15 miles SW of Cologne.

ENTRE-DOUERO-E-MINHOS, a province of Portugal, 45 miles in length and breadth. Braga is the capital.

EPERIES, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its fairs, and mines of salt. It is seated on the Tatza, 20 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 13 E, lat. 49 8 N.

EPERNAY, an ancient town of France, in the department of Marne. It was taken by Henry IV, in 1592. The wines produced in its neighbourhood, are very exquisite. It is 17 miles NW of Chalons.

EPHESUS, once a celebrated city of Natolia, in that part anciently called Ionia. The Turks call this place Ajafalouc. Its most celebrated structure was the Temple of Diana, which the primitive Christians converted into a church. Ephesus has still a good port, but nothing remains of the city except overturned walls, columns, capitals, broken statues, &c. Here is a fortress, on an eminence, overlooking the gulf of Ephesus, 40 miles S of

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Smyrna. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 37 48 N.

EPHRATA, or TUNKERSTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, in the county of Lancaster. It is the principal settlement of a sect, called Tunkers (that is, Dippers) who are professionally Baptists, of German extraction, and first appeared in America in 1719. It is 60 miles W of Philadelphia.

EPINAL, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. It is seated on the Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, and is famous for its paper mills. It was taken by marshal Crequi, in 1670, when its fortifications were dismantled. It is 35 miles SE of Nanci.

EPHING, a town of Essex, with two markets, on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions. They are each kept in Epping-street, a mile and a half from the church. The butter made in this neighbourhood, and called Epping butter, is highly esteemed. Epping is 17 miles N by E of London.

EPHING FOREST, a forest in the SW of Essex, formerly much more extensive, containing a great part of the county. It was then called the Forest of Essex; and afterward, when considerably contracted, it had the name of Waltham Forest, from its vicinity to Waltham Abbey. A stag is annually turned out here, on Easter Monday, for the amusement of the London sportsmen.

EPFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the river Elzats, 20 miles NE of Philipsburg.

EPSOM, a town of Surry, once celebrated for its mineral waters and salts. On its Downs are annual horse-races. It is 15 miles SW of London.

EPWORTH, a village of the isle of Axholm, in Lincolnshire. John Wesley, one of the founders of the sect of Methodists, was born in this place.

ERFURT, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with a university. It was formerly imperial, but is now subject to the elector of Mentz. It is defended by two strong forts, and

is seated on the river Gere, 30 miles ESE of Mulhausen. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ERIBOL, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels.

ERICHT, Loch, a lake in the district of Athol, in Perthshire. It extends several miles into Invernesshire. Near this place wandered the fugitive pretender, in 1746, lurking in caves, and among rocks.

ERIE, a lake of N America, between 41 and 43° N lat. and 79 and 84° W lon. It is 290 miles long, and 40 in its broadest part. The islands and banks toward its W end are so infested with rattlesnakes, as to render it dangerous to land on them. It is covered, near the islands, with a large pond lily, the leaves of which are thickly spread on the surface of the water, to an extent of many acres: on these, in summer, lie myriads of water-snakes basking in the sun. This lake is likewise infested by the hissing-snake, which is 28 inches long, small, and speckled: when approached, it flattens itself in a moment, and its spots, of various colours, become brighter through rage; at the same time, it blows from its mouth, with great force, a subtle wind, said to be of a nauseous smell; and, if inhaled by the unwary traveller, it will inevitably bring on a decline, that, in a few months, will prove mortal. This lake, at its NE end, communicates with lake Ontario by the river Niagara.

ERISSO, a town of Macedonia, with a bishop's see, at the bottom of the gulf of Monte Sancto.

ERITH, a village in Huntingdonshire, seated on the Ouse, 12 miles ENE of Huntingdon. Near this place is a piece of antiquity, called Belfar's Hill, an artificial mount.

ERITH, a village in Kent, on the Thames, 14 miles ESE of London. Near it is Belvedere House, the seat of lord Eardley.

ERIVAN, a city of Asia, capital of Persian Armenia, in a province of the same name, with an Armenian patri-

arch. It is defended by a fortress, in which is the governor's palace, and by a castle, which is seated on the river Zuengui, near a lake of its own name. The lake is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference. It is 105 miles NW of Astrabad. Lon. 44 52 E, lat. 40 20 N.

ERKELENS, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, with a castle, 10 miles NW of Juliers.

ERLANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquise of Culembach; seated on the river Regnitz, 12 miles NW of Nuremburg.

ERPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles SE of Frankfurt.

ERPACH, a town of Suabia, capital of the county of the same name, with a castle, eight miles SE of Ulm. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 48 20 N.

ERQUIKO, a seaport of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, subject to Turkey. It is 320 miles SW of Metaca. Lon. 39 5 E, lat. 17 30 N.

ERZERUM, a city of Turkish Armenia, with Armenian and Greek episcopal sees. It stands between the two sources of the Euphrates, and is a thoroughfare for the caravans to the East Indies. It is 104 miles S by E of Trebisond. Lon. 40 35 E, lat. 39 56 N.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy, 10 miles SW of Chamberry.

ESCHWIGEN, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the river Werra, 22 miles SE of Hesse-Cassel.

ESCURIAL, a village of Spain, in New Castile, where Philip II built a famous structure, in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quentin. It is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It consists of a royal palace, a church, a monastery, a college, a library, shops of different artists, an extensive park, and fine gardens. It stands in a dry barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains. It is built of gray stones, found in the neighbourhood, which was the principal reason of its being erected on such

ESL

a disagreeable spot. The most remarkable part is the arched chapel, in which is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, because built in imitation of that church at Rome: it is the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain. The fathers belonging to the monastery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a year. It is seated on the river Guadara, 15 miles NW of Madrid.

ESSENS, a town of E Friesland, on the German Ocean, 20 miles N of Embden. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 53 47 N.

ESFARAIN, a town of Persia, in the province of Korasan. It is famous for the great number of writers it has produced, and is 90 miles E of Astrabad.

ESHER, a village in Surry, five miles SW of Kingston. It is distinguished by a Gothic feat, belonging to Miss Pelham, the two towers of which are as they were originally built by cardinal Wolsey. The river Mole winds through the beautiful plantations. Here also is Claremont, the villa of the earl of Tyrconhel, built by the late lord Clive.

ESK, a river of Dumfriesshire, which is part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and falls into Solway Frith.

ESK, a river of Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of the N and S Esk. They water Dalkceith, and uniting a little below that town, this river enters the frith of Forth at Musselburgh.

ESK, N AND S, two rivers of Angusshire, which descend from the hills called the Braes of Angus. The former divides this county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and reaches the British Ocean, a little to the N of Montrose. The latter, after traversing the whole breadth of the county, falls into the bay on the W of the same town.

ESKDALE, the most easterly division of Dumfriesshire, so named from the river Esk, which flows through it into Solway Frith.

ESLINGEN, an imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, eight miles SE of Stutgard.

ESS

ESNE, **ASNE**, or **ESENAY**, a town of Egypt on the Nile, near the grand cataract. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 24 46 N.

ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, near which are famous salt mines, 22 miles N of Caschaw.

ESPERNON, a town of Frante, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the river Guesle, 12 miles from Chartres.

ESPIERS, a town of Austrian Flanders, where a river of the same name falls into the Scheldt, eight miles N of Tournay.

ESQUIMAUX, a people of N America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place; sometimes coming as far S as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as they have no beards, these have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any features of their face. They have small eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged hair. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces and their hands. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; but, in winter, they lodge promiscuously in caves. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing.

ESSACK, a trading town of Selavonia, with a strong castle, and a magnificent bridge over the marshes, 386g geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. It was taken from the Turks by the Imperialists, in 1687, and is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles W by N of Belgrade, and 175 S by E of Vienna.

ESSEN, a town of Westphalia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the abbots of Essen. It is eight miles E of Duisburg.

ESSEQUIBO. See **ISSEQUIBO**.

ESSEX, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by Kent, and on the W by Herts and Middlesex. It is 54

miles long, and 48 broad. It is in the diocese of London; contains 18 hundreds, 24 market-towns, and 415 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. It is, in general, a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. What are called the *Hundreds of Essex* (though including only the hundreds of Barstable, Rochford, and Dengy) bordering on the Thames and the sea, consist chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unwholesome and aguish to a proverb; but more inland, they are dry, elevated, and healthy; and even the worst parts of them are rendered healthier than formerly, by clearing the woods, and draining the stagnant waters. Beside vast quantities of corn, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wildfowl, and the famous Colchester oysters. Its manufacture of bays is far from being so flourishing as formerly. Chelmsford is the county-town.

ESTAPLES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated at the mouth of the Canches, 12 miles S of Boulogne.

ESTAPO, a strong town of New Spain, seated at the mouth of the river Thalut. Lon. 103 5 W, lat. 17 30 N.

ESTE, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 15 miles SW of Padua.

ESTELLA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Navarre, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Ega, 15 miles W of Pampeluna.

ESTERA, a town of Spain in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, on a mountain, 62 miles N by W of Malaga.

ESTHONIA, or **REVEL**, a government of Russia. It lies on the E of the Baltic, and is bounded on the N by the gulf of Finland, on the E by Ingria, and on the S by Livonia. After having been long an object of contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, it was finally ceded to Russia in 1721.

ESTHWAITE WATER, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkhead and Windermere Water. It is two miles and a half in length, and half a mile broad, intersected by a peninsula from each side, jutting far into the lake, crowned with cultivation, and bordered with trees and coppice wood. The fish are pike, perch, eel, and trout; but no char is found in this lake, though connected with Windermere Water.

ESTRAMADURA, a fertile province of Spain, 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; bounded on the N by Leon and Old Castile, on the E by New Castile, on the S by Andalusia, and on the W by Portugal. The air is bad for foreigners, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes a part of New Castile.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tajo, bounded on the N by Beira, on the E and S by Alentejo, and on the W by the Atlantic. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

ESTRAYAYER, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle; seated on the lake of Neuchâtel. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ESTREMOS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, divided into the upper town and the lower. The upper town is commanded by a citadel, on the top of a hill, strongly fortified. An earthen wate is made here, greatly esteemed for its beauty and fine smell. The Portuguese gained a victory over don John of Austria near this place, in 1663. It is seated on the river Terra (which falls into the Tajo) 15 miles W of Badajoz, and 75 E of Lisbon.

ESWECEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 25 miles SE of Cassel.

ETAYA, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, situate on the Jumna. Near the river, are the remains of a fort. The town is very wretched, having but two tolerable houses. It is 62 miles

ETN

SE of Agra. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 26 43 N.

ETAIN, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 15 miles NE of Verdun.

ETAMPES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Loet or Etampes, which abounds with crawfish. It is 15 miles E of Chartres.

ETHIOPIA, a name by which a vast region of Africa has been distinguished by some geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. In the first they include Abex, Nubia, and Abyssinia. The second is supposed to comprise the central parts of Africa, which are very little known to the Europeans.

ETIENNE, St. a city of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, remarkable for its manufactories in iron and steel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Euren, on which it is seated, is extremely good. Beside the manufacture of arms, hardware, and cutlery (the most considerable in France) the weaving of ribands forms a considerable article of its commerce. It is 22 miles SE of Fuers, and 260 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 43 22 N.

ETLINGEN, an ancient town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Dourlach, three miles S of Dourlach, at the confluence of the Wirim and Entz.

ETNA, MOUNT, a volcano, in the island of Sicily, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is the most celebrated mountain in Europe, 10,954 feet in height, and seated in the Val-di-Demona, 10 miles W of Catania. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S side, but on the N there is only large forests. The top is always covered with snow, though it never ceases to smoke, and often sends forth flames. The first eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B. C. From this, to the year 1447, were 18 eruptions. After this it ceased to emit

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fire near 90 years. The next was in 1536: others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603 (which continued till 1636) 1664 (which continued 14 years) 1681, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, and 1787. Of all its eruptions, that of 1693 was the most terrible: it was attended with an earthquake, that overturned the town of Catania, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. The mountain is 63 miles in circumference at the foot.

ETON, a town of Bucks, seated on the Thames, opposite Windsor, and famous for a school and college founded by Henry VI. King's College in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W of London.

ETTRICK, a river of Selkirkshire. From the woods, formerly on the banks of this river, the county obtained the name of Ettrick Forest. Ettrick Banks are the subject of a pastoral Scotch ditty. Having formed a junction with the Yarrow, their united streams fall into the Tweed.

EU, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a strong castle. The principal trade is in seages and lace. It is seated on the river Brele, 15 miles NE of Dieppe. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 50 3 N.

EVAAUX, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 20 miles from Mont Laçon.

EVERADING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Danube, 12 miles W of Linz.

EVERSHOT, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NW of Dorchester, and 129 W by S of London.

EVESHAM, a borough of Worcestershire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a hill, which rises with a gradual ascent from the Avon, over which is a stone bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, contains three churches, and is 14 miles SE of Worcester, and 95 NW of London.

EVESHAM, THE VALE OF, in Worcestershire, on the banks of the Avon, which flows along the SE part of the county. It is celebrated for its

fertility and beauty; and, beside the usual objects of agriculture, great quantities of garden-stuff are here grown, and sent to the towns around. In this vale, Simon, earl of Leicester, was defeated and slain, in 1265. Communicating with the more extensive vale that borders both sides of the Severn, it gives to that, for no assignable reason, the same general name of the Vale of Evesham.

EUGUBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Urbino; 35 miles S of Urbino, and 87 N of Rome.

EVIAN, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, on the lake of Geneva, 22 miles NE of Geneva.

EVOLI, an ancient town of Naples, 12 miles E of Salerno.

EVORA, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is 65 miles E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 38 30 N.

EVORA-DE-MONTE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles from Estremos.

EUPHREMIA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a bay, 50 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 38 44 N.

EUPHRATES, the principal river of Turkey in Asia, which has two sources, not far from Erzerum, in Armenia. It first separates that country from Natolia, divides Diarbeck from Syria, and flowing through Isaac-Arabia, unites with the Tigris, on the confines of the Persian province of Kufistan. It then waters Buffarah, 40 miles SE of which it enters the gulf of Persia.

EURE, a department of France, which includes part of Normandy, and is named from a river which rises in Perche, and falls into the Seine. Evreux is the capital.

EURE and LOIRE, a department of France, which contains the late province of Beauce. Its capital is Chartres.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Eure, with a bishop's see. It has a manufactory of cotton velvets, and of tick. It is

seated on the river Iton, 25 miles S of Rouen, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 49 1 N.

EUROPE, one of the four general parts of the world, bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the Atlantic and Northern Oceans, and on the E by Asia. It lies between 9 37 W, and 72 25 E lon. and between 35 and 72° N lat. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Oby, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Matapan, in the Morea, to the North Cape in Lapland, 2,200 in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but far excels them in various respects. It contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey, beside several islands.

EUSTATIA, St. one of the least of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the West Indies, NW of St. Christopher's. It was taken by the English from the Dutch, in 1781; but soon after taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch in 1783. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 29 N.

EUTIM, a town of Holstein, with a castle where the bishops of Lubeck reside. It is seven miles from Lubeck.

EWEL, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, 13 miles SE of London.

EX, a river of Somersetshire, which enters Devonshire, below Dulveiton, and watering Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, forms a fine estuary, which terminates in the English Chappel, at Exmouth.

EXETER, a city of Devonshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Friday. It is seated on the Ex, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It contains 15 parish churches, and four chapels of ease, beside the cathedral. The navigation of the river was almost destroyed by one of the Courtenays earls of Devon, and could never be restored to its former state. Its port, therefore, is at Topsham, five miles



A MAP
of
EUROPE
from the best
AUTHORITIES.
1795.

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below. It has an extensive commerce, and a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 24 aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. It is 68 miles SW of Bristol, and 173 W by S of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 50 44 N.

EXETER, a town of N Carolina, on the NE branch of Cape Fear River, 30 miles N of Wilmington.

EXETER, a seaport of New Hampshire, on Exeter River, 15 miles SW of Portsmouth.

EXILLES, a strong fort of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, but restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important passage, six miles W of Susa.

EXMOOR, a forest of Somersetshire, in the NW corner of that county, extending thence into Devonshire.

EXMOUTH, a village of Devonshire, on the bay which forms the mouth of the Ex, 10 miles S by E of Exeter. It is much frequented for sea-bathing.

EYE, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday, and the ruins of a castle and of an ancient abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It is 20 miles N of Ipswich, and 91 NE of London.

EYE, a river of Berwickshire, which falls into the British Ocean at Eyemouth.

EYEMOUTH, a seaport of Berwickshire, at the mouth of the Eye, nine miles N by W of Berwick.

EYESDALE, a small island on the coast of Argyleshire, SE of Mull. It is noted for slate quarries.

EYNDHOVEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the district of Bois-le-duc, at the confluence of the Eynds and Dommel, 13 miles SE of Bois-le-duc.

EYSOCH, a river of the bishopric of Brixen, which waters the town of that name, and falls into the Adige below Meran.

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FABRIANO, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, famous

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for its good paper. It is 25 miles NE of Foligni.

FAENZA, an ancient town of Romagna, with a bishop's see. It is famous for fine earthen ware, invented here; and seated on the Amona, 12 miles SW of Ravenna.

FAHLUN, the capital of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes of Run and Warpen. It contains (including the miners) 7000 inhabitants. It has a famous copper mine, and is 30 miles NW of Hedamora. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 60 34 N.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Connecticut, seated near the sea, 100 miles SW of Boston. Lon. 73 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

FAIRFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. The church was built for the sake of the glass, taken in a ship going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture histories, in beautiful colours, and designed by Albert Durer. It is 25 miles SE of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London.

FAIR ISLE, an island of the Northern Ocean, midway between Shetland and Orkney. Here the admiral of the Spanish armada was wrecked; in 1588.

FAISANS, an island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. It is also called the Isle of Conference, because Lewis XIV and Philip IV here swore to observe the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between their ministers. Here also the hostages of France and Spain are received and delivered, it being considered as a neutral place. It is situate between Andaye and Fontarabia. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 43 20 N.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thursday, 20 miles NW of Norwich, and 110 NNE of London.

FALAISE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It was the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It has a trade in

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serges, linen, and lace; and its annual fair, in August, is one of the most famous in France. It is seated on the river Anté, 20 miles SE of Caen, and 135 W of Paris.

FALKENBERG, a seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, 17 miles NW of Helsingfors. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 56 52 N.

FALKENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Traje, 60 miles E of Stettin.

FALKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 18 miles W by S of Boston, and 104 N of London.

FALKIRK, a town of Stirlingshire, chiefly supported by the great markets for Highland cattle, which are held in its neighbourhood thrice a year. Here, in 1746, the rebels defeated the king's forces. It is nine miles S of Stirling.

FALKLAND, a borough of Fifeshire, at the foot of one of the Lomond Hills. Here are the magnificent ruins of a royal palace. It is 20 miles N of Edinburgh.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, near the Straits of Magellan, in S America, discovered by sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. In 1764, commodore Byron took possession of them, and made a settlement, which he called Port Egmont; but, in 1770, the Spaniards dispossessed the English. This produced an armament on the part of the British court; but the affair was settled by a convention, by which the English regained possession of the place. However, in 1774, it was thought proper to abandon it. Lon. 60° W, lat. 52° S.

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Cornwall, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and a townclerk; has an extensive harbour, communicating with a number of navigable creeks; and is a town of great traffic, much improved by its being the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. The harbour is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis. It is 10 miles

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S of Truro, and 268 W by N of London. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 50 8 N.

FALMOUTH, a town of Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc.

FALSE BAY, a bay E of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented during the prevalence of the NW winds in May. Lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

FALSE CAPE, E of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 44 E, lat. 34 16 S.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic, between Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nikoping is the capital.

FAMAGUSTA, a town in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of six months, when they slayed the Venetian governor alive, and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles NE of Nicosia. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 35 10 N.

FAMINE PORT, a fortress, on the NE coast of the straits of Magellan. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want; since which it has been neglected. Lon. 70 20 W, lat. 55 44 S.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 25 miles S of Modena.

FANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see, and an ancient triumphal arch. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, eight miles SE of Pesaro.

FANTIN, a small kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have forts. The principal village has the same name.

FAREHAM, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles E of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London.

FAREWELL CAPE, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis' Strait. Lon. 42 42 W, lat. 59 38 N.

FAREWELL CAPE, a cape of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 172 41 E, lat. 40 37 S.

FARGEAU, St. an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne,

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with a castle, 10 miles SE of Briare, and 32 S of Paris.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Wey, and has a decayed castle, on an eminence, the usual residence of the bishop of Winchester. It has one of the greatest wheat markets in England, and the fine hops, grown in plantations round it, bear a greater price than those of Kent. It is 12 miles W of Guilford, and 39 WSW of London.

FARO, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, on the gulf of Cadiz, with a bishop's see, 20 miles SW of Tavira. Lon. 7 48 W, lat. 36 54 N.

FARO ISLANDS. See **FERRO**.

FARO OF MESSINA, the strait between Italy and Sicily, so named, from the faro, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

FARRINGTON, a town of Berks, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, near the Thames, 18 miles W of Oxford, and 50 W by N of London.

FARSISTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the E by Kerman, on the N by Irac Agemi, on the W by Kufistan, and on the S by the gulf of Persia. Schiras is the capital.

FATTIPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, 25 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 43 E, lat. 27 22 N.

FAVAGNANA, a small island on the W side of Sicily, with a fort. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 38 16 N.

FAUQUEMONT, or **VALKENBURG**, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the river Geule, seven miles E of Maestricht.

FAYAL, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, which suffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1764. Its capital is Villa de Horta. Lon. 28 41 W, lat. 38 32 N.

FAYENCE, a town of France, in the department of Var, near the river Biazon, 10 miles from Grasse.

FAYETTE, a county of Kentucky, bounded on the N by the Ohio, on the E by Bourbon county, and on the

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SW by the river Kentucky. Lexington is the capital.

FAYETTE, a county of Pennsylvania, 37 miles long and 33 broad. In 1790, it contained 13,325 inhabitants. Union is the capital.

FAYETTEVILLE, a town of N Carolina, on the NW branch of Cape Fear River, 90 miles NW of Wilmington, to which that river is navigable for boats.

FEAR, CAPE, a cape of N Carolina, remarkable for a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan. This shoal lies at the entrance of Cape Fear River, which is formed by two branches, called the NW and NE branches. These unite above Wilmington, and fall into the Atlantic, below Brunswick. Lon. 77 35 W, lat. 33 40 N.

FECAAMP, an ancient seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 24 miles NE of Havre.

FELDMIRCH, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in Tirol. It is seated on the river Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 15 miles E of Appenzel.

FELLETIN, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, noted for its manufactory of tapestry.

FELLEN, a town in the Russian government of Riga, on a river of the same name, 62 miles SE of Revel.

FELTRI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Trevisano, capital of a district of the same name, and seated on the Asona, 40 miles N of Padua.

FEMEREN, a fertile island of the Baltic, three miles from Holstein.

FENESTRELLE, a town and fort of Piedmont, in the valley of the Vaudois, taken by the duke of Savoy, from the French, in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 18 miles W of Turin.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, 12 miles S of the Caspian Sea, and 130 W of Astrabad.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, two miles from Isfahan, and extending three miles along the river Zenderood. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought

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the Armenians here from the preceding town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

FERE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for its powder-mill, school of artillery, and manufactory of fine glass, in the neighbouring castle of St. Gobin. It is seated at the confluence of the Serre and Oise, 20 miles N of Soissons, and 75 NE of Paris.

FERENTINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated on a mountain, 44 miles SE of Rome.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Donegal and Tyrone, on the E by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the W by Leitrim. It contains 19 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. Inniskilling is the capital.

FERMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles SE of Macerata.

FERNANDO-NORONHA, an island near the coast of Brazil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32 38 W, lat. 3 56 S.

FERNANDO, an island of Africa, 25 miles W of the coast of Benin. It is 30 miles long, and 20 broad. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 3 6 N.

FERRARA, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see. Its magnificent streets, and fine buildings, evince that it was formerly a flourishing city; but the present inhabitants are few in proportion to its extent, and bear every mark of poverty. They retain an old privilege of wearing swords by their side; which extends to the lowest mechanics, who strut about with great dignity. Ferrara furnishes all Italy with skilful fencing-masters. In the Benedictine church, Ariosto, the poet, is interred. Ferrara is seated on the Po, 25 miles NE of Bologna. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 44 54 N.

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FERRARA, or the **FERRARESE**, a duchy of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N by the Polefino di Rovigo, on the W by the Mantuan, on the S by the Bolognese and Romagna, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when pope Clement VIII united it to the apostolic chamber; since which it has been almost all uncultivated, though it was one of the finest countries in Italy. The air is unwholesome on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too few to drain them. Ferrara is the capital.

FERRENDINA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento, 25 miles SW of Matera.

FERRO, or **HIERO**, one of the Canary Isles, from the W extremity of which several geographers have reckoned their first meridian. It is a barren spot, affording no water, except what is supplied by the fountain-tree, which distils water from its leaves, in such plenty, as to answer all the purposes of the inhabitants. Lon. 17 45 W, lat. 27 47 N.

FERRO, FARO, FAERO, or FEROE ISLANDS, small islands in the Northern Ocean, between 5 and 80 W lon. and 61 and 63° N lat. They are subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each a lofty mountain rising out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. The surface consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility; producing plenty of barley and of fine grass for sheep.

FERROL, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a harbour, one of the best in Europe. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles NE of the Groyne. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 43 30 N.

FERTE-ALAIS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 18 miles S of Paris.

FERTE-BERNARD, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the river Huissine, 20 miles NE of Mans.

FETU, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, 10 miles in length and breadth. The Dutch have a fort here.

FEZ

FEVERSHAM, a seaport of Kent, seated on a creek of the Medway. It is a member of the port of Dover, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 jurats. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; is famous for the best oysters for laying in stews; and has several gunpowder-mills in its neighbourhood. Here are the remains of an abbey, built by king Stephen, who was interred in it, with his queen and son; and here James II attempted to embark, but was stopped by the populace, and conveyed to London. Feversham is nine miles W of Canterbury, and 48 E by S of London.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Loire, 23 miles SW of Lyons.

FEZ, a kingdom of Barbary, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by Algiers, and on the S by Morocco and Tafilet. It is 125 miles in length and breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, but populous and fertile.

FEZ, the capital of the kingdom of Fez, one of the largest cities in Africa, composed of three towns, called Belayde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. Fez is the centre of the trade of this empire, and hence caravans go to Mecca, Tombuctoo, and the river Nig-r. They travel over such deserts, that every other camel carries water. The Jews have handsome synagogues, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors. Fez is 250 miles NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 33 40 N.

FEZZAN, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Tripoli, on the E by deserts that divide it from Egypt, on the S by Bornou, and on the W by the deserts of Zahara, lying between 25 and 30° N lat. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W. To the influence of these heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known; but the springs are so abundant, that few of the regions in

FEZ

the N of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. It has nothing peculiar to itself, either in its productions or animals, a species of antelope excepted, called the huaddee, celebrated for the address with which, when chased by the hunters, amid its craggy heights, it plunges from the precipice, and lighting on its hams, without danger of pursuit, continues till evening in the vale below. The heat of the climate from April to November, is so intense, that, from nine in the morning to sunset, the streets are frequented by the labouring people only; and, even in the houses, respiration would be difficult, but for the expedient of wetting the rooms: from May to the end of August, when the wind is usually from the SE to the SW, the heat is often such as to threaten instant suffocation; but if it change to the W or NW, a reviving freshness immediately succeeds. But nature and custom have formed their constitution to such high degrees of heat, that any approach to the common temperament of Europe entirely destroys their comfort. Adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads, are the constant inhabitants of their fields, gardens, and houses. The air is crowded with mosquitos; and persons of every rank are over-run with all the different kinds of vermin that attack the beggars of Europe. The natives are of a deep, swarthy complexion; inclining, in their persons, more to the Negro than to the Arab cast; and their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourse all distinctions of rank seem forgotten: the shereef (or governor) and the lowest plebian, the rich and poor, the master and servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. In religion, they are rigid, but not intolerant Mahometans. The government is monarchical; but its powers are administered with such regard to the happiness of the people, the rights of property are so revered, the taxes so moderate, and justice, directed by such a firm, yet temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their sovereign. Mourzook is the capital.

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FIANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 15 miles N of Rome.

FIANONA, a town of Venetian Istria, seated on the gulf of Carnaro, 17 miles N of Pola.

FIATONE, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, on a mountain, near lake Bolsena, 12 miles NW of Viterbo. It is noted for fine muscadine wine.

FICHERULOLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 miles above Ferrara.

FIERANZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 10 miles SE of Piacenza.

FIEZOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a bishop's see, five miles NE of Florence.

FIFE SHIRE, a fertile and populous county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the frith of Tay, on the E by the British Ocean, on the S by the frith of Forth, and on the W by Kinross, Perth, and Clackmannan. It is above 30 miles long; its greatest breadth 16. Cupar is the county-town.

FIGIAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated on the river Sellé, 22 miles E of Cahors, and 270 S of Paris.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated among mountains, near the river Zizere, and remarkable for excellent wine. It is 22 miles N of Tomar.

FIGUERAS, or **ST. FERNANDO-DE-FIGUERAS**, a strong and important fortress of Spain, in Catalonia, 10 miles NW of Roses. It was taken by the French Nov. 28, 1794.

FILLECK, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the river Ipol, 20 miles from Agria.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel. It was sold to the Genoese by the emperor Charles VI, in 1713; and is 30 miles SW of Genoa.

FINALE, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated on an island formed by the Panaro, 22 miles NE of Modena.

FINDHOEN, a fishing town of Mur-

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rayshire, at the mouth of a bay of the same name, 14 miles W by S of Elgin.

FINDHOEN, a river of Invernessshire, which crossing Nairnshire and a corner of Murrayshire, forms a bay, to which it gives name, and which opens into the frith of Murray.

FINISTERRE, **CAPE**, the most western cape, not only of Spain, but of Europe. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the Land's End. Lon. 9 17 W, lat. 42 51 N.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, which includes part of Bretagne. Its name signifies the Land's End, it being the most westerly part of France. Quimper is the capital.

FINLAND, one of the five divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N by Bothnia and Lapland, on the E by Wiburgh, on the S by the gulf of Finland, and on the W by that of Bothnia. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the Isle of Oeland, Ostrobothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of the fiefs of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has preserved. Abo is the capital.

FINLAND, **RUSSIAN**. See **WIBURG**.

FINMARK, a part of Danish Lapland, in the government of Wardhuys.

FRONDA, an ancient town of Naxos, on the gulf of Satalia, with a bishop's see, 25 miles SW of Satalia.

FIORRENZO ST. a seaport of Corsica, near the gulf of the same name. It was taken by the English and Corsicans, Feb. 19, 1794. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 42 35 N.

FISHER HOW, a town near Edinburgh, on the W side of the mouth of the Esk.

FISKARD, a corporate town in Pembrokeshire, situate on a steep cliff, on a bay of St. George's Channel. It has a market on Friday, and is 16 miles N E of St. David's, and 242 W by N of London.

FISH RIVER, **GREAT**, a river of Africa, which divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and

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falls into the ocean, in lat. 30° 30' S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus.

FISTELLA, a fortified town of Morocco, 125 miles NE of Morocco.

FIVE CHURCHES, an episcopal town of Hungary, 85 miles S of Buda.

FIUM, the capital of a province of the same name, in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Copts have a bishop's see. Here are many ruins of magnificent ancient structures. It is seated on a canal which communicates with the Nile, 70 miles SW of Cairo.

FIUME, or **ST. VEIT**, a populous seaport of Carniola, on the gulf of Venice, 38 miles E of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14° 46' E, lat. 45° 40' N.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a promontory of Yorkshire, five miles E of Burlington. Lon. 0° 4' E, lat. 54° 9' N.

FLANDERS, a fertile country of the Netherlands, divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders; the last now included in the department of the North. It is bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N, by Brabant on the E, by Hainault and Artois on the S, and by Artois and the German Ocean on the W. It is 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth.

FLATTERY, CAPE, on the W coast of N America, discovered by captain Cook in 1778; so named, because, when it was descried, the captain had reason to expect to find a harbour, but he was deceived. Lon. 124° 37' W, lat. 48° 15' N.

FLAVIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on a mountain, 12 miles E of Semur, and 140 E of Paris.

FLECHE, LA, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, with a college, built by Henry IV, which is the noblest in France; and in the chapel are deposited his heart and that of his queen, Mary of Medicis, in gold boxes. It is seated on the Loir, 22 miles N of Angers.

FLEET, a river of Kirkcudbrightshire, on the W side of which are the vestiges of a camp, a Druidical circle,

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and a vitrified fort. It enters Wigton Bay at Gatehouse.

FLENSBURGH, a commercial town of Denmark, capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It has a harbour in the Baltic, and is 15 miles NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9° 47' E, lat. 54° 50' N.

FLEURUS, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, remarkable for a victory gained by the French, over the allies, in 1690; and here, on the 26th of June 1794, the Austrians were defeated in a general attack of the French posts. It is six miles NE of Charleroy.

FLEURY, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 30 miles N of Chalons.

FLIE, or **ULY ISLAND**, an island on the coast of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee.

FLINT, a town of Flintshire, seated on the river Dee. Here are the remains of a castle, in which the unhappy king Richard II, was delivered into the hands of his rival, afterward Henry IV. Flint sends one member to parliament; and is 12 miles W of Chester, and 193 NW of London.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of N Wales, bounded on the N and NE by a bay, at the mouth of the Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; on the NW by the Irish sea; on the E by the Dee, which continues to divide it from Cheshire, and on the S and SW from Denbighshire. It is 29 miles in length, and 12 where broadest. It is divided into five hundreds, in which are two market towns and 28 parishes; it lies in the dioceses of St. Asaph and Chester; and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Flint.

FLIX, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by art and nature; built on a peninsula, in the river Ebro; and defended by a castle on an eminence. Near it is a waterfall, and it is 20 miles S of Lerida.

FLORENCE, an ancient, large, and beautiful city of Italy, capital of Tuscany, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is divided into two un-

equal parts by the river Arno, over which are four bridges. That called the Ponte della Trinità, is of white marble, and ornamented with four statues, representing the four seasons. The quays, streets, squares, and fronts of the palaces, are adorned by statues; some of them by the best modern masters. Many of the Florentine merchants, formerly, were men of vast wealth, and lived in a magnificent manner. One of them, in the middle of the 15th century, built that noble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. He was ruined by the prodigious expence of this building, which was immediately purchased by the Medici family, and has continued ever since to be the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany. Among the innumerable objects, which attract universal admiration, is the famous Florentine gallery, distinguished, principally, for that unrivalled statue, in white marble, called the Venus of Medicis, the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion. It is in vain to attempt a description of the churches and other public buildings; but the chapel of Lorenzo must not be omitted; perhaps, the finest and most expensive habitation ever reared for the dead; incrusted with precious stones, and adorned by the workmanship of the best modern sculptors. Florence is 45 miles S of Bologna, and 125 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FLORENT, ST. a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on the Loire, 20 miles from Angers.

FLORENTIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, at the confluence of the Armançon and Armançon, 15 miles NE of Auxerre, and 80 SE of Paris.

FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, bounded on the W by the republic of Lucca, and the Modenese; on the N by the Appenines; on the E by the duchy of Urbino; and on the S by the Siennese. Florence is the capital.

FLORES, a fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lon. 31 0 W, lat. 39 34 N.

FLORIDA, a country of N America, bounded on the N by Georgia, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, and on the W by the Mississippi. It is 600 miles long, and 130 broad, lying between 25 and 31° N lat. and 82 and 92° W lon. It is divided into E and W Florida; St. Augustine, the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. In some parts, two crops of Indian corn are annually produced; the banks of the rivers are well adapted to the culture of rice and corn: the interior country abounds with wood of almost every kind; the intervals between the hilly parts produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable, in a particular manner, for the extensive rangers for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the English in 1763; but in 1781, it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them in 1783.

FLOTZ, a town of Walachia, seated near the confluence of the Genissa, with the Danube.

FOUR, ST. an episcopal town of France, in the department of Cantal. Good knives are made here, and its fairs are famous for the sale of mules and rye. It is seated on a mountain, 45 miles S of Clermont, and 250 S of Paris.

FLUSHING, a seaport of Dutch Zealand, in the island of Walcherin, with a great foreign trade. It surrendered to the French in January 1795, and is four miles SW of Middleburgh. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 51 29 N.

FOCHABERS, a town of Banffshire, near the river Spey. Here is Gordon Castle, the princely mansion of the duke of Gordon, now greatly modernized; and in the town many girls are employed in spinning, and in the

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manufacture of sewing thread, under the patronage of the dukes. It is 48 miles NW of Aberdeen.

FO-CHAN, a village of China, in the province of Quang-tong. It is the largest and most populous village in the world. It is called a village because it has no walls, and has not a presiding governor, although it has a great trade, and contains more houses and inhabitants than even Canton. It is reckoned to be nine miles in circumference, and to contain 1,000,000, of inhabitants. It is 12 miles from Canton.

FOCHIA NOVA, a seaport of Natolia, on the gulf of Samderly, with a castle. The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet, near this place, in 1650.

FODGIA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the Cerbero, 10 miles E of Manfredonia.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Colocza.

FOGARAS, a town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 miles NE of Hermanstadt.

FOIA, an ancient town of Natolia on the gulf of Smyrna, 30 miles N of the city of that name. It has a good harbour, and a strong castle.

FOIX, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the river Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, eight miles S of Pamiers. Here is a manufactory of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper mills.

FOKIEN, a small province of China, bounded on the N by Tche-kiang, on the W by Kiang-si, on the S by Quan-tong, and on the E by the Chinese Sea. Its climate is warm; and yet the air is so pure, that no contagious diseases ever prevail here. It produces musk in abundance, precious stones, quicksilver, iron, and tin. Industry fertilizes even the mountains, the greater part of which are disposed in the form of amphitheatres, and cut into terraces, rising above each other. Its vallies are watered by springs and rivers which fall from the mountains, and which the husbandman knows how to distribute, with great skill, to refresh his rice, which grows only in water:

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he has even the art to raise his water to the tops of the mountains, and of conveying it from one side to another, by pipes made of bamboo. The people speak a different language in most of the cities, each of which has its particular dialect. The language of the mandarins is that which is spoken every where; but few understand it in this province: however, it produces a great number of literati. It contains nine cities of the first, and 60 of the third class.

FOLIGNI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria. It is remarkable for its sweatmeats, paper-mills, silk manufactures, and fairs; and is seated on the declivity of a mountain, 69 miles N of Rome.

FOLKSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursday. It was once a flourishing town, containing five parish churches, now reduced to one small church. It is a member of the port of Dover, and is seated on the English Channel, eight miles SW of Dover, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 51 5 N.

FONDI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, near a lake of the same name, 50 miles SE of Rome.

FONG-TSIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si. Its district contains eight cities of the second and third class. It is 495 miles SW of Peking.

FONG-YANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow River. It incloses within its walls several fertile little hills; and its jurisdiction comprehends five cities of the second and 13 of the third class. It is 70 miles NE of Nan-king.

FONTAINELEAU, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, remarkable for its fine palace, a hunting seat of the late kings of France. It is in the midst of a forest, 35 miles SE of Paris.

FONTAINE-L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, near the river Sambre, three miles W of Charleroy.

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FONTARABIA, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated on a peninsula, on the bay of Biscay, and on the river Bidasoa. It is well fortified by nature and art, and has a good harbour, though dry at low water. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side; but it was taken by the French, in Sept. 1794. It is 22 miles SW of Bayonne, and 62 E of Bilboa. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 43 23 N.

FONTENAI, a village of France, in the department of Yonne, remarkable for a battle fought, in 841, between the emperor Lothario and his brothers Charles and Lewis, in which the latter were victorious, and in which 100,000 men are said to have fallen. It is 20 miles SE of Auxerre.

FONTENAI-LE COMTE, a town of France, in the department of Vendee. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fair is famous for cattle, particularly for mules, on which last account it is resorted to by the Spaniards. It is seated on the Vendee, near the bay of Biscay, 25 miles NE of Rochelle.

FONTENOY, a village of Austrian Hainault, remarkable for a victory gained by the French over the allies, in 1745. It is four miles SW of Tournay.

FONTEVRAULT, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire. Here was a famous abbey, founded by Robert d'Arbrissel, in 1100. It was the chief of a religious order, which, by a singular whim of the founder, consisted of both sexes, and the general of which was a woman. It is nine miles SE of Saumur, and 160 SW of Paris.

FORCALQUIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, seated on a hill (at the foot of which runs the river Laye) 20 miles NE of Aix.

FORCHAIN, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal; seated on the river Rednitz, 18 miles S of Bamberg.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles SW of Winchester, and 87 W by S of London.

FORDINGTON, a village, near Dor-

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chester, in Dorsetshire, with a bridge over the Frome. It was formerly a suburb to Dorchester.

FORDWICH, a member of the port of Sandwich, in Kent, seated on the river Stour. It is noted for excellent trouts, and is three miles NE of Canterbury.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a headland, forming the E point of Kent; and called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is six miles to the N. Between these capes, is the noted road, called the Downs, to which they are a great security.

FORELAND, NORTH, a promontory, on the NE point of the isle of Thanet, in Kent, and the most southern part of the port of London. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity House, for a seamark.

FOREST-TOWNS, four towns of Suabia, on the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldschut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinsfelden; and they are subject to the house of Austria.

FOREZ, a province of France, bounded on the W by Auvergne, on the S by Velay and the Vivarais, on the E by the Lyonois, and on the N by Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It now forms, with the Lyonois, the department of Rhone and Loire.

FORFAR. See **ANGUSHIRE**.

FORFAR, the county-town of Angushire, 14 miles W of Montrose. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 56 35 N.

FORGES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, remarkable for mineral waters. It is 60 miles NW of Paris.

FORLI, an ancient town of Romagna, capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see, 40 miles NE of Florence. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 44 16 N.

FORMOSA, an island in the Chinese Sea, 90 miles E of Canton. It lies between 23 8 and 25 20 N latitude, its N extremity being in lon. 122 30 E. It is subject to the Chinese, who, notwithstanding its proximity, did not know of its existence till 1430. It is

255 miles long, and 75 broad. The Dutch built the fort of Zealand in the W part, in 1634. They were driven thence, in 1661, by a Chinese pirate; but, in 1682, the whole island submitted to the emperor of China. Its air is pure and wholesome; and it produces abundance of corn and rice, most of the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon. Wholesome water is the only thing wanting in Formosa; and it is very extraordinary, that every kind of water in it is poisonous to strangers. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses. They accustom them early to this kind of service, and, by daily exercise, train them to go as well as the best horses. These oxen are furnished with a bridle, saddle, and crupper. A Chinese looks as proud, when mounted in this manner, as if he were carried by the finest Barbary courser. On the 22d of May 1782, this fine island was overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed, by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea, supposed to have been occasioned by an earthquake. Tai-ouan is the capital.

FORBES, a town of Murrayshire, situate on an eminence, close to a small river, two miles to the E of the Findhorn. It manufactures some linen and sewing thread. A little to the NE near the road, is a remarkable column, called King Seven's or Sweno's Stone, above 20 feet high, and three broad, covered on both sides by antique sculpture, and said to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, in 1008.

FORTEVENTURA, an island of the Atlantic, one of the Canaries, 65 miles in length, consisting of two peninsulas, joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. Lon. 14 26 W, lat. 28 4 N.

FORTH, a fine river of Scotland, which rises near the Lomond hills. Between Stirling and Alloa, it winds in a surprising manner; so that, although it is but four miles by land, it is 24 by water between these two places. It meets the British Ocean below Stir-

ling, where it forms the noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth. There is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal. See CANAL, GREAT.

FORTROSE, a decayed borough of Rosshire, on the Murray Frith, nearly opposite Fort George.

FOSSANO, a strong town of Piedmont, with a bishop's see; seated on the Sture, 10 miles NE of Coni.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; seated near the Metro, 12 miles SE of Urbino.

FOTHERINGAY, a town of Northamptonshire, nine miles S of Stamford, near the river Nen. It is noted for the ruins of the castle, in which Mary, queen of Scotland, was beheaded.

FOUE, an ancient town of Lower Egypt, seated on the Nile, 25 miles S of Rosetto.

FOUGERES, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, with an ancient castle, seated on the Coesnom, 25 miles NE of Rennes, and 150 W of Paris.

FOULSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 miles NW of Norwich, and 111 NE of London.

FOUR CANTONS, LAKE OF THE. See WALDSTÄTTER SEE.

FOURNEAUX ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 143 2 W, lat. 17 11 S.

FOU-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China, in Fo-kien, one of the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, the number of its literati, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches constructed of white stone, and ornamented with a double balustrade throughout. It is the residence of a viceroy, has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class, and is 360 miles NE of Canton.

FOWEY, a borough and seaport of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Fowey, and has a share in the pilchard fishery.

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It is 32 miles SW of Launceston, and 240 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 50 19 N.

POWZY, a river of Cornwall, which passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English Channel at Fowey.

FOX ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, and are situate between the E coast of Kamtschatka and the W coast of America, between 52 and 55° N lat. Each island has a peculiar name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes with which they abound. The Russians call these islands the *Lyssie Ostrova*.

FRAGA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle. It is strong by situation, having the Cinca before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back a hill, which cannot easily be approached by large cannon. Alphonso VII, king of Arragon, was killed by the Moors, in 1134, at the siege of this town. It is 46 miles E of Saragossa.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the head of a small rivulet, and has the remains of a castle, to which the princess Mary (afterward Mary I) retired, when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen. It is 30 miles E of Bury, and 87 NE of London.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Frome, 12 miles NW of Weymouth, and 126 W by S of London.

FRANCE, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the English Channel and the Austrian Netherlands; on the E by Germany, and the Alps, which separate it from Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont; on the S by the Mediterranean, and Spain, from which kingdom it is divided by the Pyrenees; and on the W by the Atlantic. It extends 625 miles from N to S, and something more from the most eastern point of Alsace to the most western point of Brittany. The climate is temperate; the air pure and wholesome; and the soil productive of all the necessa-

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ries of life, and, among its luxuries, of the most excellent wines. In 1789, a wonderful revolution took place. The deranged state of the finances had induced the king, after some other ineffectual measures, to convoke the states general, which had not been assembled since 1614. They consisted of three orders, the nobility, the clergy, and the third estate, or commons. The last were double the number of the other two orders united; and when the states assembled, on the 5th of May, at Versailles, a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The third estate insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared, that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. In the mean time, Paris was encircled by 50,000 men, with the apparent view of coercing that city, if necessary. Notwithstanding this, on the removal of the popular minister, M. Neckar, in July, a dreadful insurrection ensued, on the 14th of that month, in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the Bastille was taken by the citizens; and the governor, and some others, were beheaded, and their heads carried about on poles. On the 17th, the king visited the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and surrendered himself to his people. The national assembly now proceeded to the most extraordinary measures. They abolished nobility and the whole feudal system; confiscated the possessions of the clergy; rendered them dependent on a public allowance, like the servants of the state; and suppressed all the religious houses. The monarchy itself, divested of its formidable prerogatives, became one of the most limited in Europe. In October, in consequence of a dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state-prisoner, treated with the forms

sities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions. From this situation, he attempted to escape, in June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and his daughter; but they were arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. Such, however, was then the moderation of the popular party, that the national assembly admitted the king's apologetical explanation of his conduct, and even declared his person inviolable. This was one of the articles of the new constitution, which they completed soon after, and which was accepted by the king in September, when a new national assembly was elected. Harmony did not long prevail between this assembly and the king. Some of their decrees he refused to sanction; and many of their measures could not fail to give umbrage to a once powerful monarch. In April 1792, the king, by the advice of his ministers, went to the national assembly, and proposed to them to declare war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia. War was accordingly declared; but the unfortunate Lewis was suspected of acting in concert with the enemy, and with the emigrant princes, who were in arms against their country. In August, the mayor of Paris appeared before the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, a dreadful insurrection ensued; the Tuileries (the royal residence) was attacked; the Swiss guards were massacred; and the king and royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of royalty, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to a house, called the Temple, and there kept in close confinement. The convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the formation of a republic. In December, they decreed, that the king should be tried before them. The trial accordingly took place; and this tribunal (notwithstanding the constitution had declared his person inviolable) condemned the unfor-

tunate monarch, who was beheaded, in the Place de la Revolution, lately the Place de Louis XV, on the 21st of January 1793. All Europe exclaimed against the injustice and cruelty of this proceeding. Powers, hitherto neutral, were eager to take part in the war; and the new republic, in addition to the arms of Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and the empire, had to encounter the combination of Great Britain, Spain, and the United Provinces. The queen did not long survive her consort. Being tried and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, she was executed in the same place, on the 16th of October; and her fate was a prelude to that of the princess Elisabeth, the king's sister, and of the profligate duke of Orleans, who were both *guillotined* soon after. See PARIS. Referring to professed histories of the revolution, for a more minute narration, it may suffice to observe here, that various factions successively seized the helm of government, and, in their turn, were overthrown; the prisons were crowded in every part of the republic; the scaffolds streamed, almost incessantly, with blood; and many of the most popular patriots, and of those, moreover, who had voted for the death of the king, perished on the scaffold, or in exile and misery; while insurrections, proscriptions, and massacres, became, in a manner, only common occurrences. By the conclusion, however, of the year 1794, this reign of despotism and terror gave place to a more moderate system: and although, at one period, the shutting up of the churches, the indecent spectacle of priests appearing in the convention to resign their functions and renounce their religion, and the formation of a new calendar (by which the year was divided into decades instead of weeks) indicated open hostility to the Christian religion, the convention found it necessary, at last, to conform so far to the *prejudices* of the people, as to declare publicly their acknowledgment of a Supreme Being, and of the immortality of the soul, and to permit again the exercise of reli-

gious worship; abolishing, however, all clerical distinctions, and leaving the whole maintenance of the ministers of religion to the benevolence of the people.—With respect to the war, it may be sufficient to state, in general, that after three campaigns, in which great reverses of fortune were experienced, the French nation displayed against the combined powers such wonderful energy and resources, that, soon after the commencement of 1795, they were in the entire possession of Savoy, and of the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands, and had made alarming progress in Spain. Their commerce, however, was ruined; their finances were supported by a vast emission of compulsive paper currency, and by plunder and confiscation; their armies, which fought with the ardour of enthusiasm, were recruited by despotic requisitions; and they had lost Corsica, and their principal West India islands.—With respect to the geography of France, it must be observed, that instead of the provinces, or military governments, in'o which it had been formerly divided, the first national assembly formed the whole into 83 departments, nearly equal in extent and population; and these were subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. They all appear, in this work, under their respective names; and the accounts of the late provinces are still retained. The population of France is estimated at 25,000,000. Paris is the metropolis.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, a late province of France, so called, because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It now includes the four departments of Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS, an island in the Indian Ocean, 400 miles E of Madagascar. It was discovered by the Portuguese; but the first who sett'ed here were the Dutch, in 1598. They called it Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadtholder; but, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they de-

serted it; and it continued unsettled till the French landed here, in 1720, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France. It is 150 miles in circumference, and has a fine harbour. The climate is healthy; but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high, that their tops are covered with snow: they produce the best ebony in the world. The vallies are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAINE, a free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. In the townhouse, is the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the empire. The election and coronation of the emperor is always at Francfort. It is one of the most commercial cities in Europe, and has two great fairs every year. It was taken in Oct. 1792, by the French, who were dispossessed of it by the Prussians in December following. It is seated on the Maine, which divides it in two, 15 miles NE of Mentz, and 350 W by N of Vienna, Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a flourishing city of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, once imperial. It is remarkable for three great fairs, and its university, and is 45 miles SE of Berlin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 23 N.

FRANCHE COMTE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lorraine, on the E by Alsace and Switzerland, on the W by Burgundy, and on the S by Bresse. It is 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it in 1678. It now forms the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of the bishopric of Liege, 12 miles SE of Liege.

FRANCOIS, CAPE, a town in the N part of the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call it the Cape, by way of eminence.

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It has suffered much by the dreadful commotions that ensued after the French revolution. Lon. 72 18 W, lat. 19 46 N.

FRANCONIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the E by that of Bavaria, on the S by that of Suabia, and on the W by the circles of the Rhine.

FRANEKER, a strong town of the United Provinces in Friesland, with a castle and university, seven miles W of Lewarden.

FRANKENDAL, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1623, by the Swedes in 1632, burnt by the French in 1688, and taken by the allies in October 1794. It is seated near the Rhine, seven miles S of Worms.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles NW of Landau.

FRANKLIN, a county of Pennsylvania, 30 miles long and 24 broad. In 1790, it contained 15,655 inhabitants. Chambersburgh is the capital.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Thurgau. It is seated on an eminence, and is the place, where, since 1712, the deputies of the Swiss cantons hold their general diet. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 47 35 N.

FRAUSTÄDT, a town of Silesia, remarkable for a battle gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 20 miles NW of Glogaw.

FRAZERSBURGH, a town of Aberdeenshire, built by Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, in 1660. It is close by the promontory, called Kinnaird's Head, on which is a lighthouse. It has a tolerable harbour, and is 40 miles N of Aberdeen.

FREDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, 50 miles W of Cassel.

FREDERICA, a town of N America, in Georgia, situate on the island of St. Simon, at the mouth of the Altamaha. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 31 6 N.

FREDERICKSBURG, a castle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, 15 miles NW of Copenhagen.

FREDERICKSBURG, a town of Virginia, situate on the river Rappahannock, 110 miles from its mouth, and 50 S by W of Alexandria. Lon. 77 26 W, lat. 38 2 N.

FREDERICKSBURG, a Danish fort, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Cape Threepoints. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 4 30 N.

FREDERICKSHALL, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, situate on the extremity of the Swinefund, at the mouth of the river Tiste. On the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, which overhangs the town, stands the hitherto impregnable fortress of Fredericstein, in the siege of which, in 1718, Charles XII king of Sweden, was killed. This town is 31 miles SE of Christiana. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 59 2 N.

FREDERICKS ODE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, seated near the sea, 50 miles N of Sleswick. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 55 30 N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in S Jutland, seated on the river Eyder, 17 miles SW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 54 30 N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys. It stands on the river Glomme, and is the most regular fortress in this part of Norway, containing an arsenal amply supplied. Close to the town is the new fortress of Kongstein, on a rocky eminence, in which several convicts are condemned to hard labour. It is 26 miles W of Frederichall. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 59 12 N.

FREDERICKSTOWN, a flourishing town of N America, in Maryland, seated on the Potomac, 60 miles W by N of Annapolis. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

FREHEL, a cape of France, in the department of the North Coast. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 48 41 N.

FREISENGEN, a town of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria. It is seated on a mountain, near the Isar, 20 miles N by E of Munich. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 26 N.

FREJUS, a town of France, in the

department of Var. By the Romans, it was called Forum Julii. It had then a port on the Mediterranean, which is now a mile and a half from it. Some fine remains of antiquity are still visible here. It is seated in a morass, 40 miles NE of Toulon.

FRESCATI, a delightful village of Italy, on the declivity of a hill, 12 miles from Rome. It derives its name from the coolness of the air, and fresh verdure of the fields. It is an episcopal see, whose bishop is the cardinal duke of York (as he is called) the sole surviving descendant of James II. In its neighbourhood are some of the most magnificent villas in Italy. The city of Tusculum is supposed to have stood on the site of Frescati; and, at the distance of a mile and a half, it is generally believed, was the Tusculan villa of Cicero. Some Greek monks, flying from the persecution of the Saracens, in the 11th century, built a convent on its ruins, and still perform the service in the Greek language.

FREUDENSTADT, a strong town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, built to defend the passage into this forest. It is 12 miles SE of Straßburg.

FREYSTADT, a town of Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle, seated on the river Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt.

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, 20 miles E of Troppaw.

FRIAS, a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain, near the Ebro, 35 miles NW of Burgos.

FRIEBURG, a town of Suabia, capital of Brisgau; remarkable for the fine steeple of the great church, and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It has been several times taken and retaken, and is seated on the river Triser, 26 miles S of Straßburg. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 10 N.

FRIEBURG, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name. The inhabitants are papists. Three miles from this town is the hermitage of a celebrated hermit. It is cut in a rock; and contains a church

and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side, two pair of stairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high. But the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock; and the chimney of the kitchen is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it. Frieburg is seated on the river San, 15 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 46 48 N.

FRIEBURG, one of the cantons of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by that of Bern; the land is fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures.

FRICENTI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Triapalto, 20 miles SE of Benevento.

FRIEDBERG, an imperial town of Germany, seated on a mountain, 15 miles NE of Francfort.

FRIEDBERG, the name of two small towns in Silesia; the one in the duchy of Javer, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz. The last is remarkable for a battle gained by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians, in 1745.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, taken by the Swedes, in 1632. It is 30 miles NW of Munich.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, seated on the river Unstrue, 30 miles W of Leipzick.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Mulda, 15 miles S W of Dresden.

FRIDING, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 30 miles NE of Constance.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, 53 miles E of Dresden.

FRIDLENGEN, a town of Suabia, four miles N of Basle.

FRIEDENBERG, a royal palace of Denmark, four miles from Fredericshurg, and at a small distance from the lake of Esserom. It was built by Frederic IV, and called Friedenberg, or

The Mansion of Peace, because it was finished in 1720, when, after a long war, peace was concluded with Sweden. It is the residence of the queen-dowager Juliana Maria.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, islands in the S Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Captain Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands, the principal of which are Tongataboo, or Amsterdam; Eaoowe, or Middleburg; Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Hapage, and Lefooga. The first, which is the largest, lies in 174 46 W lon. and 21 9 S lat. They are all inhabited by a race of people, who cultivate the earth with great industry; and nature, assisted by a little art, appears no where in greater splendour. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men: to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

FRIESACH, a town of the archbishopric of Saltzburg, with a strong castle, built on a mountain, 56 miles SE of Saltzburg.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N by the German Ocean, on the W by the Zuider Zee, on the S by the same and Overijssel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. Lewarden is the capital.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a principality of Westphalia, so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland. It is bounded on the N by the German Ocean, on the E by Oldenburg, on the S by Munster, and on the W by Groningen and the German Ocean; extending from N to S 45 miles, and from E to W 42. The country being level and low, is obliged to be secured against inundations by expensive dikes. The land is fertile; and the pastures feed horn-

ed cattle, horses, and sheep, of an extraordinary size. On the death of prince Charles Edward in 1744, the succession to this principality was disputed between the king of Great Britain, elector of Hanover, and the king of Prussia, elector of Brandenburg; and, on an appeal by the former, in 1752, to the diet of Ratisbon, it was determined, that the claims of the two princes should be referred to the decision of the emperor and the aulic council at Vienna; but his Prussian majesty declaring that he would maintain possession by force of arms, it was not thought advisable to embroil Great Britain with that monarch, and the claim of the elector of Hanover was no longer insisted on. Embden is the capital.

FRIELAND, WEST, another name for that part of Holland, called N Holland. The states of Holland hence take the title of the states of Holland and W Friesland.

FRINWALT, a town of the margrave of Brandenburg, seated on the Oder, 30 miles NE of Berlin.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41 31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

FRISCHAN, a bay of the Baltic, at the mouth of the Vistula.

FRITZLAR, a town in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, 30 miles SW of Cassel.

FRIVLI, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Carinthia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Carniola and the gulf of Trieste, and on the W by Trevisano and the Bellunese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and subject partly to the Venetians, and partly to Austria. Udina is the capital.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, to the N of Cape Farewell and W Greenland, discovered by sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 63 0 N.

FROBINGHAM, a town of the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, 36 miles E of York, and 194 N of London.

FRODSHAM, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated near the Mersey, by Frodsham Hills,

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the highest in the county. Here is a castle, 11 miles NE of Chester, and 18½ NNW of London.

FROME, a river of Dorsetshire, which waters Dorchester and Wareham, and enters the harbour of Poole.

FROME, a river of Somersetshire, which flows by the town of Frome, and unites with the Avon at Bristol.

FROME, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the river Frome, and is well inhabited by clothiers. It is 12 miles S of Bath, and 104 W by S of London.

FRONSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 22 miles NE of Bourdeaux.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 17 miles NE of Estremoz.

FRONTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Herault, remarkable for its excellent Muscadine wines. It is seated on lake Magueloné, 14 miles SW of Montpellier.

FUZO, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic. It seems to be a single mountain at sea, but on the sides are deep vallies. It is a volcano, which may be seen a great way off at sea. The inhabitants are chiefly blacks, of the Romish religion. It is 300 miles W of Cape de Verd. Lon. 24° 30' W, lat. 14° 54' N.

FUEN-HO-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, celebrated for its extent and the number of its inhabitants, as well as for the beauty of its streets and triumphal arches. It has under its jurisdiction two cities of the second rank, eight of the third, and many fortresses, which bar the entrance of China against the Tartars. It is seated near the great wall, amid mountains.

FUEN-TCHOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Chang-si. Its baths and springs, almost as hot as boiling water, attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class. It is seated on the river Fuen-ho, 230 miles SW of Peking.

FUENTE DUJONA, a town of

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Spain, in New Castile, on the Tago, 35 miles SE of Madrid.

FUESEN, a town of Sussia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, with an ancient castle, seated on the Lech, 50 miles S by E of Augsburg.

FUIDENTALL, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Troppaw, taken by the king of Prussia in 1741 and 1744.

FULA, or **THULZ**, a small island, W of Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Islands. It is thought by some to be the same, which the ancients reckoned the ultimate limit of the habitable globe, and to which, therefore, they gave the appellation of Ultima Thule. It is doubtful, however, whether this be really the island so called; because, had the ancients reached it, they must have seen land still farther to the NE; Mainland, Yell, and Unst, being all farther north.

FULDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is primate of the abbeys of the empire, and sovereign of a territory between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is seated on the river Fulde, 55 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9° 43' E, lat. 50° 40' N.

FULHAM, a village of Middlesex, four miles W of London, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge. Here the bishops of London have a palace.

FULLAN, a country of Africa, to the W of Cassina. All the information of this country, hitherto obtained, is, that the dress of the natives resembles the plaids of the Scotch highlanders.

FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira, situate round a bay, on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. The streets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. The houses are built of freestone, or of brick; but they are dark, and only a few of the best are provided with glass windows. Lon. 17° 6' W, lat. 32° 38' N.

FUNDY, a bay of N America, between New England and Nova Scotia, remarkable for its tides, which rise to the height of 50 or 90 feet, and flow so rapidly, as to overtake animals which feed upon the shore.

FUNEN, a fertile island in Denmark, separated from Jutland by a strait, nine miles broad, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. Odensee is the capital.

FURNES, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated near the German Ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk. It was one of the barrier towns; but, in 1781, the emperor Joseph II expelled the Dutch garrison. It was taken by the French, Oct. 22, 1793, and is 12 miles E of Dunkirk.

FURRUCKABAD, a district of Hindoostan Proper, contiguous to the Ganges, and surrounded by Oude. It is little more than 30 miles in extent, and belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Its capital is of the same name. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 27 28 N.

FURSTENBURG, the capital of a principality of Suabia, with a castle of the same name, seated on a mountain, near the Danube, which rises in this principality.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Lower Stiria, with a castle, on the river Austeritz, 50 miles S of Vienna.

FURSTENWALD, a town in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Spree, 20 miles W of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631.

FUTTYPOUR SICRI, a considerable town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated under a range of hills, on the summit of the highest of which is a mosque, built by the emperor Acbar; and, at the foot of this hill, are the ruins of an imperial palace. It is 42 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 45 E, lat. 27 0 N.

FYERS, a river of Invernesshire, which flows toward Loch Ness. Over it is built a stupendous bridge, on two opposite rocks; the top of the arch being 100 feet from the level of the water. A little below the bridge is the celebrated Fall of Fyers.

FYNE LOCH, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleshire, near 40 miles in length. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arran, which is directly opposite its entrance.

FYZABAD, a populous city of Hin-

doostan Proper, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of the vast palace of the late nabob Sujah ul Dowlah. It is seated on the Gogra, 80 miles E of Lucknow, and 500 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 30 E, lat. 29 34 N.

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GABARET, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Gelisse, 20 miles W of Condom.

GABIAN, a village of France, in the department of Herault, famous for its mineral waters.

GABIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 miles N W of Warsaw.

GAETA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 30 miles NW of Capua.

GAIELLAC, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, remarkable for its wines. It is seated on the Tarn, 10 miles SW of Alby.

GAILLON, a town of France, in the department of Eure, remarkable for the magnificent palace, lately belonging to the archbishop of Rouen. It is five miles from Andely, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, over which is a stone bridge. It is a place of export and import for the N part of the county, and is 17 miles NW of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 28 N.

GAIRLOCH, a large bay on the W coast of Ross-shire, which gives name to a tract of land near it. The fishing of cod, and other white fish, is here very considerable.

GALACZ, a town of Bulgaria, seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Seret.

GALASHIELS, a village of Selkirkshire, near the confluence of the Gala

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and Tweed. Here is a flourishing manufactory of woollen cloth, called Galashiels-gray. It is 25 miles S by E of Edinburgh.

GALASO, a river of Naples in Otranto, which falls into the gulf of Taranto.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Constantinople, seated opposite the Seraglio, on the other side of the harbour. It is inhabited by Christians and Jews, who exercise their religion publicly; and here wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 23 miles SE of Limerick.

GALICIA, a large country in the S of Poland, forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772. It consists of that part of Little Poland which is on the S side of the Vistula, almost the whole of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia; and it is incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria; which kingdoms, as the court of Vienna alleged, some ancient diplomas represent as situate in Poland, and subject to the kings of Hungary; but their most convincing argument was an army of 200,000 men. Lemberg, or Leopold, is the capital of the whole country, which extends 380 miles from E to W, its greatest breadth being 190.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic, on the S by Portugal, and on the E by the Asturias and Leon. St. Jago de Compostella is the capital.

GALICIA. See GUADALAJARA.

GALISTIO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 10 miles NW of Placentia.

GALL, ST. or ST. GALEN, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a rich abbey, whose abbot, a prince of the empire, formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town; but the inhabitants shook off his authority, and became independent. The town is entirely protestant, and its government aristodemocratical. The subjects of the abbot, whose territory is distinct,

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are mostly catholics. The abbey, in which he resides, is close to the town, and in the midst of its territory; as the latter is also entirely surrounded by the possessions of the prince. The town owes its flourishing state to its manufactories of linen, muslin, and embroidery. To the library belonging to the abbey, which contains several MSS of the classics, we are indebted for Petronius Arbitr, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintilian, copies of which were found here in 1413. St. Gall is seated between two mountains, and on two small streams, 37 miles NE of Zurich. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.

GALLA, a fort of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portuguese thence in 1640. Some call it Punta de Gallo. Lon. 80 30 E, lat. 6 20 N.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, a number of uninhabited islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they are subject. They lie under the equator, the centre island nearly in lon. 90 0 W.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and a fort, seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and joined to the main land by a bridge. It is 23 miles W of Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

GALLIPOLI, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a bishop's see, seated on a strait of the same name, 100 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 26 N.

GALLIPOLI, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey. It forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and is defended at the SW entrance by the Dardanelles. It is here two miles over, and is 33 miles long. It was anciently called the Hellespont. See DARDANELLES.

GALLO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru; the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 2 30 N.

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GALLOWAY, NEW, a borough of Kirkcudbrightshire, situate on the Ken, 14 miles N of Kirkcudbright.

GALLOWAY, UPPER, or WEST, See WIGTONSHIRE.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Atlantic, and the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; on the E by Roscommon, West Meath, and King's County; on the SW by Tipperary; on the S by Galway Bay and Clare; and on the W by the Atlantic. It contains 136 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament.

GALWAY, a seaport of Ireland, capital of the county of Galway. Its harbour is defended by a fort, and it has a good foreign trade, being seated on a bay of the Atlantic, of the same name, 40 miles WSW of Athlone, and 100 W of Dublin. Lon. 9° W, lat. 53° 18' N.

GAMBIA, a river of Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, between Cape Verd on the N, and Cape St. Mary on the S. It overflows the country annually, like the Nile, is supposed to be a branch of the Niger, and is navigable for ships of 150 tons burden, 500 miles from its mouth.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbattell, with a celebrated nunnery, 17 miles SW of Goslar.

GANDIA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, with a university, 55 miles N of Alicant. Lon. 0° 20' E, lat. 39° 6' N.

GANDICOTTA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the dominions of Tippoo Sultan, remarkable for a strong fortress, and a diamond mine near it. It is seated on the river Pennar, between Gooty and Cuddapa.

GANGEA, or GANJA, a town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 miles S by E of Tefflis. Lon. 45° 50' E, lat. 41° 10' N.

GANGES, a celebrated river of Asia, which has its source in two springs, on the W side of Mount Kentaiffe, in Thibet, in about 82° E lon. and 35° N lat. After a circuitous course of

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300 miles, the Ganges (so called, by way of eminence, from the Hindoo word *ganga*, which signifies the river) enters Hindoostan at Hurdwar, in lat. 30° N, gushing through an opening in the mountains, and flowing with a smooth navigable stream through delightful plains, during the remainder of its course to the bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths. In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width. As it is, on this account, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world, fertilizing the whole country, beside giving bread to the thousands that navigate its stream, it is no wonder, that the Hindoos regard it as a kind of deity, that they hold its waters in high veneration, and that it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan.

GANJAM, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in one of the Northern Circars, subject to the English. It lies on the bay of Bengal, between a river and the SW end of Chilka Lake. Lon. 85° 20' E, lat. 19° 22' N.

GANNAT, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 30 miles S of Moulins.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, lately a bishop's see. It was taken, in 1692, by the duke of Savoy, who burnt a great part of it. It is seated on the river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found, that are deemed febrifuge. It is 27 miles N of Sisteron.

GARACK, an island of Asia, in the gulf of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coast. Lon. 48° 0' E, lat. 28° 15' N.

GARD, a department of France, part of the late province of Languedoc. Nismes is the episcopal town.

GARD, PONT DU, a Roman aqueduct, in France, nine miles NE of Nismes, erected, it is supposed, by Agrippa, in the time of Augustus. It is 160 feet in height, and consists of three bridges rising above each other, and uniting two craggy mountains.

The highest of these bridges has six arches, of great blocks of stone, without cement: the centre bridge has eleven; and the lowest (under which flows the Gardon, an inconsiderable but rapid river) has 36. Lewis XIV, when he repaired, in 1699, the damages which this stupendous work had sustained by time, caused a real bridge, over which travellers now pass, to be constructed by the side of the lower range of arches. This aqueduct was built, in order to convey to Nismes the water of the spring of Eure, which rises near Uzes.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on a lake of the same name, 17 miles NW of Verona.

GARDELEBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer; and is seated on the river Beise, 32 miles N by W of Magdeburg.

GARONNE, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and waters Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence to its entrance into the bay of Biscay, is called the Gironde. See **CANAL**, **ROYAL**.

GARONNE, **UPPER**, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Languedoc, Toulouse is the capital.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 10 miles SE of Ballyshannon.

GARTANG, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Wyre, 10 miles S of Lancaster, and 225 NNW of London.

GARTZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 53 23 N.

GASCONY, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the bay of Biscay, on the N by Guienne, on the E by Languedoc, and on the S by the Pyrenees. The character of the inhabitants has been long that of a lively people, famous for boasting of their valour, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. This province, with Ar-

magnac, now forms the department of Gers.

GATZHOUSE, a rising village of Kirkcudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Fleet, built within 30 years. Here is a cotton-mill; and sloops come up the river, within a short distance of the town. It is nine miles NW of Kirkcudbright.

GATTON, once a large, but now decayed borough of Surry, with neither market nor fair, 19 miles S by W of London.

GAYARDO, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the river Weiss, seven miles W of lake Garda.

GAUDENS, **ST.** a populous town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, eight miles NE of St. Bertrand.

GAVEREN, or **WAVEREN**, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the Scheld, eight miles S of Ghent.

GAVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on the Lemo, 19 miles NW of Genoa.

GAUTS, **THE**, or **INDIAN AP-PENNINES**, a stupendous wall of mountains, in Hindoostan, extending from Cape Comoring, to the Tapti, or Surat River, at unequal distances from the coast; seldom more than 70 miles, and commonly about 40; and, within one short space only, it approaches within six miles. They rise abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, or Cockum, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated, as to render the air cool and pleasant. When it approaches the Tapti, it bends eastward, and is lost among the hills, in the neighbourhood of Burhanpour. In its course along the Tapti, it forms several passes, or descents (that is *Gauts*, according to the original import of the word, which means a landing-place) toward that river.

GAZA, an ancient town of Palestine, three miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is at present very small; but we may judge by the ruins that it was formerly a considerable place.

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There is a castle near it, where a bashaw resides. It is 50 miles SW of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 31 28 N.

GEARON, or JARON, a small town of Persia, in Farsistan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51 17 E, lat. 28 15 N.

GEFLE, the capital of the province of Geftrike, in Sweden, seated on three branches of a river of the same name, which falls into a bay of the Baltic. It is the most commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; and its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 55 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 63 0 N.

GEGENBACH, a free imperial city of Suabia, and under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the Kinzia, 12 miles SE of Straßburg.

GEILLDORF, a town of Suabia, near the Kocher, with a castle belonging to the lords of Limpurg.

GEISLENGEN, an imperial town of Suabia, 17 miles NW of Ulm.

GELHAUSEN, a small imperial town of Wetteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a castle, seated on the Kintzig, 25 miles E of Hanaa.

GEMAPPE, a village of Austrian Hainault, three miles from Mons, famous for the victory which the French obtained here over the Austrians, Nov. 5, 1792.

GEMBLOURS, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient abbey. Don John of Austria gained a battle here over the Dutch, in 1578. It was twice burnt down, in 1678 and 1712; and is seated on the river Orneau, 22 miles SE of Brussels.

GEMINIANI, St. a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 30 miles E of Philipsburg.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on

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the Maine. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 49 55 N.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Suabia, which has a manufactory of chaplets or beads, sent to distant countries. It is seated on the Reims, 30 miles N by W of Ulm.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 24 miles SW of Cologne.

GEMUYD, a town of Upper Austria, considerable for its salt-works. It is seated on the Draun, to the N of a lake of the same name.

GENAP, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Dyle, 15 miles SE of Brussels.

GENEP, or GENNEP, a strong town of Westphalia; subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Neers, five miles SW of Cleves.

GENEVA, an ancient town, capital of a republic of the same name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. The Rhone, which issues from the lake of Geneva, in two channels which soon after unite, divides the city into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. It is more populous than any of the towns of Switzerland, containing 24,000 souls. The alliance which it contracted with Bern and Friburgh, in 1526, was the true era of its liberty and independence; for, not long after, the dukes of Savoy were deprived of their authority over this city; the bishop was expelled; a republic established; and the reformation introduced. In 1584, Geneva concluded a perpetual alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it is allied with the Swiss cantons. During the greater part of the last century, to 1794, the history of Geneva contains little more than a narrative of contests between the aristocratic and the popular parties. It may suffice to observe here, that the years 1768, 1782, 1789, and 1794, were distinguished by great revolutions. The last was effected entirely by the influence of the French; and, perhaps, at the era of a general pacifi-

cation, the constitution may be new modelled. Playing at cards, or drinking at public-houses, is not permitted; but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and have other diversions on Sunday; where, however, the duties of the day, during the hours appropriated to divine service, are observed with the most respectful decorum. The citizens, of both sexes, are remarkably well instructed; and it is not uncommon to find mechanics, in the intervals of their labour, amusing themselves with the works of Newton, Locke, Montesquieu, &c. Geneva is 40 miles NE of Chamberry. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 12 N.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, in Switzerland, extending from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, 54 miles in length; its breadth, in its widest part being 12. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. The Rhone runs through the whole extent of this lake, from its E to its SW extremity.

GENEVORS, a duchy of Savoy, of which Geneva and its territory were formerly a part. Annecy is the capital.

GENGENBACK, a town of Suabia, ten miles SE of Strasburg.

GENCOUX DE ROYAL, ST. a town of France in the department of Saone and Loire, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles SW of Chalons.

GENIEZ, ST. a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 24 miles NE of Rhodéz.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, seated on the Guier, 12 miles W of Chamberry.

GENOA, an ancient, populous, and commercial city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is six miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and full of magnificent churches and palaces; whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. Here are great manufactories of velvet, silk, and cloth; and the banking business is a very profitable article of commerce. The nobility do not scruple to engage

in manufactures or trade. Genoa is an archbishop's see, and has an academy. There is a large aqueduct, which supplies a great number of fountains with water. The houses are well built, and five or six stories high. The government is aristocratic. The nobility are of two sorts, the old and the new, whence there are 80 persons chosen, who make the great council, in which the sovereignty resides. Beside these, there is a senate, composed of the doge and 12 senators, who have the administration of affairs. The doge continues in office but two years. The harbour is very considerable, and to preserve it, there is a mole 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. Genoa was bombarded by the French in 1684, and was taken by the Austrians in 1746. Their oppression of the inhabitants was such, that the latter suddenly expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city, the next year, but without effect. The ordinary revenue of this republic is 200,000*l.* a year, and there is a bank, which is partly supported by public duties. Genoa is 62 miles SE of Turin, and 225 NW of Rome. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 25 N.

GENOA, a territory of Italy, extending along that part of the Mediterranean, called the gulf of Genoa, 152 miles; its breadth from eight to 12. Where it is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from W to E by Piedmont, Montferrat, Milan, Placentia, Parma, Tuscany, and Lucca. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile, near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous and barren. The capital is of the same name.

GEORGE, FORT, a regular fortress of Invernesshire, seated on the point of Ardersier, a peninsula running into the frith of Murray. It completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness.

GEORGE, FORT ST. See MADRAS.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST. a small island of N America, off the coast of Honduras, likewise called Casina, or

Cayo Casina. By a convention, in 1786, the English logwood cutters in the bay of Honduras were permitted, under certain restrictions, to occupy this island.

GEORGE, LAKE, a narrow lake of N America, in the state of New York. It lies SW of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long.

GEORGE DEL MINA, St. the best fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1630. The town under it, called by the natives Oddena, was once very populous, but the inhabitants were destroyed by the smallpox. It is 10 miles W of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 5 0 N.

GEORGE'S, St. a small island in the gulf of Venice, lying to the S of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

GEORGE'S, St. the largest of the Bermuda Islands, 560 miles E of the continent. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 32 45 N.

GEORGE'S, St. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola. Lon. 84 50 W, lat. 29 30 N.

GEORGE, St. one of the Azores, inhabited by about 5000 persons, who cultivate much wheat. Lon. 28 0 W, lat. 38 39 N.

GEORGE, St. an island of the United States of N America, in the strait of St. Mary, that forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

GEORGE TOWN, the seat of justice, in a district of the same name, in S Carolina, situate near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united into one broad stream, named the Pedee, fall into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below the town. It is 55 miles N by E of Charleston. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 20 N.

GEORGIA, a country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtshi. It is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the coun-

tries between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N by Circassia, on the E by Daghestan and Schirvan, on the S by Armenia, and on the W by the Cuban, or new Russian government of Caucasus. It is divided into nine provinces. Of these, five form the kingdom of Georgia; and four, the kingdom or principality of Imeretia. This country is extremely beautiful. The hills are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes. From these is annually made as much wine as is necessary for their yearly consumption; the remainder are left to rot on the vines. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The vallies afford the finest pasturage; the rivers are full of fish; the mountains abound in minerals; and the climate is delicious; so that nature appears to have lavished on this favoured country every production that can contribute to the happiness of its inhabitants. On the other hand, it labours under great disadvantages from the want of navigable rivers, the incursions of predatory nations, &c. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their present name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Teflis is the capital. See **IMERITIA**.

GEORGIA, the most southern of the United States of N America, bounded on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by E and W Florida, on the W by the Mississippi, and on the N by N and S Carolina, being divided from the latter by the river Savannah. It is 600 miles long and 250 broad; lying between 30 and 31° W lon. and 31 and 35° N lat. It is divided into 11 counties, namely, Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glynn, Camden, Washington, Greene, and Franklin. The capital

is Augusta. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant. Snow is seldom or never seen. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation. By culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, silk, India corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at present, is the staple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raising of tobacco. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered and named by captain Cook, in 1775. It is 31 leagues long, and its greatest breadth 10. It abounds with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are situate at the N end; one of which was named Willis' Island, from the person who discovered it. The other received the name of Bird Island, from the innumerable flocks of birds of all sorts that were seen near it. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs, like those at Spitzbergen. Pieces were continually breaking off, and floating out to sea. The vallies were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass growing in tufts; wild burnet; and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen. This island lies between 38 13 and 35 34 W lon. and 53 57 and 54 57 S lat.

GEPPING, an imperial town of the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Wils, 25 miles E of Stuttgart.

GERA, a town of Germany, in Misnia, with a handsome college, on the river Elster. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 50 N.

GERAW, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a district of the same name, 10 miles NW of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 45 N.

GERBEROY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 50 miles N of Paris.

GERBES, GERBI, or ZERBI, an island on the coast of Tunis. It bears no corn but barley; but there

are large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, form their principal trade. It depends on the dey of Tripoli. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 33 56 N.

GERREVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle, seated on the river Agen, five miles from Luneville.

GERGENTI, a town of Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see, 50 miles S of Palermo.

GERISAU, a village of Switzerland, on the N side of the lake of Schweiz, at the foot of the Rigi. It is a republic, the smallest in Europe. Its territory is two leagues in length and one in breadth. It contains 1200 inhabitants, who have their general assembly of burgeses, their landamman, council of regency, courts of justice, and militia. Gerisau is composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages, of a very neat and picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures at Basle. This republic is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden; and, in case of war, furnishes its quota of men. Gerisau is 12 miles SW of Schweiz.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a magnificent palace, embellished by Lewis XIV, who was born in it. Here James II found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, 10 miles NW of Paris.

GERMAIN'S, ST. a small borough of Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, and a bishop's see. What remains of the cathedral is used as the parish church; and near it is the priory. It stands near the sea, 10 miles W of Plymouth, and 224 W by S of London. Lat. 50 22 N, lon. 4 24 W.

GERMAIN LAVAL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, 18 miles S of Roanne, and 225 SE of Paris.

GERMANO, ST. a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Cassano, and belonging to

an abbey on the top of that mount.
Lon. 13. 39 E, lat. 41. 13 N.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, bounded on the E by Hungary and Poland, on the N by the Baltic and Denmark, on the W by France and the Netherlands, and on the S by the Alps, Switzerland, and Italy. It is 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. It contains a great many princes, secular and ecclesiastical, who are independent of each other; and there are several free imperial cities, which are so many little republics, governed by their own laws, and united by a head, who has the title of emperor. The western Roman empire, which had terminated in the year 475, in the person of Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, and which was succeeded by the reign of the Huns, Ostrogoths, and Lombards, was revived by Charlemagne, king of France, on Christmas Day 800. This prince being then at Rome, pope Leo III crowned him emperor, in St. Peter's church. After the death of Charlemagne, and of Lewis le Debonnaire, his son and successor, the empire was divided between the four sons of the latter. Lothario, the first, was emperor; Pepin, king of Aquitaine; Lewis, king of Germany; and Charles the Bald, king of France. The French kept the empire under eight emperors, till the year 912, when Lewis III, the last prince of the line of Charlemagne, died without issue male. Conrad, count of Franconia, the son-in-law of Lewis, was then elected emperor. Thus the empire went to the Germans, and became elective; for it had been hereditary under the French emperors. Rodolphus, count of Hapsburgh, elected emperor in 1273, is the head of the house of Austria, which is descended from the same stock as the house of Lorraine, reunited to it in the person of Francis I, father of the two late emperors, Joseph and Leopold. On the death of Charles VI, of Austria, in 1740, an emperor was chosen from the house of Bavaria, by the name of Charles VII. On his death, in 1745,

the above mentioned Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor; whose grandson, Francis, now enjoys the imperial dignity; the prerogatives of which were formerly much more extensive than they are at present. There is not a foot of land annexed to this title; and the emperors depend entirely on their hereditary dominions, for their power, and even their subsistence. The electors are three ecclesiastical; namely, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz; and five secular, namely, the king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg; the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover; the emperor, as king of Bohemia; the elector of Saxony, and the elector palatine of the Rhine. To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans has been often chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whose death he succeeds to the imperial dignity of course. The emperor (who is always elected and crowned at Francfort on the Maine) assumes the titles of august, of Cesar, and of sacred majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, the supreme authority resides in the diets, which are composed of three colleges; the first, that of the electors, the second that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The diets have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire; but their decisions have not the force of law till the emperor gives his consent. All the sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They determine all civil causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which an appeal may be made. These appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, at Wetzlar; and the Aulic Council, at Vienna. The three principal religions are, the Roman catholic, the Lutherans, and the Calvinists; but Christians of all denominations are to-

terated; and there is a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. Germany is divided into nine circles, namely, Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. Each of these includes several independent states.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situate near the Rhine, five miles W of Philippsburg.

GERE, a department of France, which includes the late provinces of Gascony and Armagnac. It has its name from a river that waters Auch and Lectoure, and falls into the Garonne above Agen. Auch is the capital.

GERTRUDENBURG, an ancient town of Dutch Brabant, one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch. It has a good harbour on the Maese, which here expands into a large lake, called Bies Bosch. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1795. It is 10 miles N of Breda. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 52 44 N.

GERUMENHI, an ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana. It has a strong castle; but was taken, in 1662, by the Spaniards. It is 18 miles below Badajoz.

GESKEE, a town of Westphalia, seated on the Weyck, eight miles from Lippe.

GESTRIKE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Helsingia, on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S by Upland, and on the W by Dalecarlia.

GEVAUDAN, a late territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N by Auvergne, on the W by Rouergue, on the S by the Cévennes, and on the E by Velay. It now forms the department of Lozere.

GEX, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated at the foot of Mont St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland. It is noted for excellent cheese; and is 10 miles NW of Geneva.

GESIRA, a town of Asia, in Di-

arbec, in an island formed by the Tigris, 70 miles NW of Mosul.

GHANAN, or **GHINNAH**, a town of Cashna, seated between a lake and the Niger, which is here called Neelil-Abeed, or the Nile of the Negroes. It is 90 miles NE of the city of Cashna.

GHEENT, the capital of Austrian Flanders, with a bishop's see. It contains 70,000 inhabitants; but is not populous in proportion to its extent. The emperor Charles V was born here; but the inhabitants have no reason to respect his memory; for, having repeatedly loaded them with heavy exactions, they revolted, in 1539. Being reduced by the emperor, he treated the vanquished citizens with the greatest rigour, and built a citadel to awe them. Here, in 1576, was concluded the famous treaty, called the Pacification of Ghent, the first commencement of the separation of seven provinces from the seventeen which then formed the Austrian Netherlands. Ghent has been often taken; the last time, by the French, in 1794. There are several silk and woollen manufactories here. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend. It is seated at the confluence of the Scheld, Lis, Lieve, and Moeze, 26 miles NW of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 3 N.

GHERGONG, a city of Asia, capital of Affam, on a river, 400 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 93 15 E, lat. 25 55 N.

GHERIAN, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on that part of the W side called the Pirate Coast. It was the capital of Angria, a piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his fleet destroyed, in 1756, by the English and Mahrattas. It is 295 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E, lat. 17 59 N.

GHIKAN, one of the most fertile provinces of Persia, on the SW side of the Caspian Sea. It produces a

undance of silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruits. Resht is the capital.

GHILAN, St. a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, seated on the Haina, five miles W of Mons.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, built at the foot of a rock. It is strongly fortified, and can be approached only by a narrow passage between the rock and the sea. Across this passage, the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. In 1704, it was taken by admiral sir George Rooke. The Spaniards attempted to retake it the next year, and 500 of them crept up the rock, in the night-time, but were driven down headlong in the morning. In 1727, the Spaniards besieged it again, and attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were obliged to raise the siege. In the last war, it underwent a siege, which lasted from the 16th of July 1779, when the blockade commenced, to the beginning of February 1783, when the siege was raised, on advice being received that the preliminaries of peace were signed. But it may be considered as terminated on the 13th of September 1782, on the failure of the grand attack made by the Spaniards, whose dreadful floating batteries were destroyed by redhot shot. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N of Ceuta, and 45 SE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 36 6 N.

GIEN, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 76 miles SE of Paris.

GIENZOR, a town of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tripoli, from the chief city of which it is 10 miles.

GIERACE, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 33 miles NE of Reggio.

GIESSEN, a town in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a strong castle and a university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and is seated on the Lahn, 16 miles WSW of Marburg.

GIGA, a small island on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Skye and the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyleshire, in which county it is included. The inhabitants annually export a considerable quantity of grain.

GIGLIO, a small island on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle. It makes part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 miles W of Porto Hercole. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 43 1 N.

GILOLO, a large island, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. It does not produce any fine spices, though it lies near the Spice Islands; but it has a great deal of rice. It is seated under the line. Lon. 130 0 E.

GINGEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, 16 miles N of Ulm.

GINGEE, a large town, on the coast of Coromandel, seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. It is 33 miles W of Pondicherry. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 11 42 N.

GIODDA, or GEDDAH, a seaport of Arabia, on the Red Sea. It is the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 39 27 E, lat. 21 30 N.

GIOVANAZZO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 10 miles NW of Bari.

GIREST, a large trading town of Persia, in Kerman. Lon. 57 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

GIRONDE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne. It lies on both sides of the Garonne, and is named from the part of that river, which, below its junction with the Dordogne, is called the Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

GIRONNA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill,

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On the Onhal, 45 miles NE of Barcelona.

GIRON, ST. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the Sarat, three miles S of St. L  sier. Several fairs are kept here for cattle and mules.

GIRVAN, a village of Ayrshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, almost opposite the rock of Ailfa. Here are some manufactories; particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of shoes and boots. It is 16 miles S by W of Ayr.

GISBORN, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, 60 miles W of York, and 219 NNW of London.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is noted for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is four miles from the mouth of the Tees, 22 NW of Whitby, and 155 N by W of London.

GISORS, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Ept, 28 miles SE of Rouen.

GIVET, a town in the bishopric of Liege, divided into two by the Maese. It was fortified by Vaulan, and is 21 miles SW of Namur.

GIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on a lake of the same name, eight miles from Anghiera.

GIULA, a strong town of Upper Hungary. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, but retaken in 1695. It is seated on the Keresblan, 30 miles SW of Great Waradin.

GIULA NUOVA, a town of Naples, seated on the gulf of Venice, in Abruzzo Ulteriore.

GIULIANA, a town of Sicily, on a craggy rock, 12 miles from Xacca, and 30 from Palermo.

GIUSTANDEL, a large town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated near lake Ochrida, 60 miles SE of Durazzo.

GLACIERS, a name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps. These glaciers may be divided into two sorts; the first occupying the

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deep vallies situate in the bosom of the Alps, is termed, by the natives, Valley of Ice, but Mr. Coxe calls them the Lower Glaciers; and the second, which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers. The Lower Glaciers are by far the most considerable in extent and depth. Some stretch several leagues in length; that of des Bois, in particular, is more than fifteen miles long, and above three in its greatest breadth. The thickness of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Saussure found its general depth, in the glacier des Bois, from 80 to 100 feet; but questions not the information of those who assert, that, in some places, its thickness exceeds even six hundred feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plane. Being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are intersected by large transverse chasms; and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights, and in all situations, whereever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. In those parts, where the plane on which they rest is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chasms are but few and narrow, and the traveller crosses, on foot, without much difficulty. The surface of the ice is not so slippery as that of frozen ponds or rivers; it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous to the passenger in steep descents. It is not transparent, is extremely porous, and full of small bubbles, which seldom exceed the size of a pea, and consequently is not so compact as common ice.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S Wales, bounded on the N by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E by Monmouthshire, and on the S and W by the Bristol channel. It extends from E to W 48 miles, and only 26 from N to S. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; is divided into 10 hundreds; contains one city, eight market-towns, and 118 parishes; and

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sends one member to parliament for the county, and one for Card. ff. On the N side, where it is mountainous, the air is sharp; but the country being more level on the S side, it is there milder, and bears large crops of corn, with very sweet grass; whence it is called the Garden of Wales. Cardiff is the principal town, and Swansea the most commercial; but the assizes are held at Cowbridge. See GOWER.

GLAMMIS, a village, in the SW of Angusshire; near which is Glammis castle, the ancient seat of the earl of Strathmore, in which is shown the apartment where Malcolm II was assassinated, in 1034.

GLANDFORDBRIDGE, or BRIGG, a town of Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursday; seated on the river Ankam, which is noted for fine eels, and has been lately made navigable for sloops to the Humber. It is 23 miles N of Lincoln, and 156 N by W of London.

GLARUS, one of the 13 cantons in Switzerland, bounded on the E by the Grisons; on the S by the same, the canton of Uri, and that of Schwitz; and on the N by the river Linth. It is a mountainous country; the chief trade; cattle, cheese, and butter. The government is democratic: every person of the age of 16 has a vote in the General Assembly, which is held annually in an open plain, and in which resides the sovereignty. The landman is the chief of the republic; and is chosen alternately from among the protestants and catholics; the former remaining three years in office, the latter only two. Both sects live together in the greatest harmony; in several parts, they successively perform divine service in the same church; and all the offices of state are amicably administered by both. The executive power is in a council of regency, composed of 48 protestants and 15 catholics; each sect has its particular court of justice; and it is necessary, in all lawsuits between persons of different religions, that the person having the casting voice among the five or nine judges, who

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are to determine the cause, should be of the same religion as the defendant. Glarus is surrounded by the Alps, except toward the N, and there is no other entrance but through this opening.

GLARUS, a large town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, and seated on the river Linth, 32 miles SE of Zurich. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 46 56 N.

GLASGOW, a city of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, which, from its extent, and the beauty and regularity of its buildings, may be esteemed the second city in the kingdom. It is seated on the N banks of the Clyde, over which are two bridges; one of them an elegant new one of seven arches. Glasgow was once an archiepiscopal see. The cathedral, or High Church, contains three places of worship. St. Andrew's is the finest piece of modern architecture in the city. The Tron Church, with the session house at the W end of it, which had been, for some time, occupied as a guard-house by the town-guard, was destroyed by a fire that broke out in the latter building, February 15, 1793. There are four other churches, beside an English chapel, a Highland church, &c. There are several charitable establishments; and here is a celebrated university, the single college belonging to which is an elegant building. A considerable trade was formerly carried on in Glasgow, in tobacco and rum; but it has been lately on the decline. Their cotton manufactures rival those of Manchester in cheapness and elegance. Their pottery emulates in beauty the Staffordshire ware. The printing types cast here, have been long distinguished for their neatness and regularity; and the glass manufactory has been very successful. The inhabitants of Glasgow, and its suburbs, are computed to be 60,000. It has the advantage of two canals, beside the Great Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth; and is 10 miles SW of Dumbarton, and 35 W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 55 52 N.

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GLASGOW, PORT, a town of Renfrewshire, on the S side of the Clyde, erected, in 1710, in order to serve as the seaport of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for the government of it. It has an excellent harbour, with a noble pier; but most of the ships that trade to the West Indies, sail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring fisheries in the frith of Clyde form a considerable part of its trade. This port is situate 21 miles W by N of Glasgow.

GLAUSTONBURY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near a high hill, called the Tor, and is famous for an abbey, some ruins of which still remain; particularly, the curious structure, called the abbot's kitchen, which is entire, and of a very unusual contrivance. The only manufacture here is stockings; the chief support of the place being the resort of people to see the ruins of the abbey. The George Inn was formerly called the Abbot's Inn; because it was a receptacle for the pilgrims that came to the abbey, and to see the holy thorn, which, it was pretended, was planted by Joseph of Arimathea, and blossomed on Christmas eve. Glastonbury has two parish churches, and is six miles SW of Wells, and 129 W by S of London.

GLATZ, a county of Germany, seated between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia. It is surrounded by mountains, which render it very difficult of access. It is 38 miles long, and 23 broad. It is a rich diversified country; and contains coal-pits, quarries of marble and stone, and a copper mine. In 1742, it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary.

GLATZ, the capital of the county of Glatz, in Germany, seated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle; and the Prussians have not only greatly augmented and improved it, but have built a new citadel. In 1742, the Prussians took the town by capitulation; and in 1760, the Austrians took it by storm, but restored it

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in 1763. It is 82 miles E by N of Prague. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 50 23 N.

GLENCOE, THE VALLEY OF, in Argyleshire, near the head of Loch Etive; noted for a cruel massacre in 1691. William III, having offered a general amnesty to the highlanders who had been in arms for James II, provided they accepted it before the first of January, on pain of military execution after that period, the laird of Glencoe, on the last day of December, went to Fort William, the governor of which referred him to a civil officer. This made it the first of January before he could reach Inverary, where he surrendered to the sheriff, who, however, accepted his submission, in consideration of his offer to surrender the day before. The laird having taken the oaths, returned to Glencoe, in full assurance of safety; notwithstanding which, he, and his whole clan, were butchered, on the 15th of February, and all the houses in the valley were burnt.

GLENCROY, THE VALLEY OF, a wild and romantic situation, near the NE extremity of Loch Lomond, in Argyleshire. The two ranges of mountains, which overhang this valley, approach each other, and between these the traveller is immured. Their stupendous height, and the roaring of numerous cataracts, that pour over their broken surface, produce an awful effect.

GLENLUCE, a town of Wigtonshire, seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into the bay of that name. It is 16 miles W by S of Wigton.

GLENSHEE, SPITAL OF, a noted pass into the Grampian mountains, in Scotland, a little to the S of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet. In 1718, a small body of highlanders, with 300 Spaniards, took possession of this pass; but at the approach of the king's forces, they retired to the pass at Strachell. They were driven from one eminence to another till night, when the highlanders dispersed; and, the next day, the Spaniards surrendered prisoners of war.

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GLOUCESTER, a city of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the isle of Alney. It once contained 17 churches, but has now only five, beside the cathedral, which is remarkable for its whispering gallery, and for the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror, and of Edward II. Gloucester is a city and county of itself, governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 26 common council-men, a townclerk, and sword-bearer: the mayor is recorder of the city. It contains five hospitals, two free-schools, and a new county gaol; and sends two members to parliament. Great quantities of pins are made here. Here are 12 incorporated trading companies. Ships come up by the Severn, over which is a stone bridge, and there is a quay, a wharf, and a custom-house. It is 24 miles NE of Bristol, and 106 W by N of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 50 N.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England; bounded on the W by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the N by Worcestershire, on the E by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and on the S by Wiltshire and Somersetshire; it extends from NE to SW more than 60 miles, but is not more than 26 in breadth. It contains 13 hundreds, one city, 27 market-towns, and 218 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. The air is healthy throughout; sharp in the E part, which contains the Cotswold Hills; but as mild in the rich vale of Severn, which occupies the centre. The W part is chiefly occupied by the forest of Dean. The staple commodities are its woollen cloth and cheese. See **COTESWOLD**; **DEAN, FOREST OF**; **EYESHAM, VALE OF**; and **SEVERN, VALE OF**.

GLOGAW, GREAT, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. It was taken by the king of Prussia, in 1741. It is seated on the Oder, 50 miles NW of Breslaw. Lon. 16 31 E, lat. 51 40 N.

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GLOGAW, LITTLE, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Opelen, two miles SE of Great Glogaw, and 45 NW of Breslaw.

GLONNE, a river of the province of Aggerhuys, in S Norway, which flows into the North Sea, at Fredesicstad.

GLUCKSTADT, a considerable town in the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle, seated on the Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 53 N.

GNESNA, a city of Great Poland, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's see, whose prelate is primate of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It is 125 miles W of Warsaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 52 28 N.

GOA, a considerable city on the coast of Malabar; the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It stands in an island 22 miles in length, and six in breadth; and is built on the N side of it, having the conveniency of a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. Their religion is the Roman catholic; they have a severe inquisition; and the clergy are numerous and illiterate. It is remarkable, that only one of the churches has glass windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Their principal trade is in arrack, which is distilled from the sap of the cocoa nut-tree. The harbour is well defended, and is 292 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 72 45 E, lat. 15 28. N.

GOAR, ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. It is seated immediately under the stupendous rock and castle of Rheinfels, with which it surrendered to the French in 1794. It has a considerable commerce in wines and hides, and is 15 miles SE of Coblenz.

GORCEIN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Philipsburg.

GOBIN, ST. See **FERR.**

GOCH, a town in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Neers, six miles S of Cleves.

GOCIANO, a town of Sardinia, seated on the river Thurso, 25 miles E of Algher. It has a castle, and is the capital of the county of the same name.

GODALMING, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Wey, where it divides into several streams. It is four miles SW of Guilford, and 34 of London.

GODAVERY, or **GONGA GODOWRY**, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which, in the upper part of its course, is esteemed a sacred river by the Hindoos; that is, ablutions performed in its stream have a religious efficacy, superior to those performed in ordinary streams. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, it divides into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and these subdividing again, form all together several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden, at its different mouths in the bay of Bengal. The word *gonga* is the Indian name for a river.

GODMANCHESTER, a town of Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the Ouse. It was incorporated by James I, and is inhabited by a great number of farmers.

GODOLPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, E of Mountbay, famous for its tin-mines.

GOES, or **TER GOES**, a strong town in the United Provinces, capital of the island of S Beveland. It communicates with the Scheld by a canal, and is 20 miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 33 N.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, three miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments here; whence some suppose it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are covered with a fine dry carpet turf.

GOHUD, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra; subject to a rajah, tributary to the Poona Mahattas. Gwalior is the capital.

GOGGA, or **SOORJEW RIVER**, a

river which rises in Thibet, in lat. 33 17 N, and forcing its way through Mount Himmaleh, unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

GORTO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles NW of Mantua.

GOLCONDA, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between the lower parts of the rivers Kistna and Godavery, and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is most remarkable for its diamond mines, the most considerable in the world. Hydrabad is the capital.

GOLCONDA, a fortress in the country of the same name, six miles WNW of Hydrabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a conical hill, and is deemed impregnable. When Aurungzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda, in 1687, this fortress was taken possession of by treachery.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W of Breslaw.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEA, a maritime country of Africa, where the Europeans have forts and settlements. It is 180 miles in length. The negroes are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities.

GOLDEN ISLAND, a barren island, at the mouth of the gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698; but finding it a barren spot, they left it, and took possession of the opposite shore. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 9 0 N.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland, with a castle; seated on the river Wela, 60 miles W of Mittau.

GOLZITA, an island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V, when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years.

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It is 29 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 37 10 N.

GOLNAW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Ilma, 18 miles NE of Stetin.

GOMERON, a considerable seaport of Persia, in Farsistan, seated on a bay, 12 miles N of the island of Kismith. The English and Dutch have factories here. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 27 30 N.

GOMERA, one of the canary islands, between Ferro and Teneriff. It has one good town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Lon. 17 3 W, lat. 28 6 N.

GONDAR, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. The houses are chiefly of clay; the roofs thatched in the form of cones; which is always the construction within the tropical rains. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The rainy season begins in April, and does not cease till the end of September, whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their source in Abyssinia, overflow their banks every year. Gondar is 180 miles SE of Sennar. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 12 34 N.

GONDÉGAMA, or GONDLAGOMMA, a river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and enters the bay of Bengal.

GONDRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the river Orney, 20 miles S of St. Michel.

GONDREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Moselle, with a castle, and a magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill, eight miles from Nanci.

GONESSE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. It is remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It was the birthplace of king Philip Augustus, and is seated on the Crould, 10 miles NE of Paris.

GONGA, an ancient town of Ro-

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mania, seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles NE of Gallipoli.

GONJAH, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S, and Tombuctou on the N, and supposed, by major Rennell, to be the Conche of M. d'Anville, and the Gonge of M. de l'Isle. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles W by S of Cassina. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 13 20 N.

GOOD HOPPE, CAPE or, the southern extremity of Africa, in 83 23 E lon. and 34 29 S lat. discovered by the Portuguese in 1493. Here is a well-built town, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by dreary mountains. The road is commanded by a fort on the E, and another on the W side. The streets are broad and regular, intersecting each other at right angles. The religion of the slaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European states. In other respects, they are treated with humanity, and are boarded, and kept at work, in a spacious house. These slaves, a few Hottentots excepted, were all originally brought from the East Indies. Another great building serves as an hospital for the Dutch sailors. It is close to the company's gardens, and is a honour to that commercial body. The convalescents have free access to these gardens, where they enjoy the benefit of a pure wholesome air, perfumed by the fragrance of a number of rich fruit trees, and odoriferous shrubs, plants and flowers; they have likewise the use of every production in them. The ground behind the town gradually rises toward the mountains, called the Table Mountain, which is the highest; the Sugar-loaf, so named from its form; the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets which fall into the different bays, as Table Bay, False Bay, &c. See HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE.

GOODWIN SANDS, famous sandbanks off the coast of Kent, lying between the N and S Foreland; and, aa

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They run parallel with the coast for three leagues together, at about two leagues and a half distant from it, they add to the security of that capacious road, the Downs. They occupy the space, formerly a large tract of low ground belonging to Godwyn earl of Kent, father of king Harold; and which being afterward giving to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, the abbot, neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was drowned, in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which so many ships have been wrecked.

GOOMTRY, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises in the Rohilla Country and flowing by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges, below Benares.

GOOTY, or GUTTI, a strong fortress in the peninsula of Hindoostan, formerly the seat of government of a Mahratta prince. It is now subject to Tippoo Sultan, and is 25 miles S by E of Adoni. Lon. 77 35 E, lat. 15 25 N.

GORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated at the junction of the Linghe with the Wahal, 12 miles E of Dort, and 32 S of Amsterdam.

GOREE, a barren island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French, but of some importance on account of its trade. Lon. 17 25 W, lat. 14 40 N.

GOREE, the capital of an island of the same name, in Holland, eight miles SSW of Briel. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 44 N.

GORE ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook, in his last voyage. It is barren and uninhabited. Lon. 169 0 W, lat. 64 0 N.

GORGONA, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, eight miles in circumference, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 22 N.

GORGONA, an island in the S Pa-

cific Ocean, 12 miles W of the coast of Peru. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 3 20 S.

GORHAMBURY, a manor in Hertfordshire, near St Alban's. It belonged to the abbey of that town. Being granted, at the dissolution to sir Ralph Rowlet, he sold it to the lord keeper, sir Nicholas Bacon, who built here a noble seat, with famous gardens; in which he was succeeded by his eldest son Anthony, and afterward by his second son Francis, the celebrated viscount Verulam, commonly called lord Bacon. The ancient seat was demolished, and a new one erected in the modern style, by the present proprietor, lord Grimston.

GORITZ, the capital of the county of Goritz, in the duchy of Carniola, with a castle, seated on the Lisonzo, 16 miles NE of Aquileia. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 46 20 N.

GORLITZ, a strong town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, on the river Neisse, 55 miles E of Dresden.

GORZE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on a hill, eight miles SW of Metz.

GOSLAR, an ancient, free, and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Brunswick, seated on the river Gose, at the foot of the mountain, called Rammelsberg. It derives its principal subsistence from the neighbouring iron mines; and it is famous for breweries of excellent beer. Here the art of gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk. It is 28 miles S of Brunswick.

GOSPORT, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the W side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday; and here is a noble hospital for the sick and wounded of the royal navy. It is situate in the parish of Alverstock, 79 miles SW of London.

GOSTYNEN, or GOSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 36 miles NE of Rava.

GOTHA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capi-

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tal of a duchy of the same name. It is 18 miles W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 51 0 N.

GOTNA, a river of Sweden, which issues from lake Wenner, and falls into the North Sea at Gotheborg.

GOTNARD, ST. one of the highest mountains of Switzerland, being 9075 feet above the level of the sea. It is eight miles from Altorf.

GOTNEBORG, or **GOTTENBURG**, a flourishing town of W Gothland, in Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour, the best situated for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound. The inhabitants are computed to be 20,000. Here is a considerable herring fishery; and from this port the Swedish East India ships take their departure. The fortifications are so weak, that the Danes, who besieged it, in 1788, must have taken it, with the king of Sweden, but for the interference of the British minister, under whose mediation an armistice and convention were concluded. Gotheborg is 118 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 57 42 N.

GOTHLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, containing Ostrogothia, or E Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia or W Gothland, the isles of Gothland and Oeland, Wermeland, Dalia, Halland, Blekingen, and Scania or Schonen.

GOTHLAND, an island of the Baltic, on the E coast of Sweden. Wisby is its only town. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 57 0 N.

GOTTENBURG. See **GOTNEBORG**.

GOTTINGEN, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the elector of Hanover. Here king George II founded a university. It is seated on the river Leina, 25 miles NE of Cassel. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.

GOTTORP, a town of Sleswick, capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp. The ducal palace is very fine. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 54 36 N.

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GOTTSHERO, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

GOUDA, or **TURGOW**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in S Holland, celebrated for its noble church, the painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. In 1438, it was entirely destroyed by fire. It is seated on the IJssel, eight miles NE of Rotterdam.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SW of Maidstone, and 44 SE of London.

GOVERNULO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Mincio, 12 miles SE of Mantua.

GOURA, or **GURA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, belonging to the bishop of Posenania. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 52 1 N.

GORDON, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 18 miles NW of Cahors.

GOVERNAY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, remarkable for its market of fine butter. It is seated on the Epte, 52 miles NW of Paris.

GOURECK, a town of Renfrewshire, on a bay of the frith of Clyde. In its neighbourhood, a copper mine was formerly worked.

GOWER, the peninsulated extremity of Glamorganshire, to the W of the bay of Swansea. It has very lofty limestone cliffs next the sea, whence large quantities of lime are exported to the English counties across the Bristol Channel. The land is a fertile tract of arable and pasture.

GOZZI, or **GOZZE**, an island of the Mediterranean, to the S of the isle of Candia, 12 miles from fort Selino.

GORZO, a fortified island on the coast of Barbary, five miles NW of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island.

GRABOW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 18 miles S of Schwerin.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. Its inhabitants are

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about 3000, and its produce is wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. Lon. 27 58 W, lat. 39 2 N.

GRACIOSA, a rocky, barren, uninhabited island, one of the Canaries, to the N of Lanterna. It is three miles long, and two broad.

GRADISKA, a strong town of Slavonia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is seated on the Sava, 20 miles SW of Pofega.

GRADISKA, a strong town of Germany, in the county of Goritz, seated on the Lisona, 15 miles SE of Udina.

GRADO, a strong town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 50 miles E by N of Venice. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 45 46 N.

GRATTON, a village of Northamptonshire, between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-house and park, given by Charles II, to the duke of Grafton, whence the title is derived.

GRAHAM'S MUIR, between the Carron Works and Falkirk, in Scotland, a field celebrated for being the spot where sir William Wallace, in 1298, cut his way through the midst of his victorious enemies.

GRAMMONT, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Dender, 18 miles NE of Tournay.

GRAMMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, remarkable for its late abbey, which was the chief of the order. It is 15 miles NE of Limoges.

GRAMPOUND, a small borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Valles, and has a considerable manufactory of gloves. It is 46 miles SW of Launceston, and 244 W by S of London.

GRAN, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's see. It has been several times taken and retaken, but last of all by the imperialists, in 1683. It is seated on the Danube, 87 miles E by S of Vienna.

GRANADA, a province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, bounded on the N and W by Andalusia, on the E by Murcia, and on the S by the Mediter-

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anean. It is 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were expelled, in 1492. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, excellent fruits, boney, wax, grapes, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silkworms.

GRANADA, a large city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts, in one of which is the church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors, in 1492. In another is an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with so many rooms, that it is like a labyrinth. In the third, is the university. It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with the Xenil, 125 miles SW of Murcia, and 225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

GRANADA, one of the Windward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, the principal of the Granadillas, or Granadines, situate in 61 40 W long and between 11 55 and 12 23 N lat. 30 leagues to the NW of Tobago. The chief port, called Lewis, is very spacious. This island is finely wooded; and produces sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It was taken from the French in 1762, confirmed to the English in 1763, taken by the French in 1779, and restored to the English in 1783.

GRANADA, a town of N America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on lake Nicaragua. It was taken twice by the French buccannereers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic. Lon. 87 0 W, lat. 11 28 N.

GRANADA, an extensive inland country in S America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the W by Popayan; on the N by other provinces of Terra Firma, namely, Santa Martha, Rio de la Hacha, and Venezuela; on the S by Peru; and on the E by a country which stretches along the

banks of the river Oronoko, and is little known, and imperfectly occupied, by the Spaniards. New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that, though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of its vallies is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing; and the capital is Santa Fé de Bagota.

GRANDE PRE, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the river Ayre, 32 miles E of Rheims.

GRANICUS, a small river of Nattolia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy. On its banks was fought the celebrated battle, in which Alexander the Great, with 30,000 Macedonians, defeated Darius and 600,000 Persians. It falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E of Lampaco.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, took it by storm; but, in a battle near it, in 1476, he was totally defeated. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 50 N.

GRANTHAM, a borough of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Witham, and has a church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is 21 miles N by W of Stamford, and 110 from London.

GRASMERE-WATER, a small lake of Westmorland, to the W of Ambleside.

GRANVILLE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 15 miles S by E of Coutances, and 185 W of Paris. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 48 50 N.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Var. It was lately a bishop's see; and is seated on an eminence, 15 miles W of Nice.

GRASSE, LA, a town of France, in

the department of Aude, seated on the river Othieu, at the foot of the mountain of Courbiere, 18 miles SE of Carcassonne.

GRATELEY, a village in Hampshire, on the SE side of Quarley-hill, in the road from Andover to Salisbury, where, in 926, king Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility.

GRATZ, a strong town of Germany, capital of Stiria, with a castle, seated on a rock, and a university. Here are many palaces, and a fine arsenal. It is seated on the river Muehr, 85 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 47 4 N.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 30 miles N of Thorn, and 110 NW of Warsaw.

GRAVE, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maese. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1586, by the Dutch in 1602, by the French in 1672, by the Dutch in 1674, and by the French in 1794. It is eight miles S of Nimeguen.

GRAVELINES, a strong seaport of France, in the department of the North, and late French Flanders. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrennees, and is seated on the Aa, 22 miles E of Calais. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 50 59 N.

GRAVENAC, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles W of Ulm. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 48 22 N.

GRAVEN-MACHEREN, a town of Luxemburg, on the Moselle, 18 miles ENE of Luxemburg. It was sacked and burnt, in 1552, by the marquis of Brandenburg.

GRAVESANDE, a town of Holland, where the ancient counts of Holland resided, and the prince of Orange has a seat. It is seven miles W of Delft.

GRAVESEND, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, and is a place of great resort. It has a blockhouse over against Tilbury Fort. A great part of it was burnt down, with the church, in 1727: the latter was rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches,

It is called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council-men, &c. Richard II granted them the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London in boats, at two-pence a head, or a whole boat's fare at four shillings. The fair is now ninepence a head. The boats depart from Billingsgate, at high-water, and from Gravesend at low-water; the ringing of a bell, at each place for a quarter of an hour, giving notice of the time. Coaches attend the arrival of the boats from London, to convey the passengers to Rochester, at one shilling and sixpence each. The chief employment of the labouring people is spinning of hemp. Gravesend is famous for asparagus, and is 22 miles SE of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 27' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 25' N$.

GRAVINA, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see, 32 miles SW of Bari.

GRAULHET, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 miles NW of Castres.

GRAY, a commercial town of France, in the department of Upper Saone. Its trade consists in iron, and it is seated on the Saone, 25 miles NE of Dijon.

GRAYS THURROCK, a town of Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Thames, 24 miles E of London.

GREENLAND, a general name by which are denoted the most easterly parts of America, stretching toward the N Pole, and likewise some islands to the N of the continent of Europe, lying in very high latitudes. This country is divided into W and E Greenland. W Greenland was discovered as early as the ninth century by the Norwegians, who planted colonies there. The communication with that country, after a long interruption, was renewed in the last century. Some zealous Lutheran and Moravian missionaries ventured to settle in this frozen and uncultivated region. From them we learn, that the NW coast of Green-

land is separated from America by a very narrow strait; that, at the bottom of the bay into which this strait conducts, it is highly probable that they are united; that the inhabitants of the two countries have some intercourse; and that the Esquimaux of America perfectly resemble the Greenlanders in their aspect, dress, mode of living, and language. E Greenland was, for a long time, considered as a part of the continent of W Greenland, but is now discovered to be an assemblage of islands lying between 9 and $20^{\circ} E$ lon. and $76^{\circ} 46'$ and $80^{\circ} 30' N$ lat. It was discovered, in 1533, by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595, it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains, with which it abounds. The only quadrupeds of either W or E Greenland, are deer, white bears, and foxes. To its frozen seas, the English and other nations repair annually, in the proper season, to fish for whales.

See **SPITZBERGEN**.
GREENLAW, the county-town of Berwickshire, seated on a river that joins the Tweed, before it reaches Berwick. It is 17 miles W by S of that town.

GREENOCK, a considerable seaport of Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde. It is a place of great resort for shipping, and has much increased within the last 30 years. Here is a fort for the defence of the harbour. It is 22 miles W of Glasgow. Lon. $4^{\circ} 29' W$, lat. $55^{\circ} 54' N$.

GREENSBURGH, the county-town of Westmorland, in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from the Monongahela. Lon. $78^{\circ} 36' W$, lat. $40^{\circ} 8' N$.

GREENSTED, a village, one mile W of Chipping Ongar, in Essex, remarkable for its little church (built prior to the Conquest) the walls of which are formed of the solid trunks of trees placed in rows.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent,

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five miles E of London, famous for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its delightful park, and its astronomical observatory, on a hill, called Flamsteed Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal. The English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk's College (though founded by Henry earl of Northampton, father of the celebrated earl of Surrey) for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; and an hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, founded by Mr. Lambard.

GRENOBLE, a large, populous, and ancient town of France, in the department of Isere, with a bishop's see. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the Isere, over which are two bridges. It is 27 miles S of Chambery, and 105 W by N of Turin. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 45 12 N.

GRETNA GREEN, a village of Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the Esk, noted as the resort of the young persons in England, who choose to be married, notwithstanding the prohibitions of their parents and guardians. The ceremony is performed by a blacksmith.

GRIFFENHAKEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the Oder. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 53 25 N.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, with an abbey and a castle, six miles N of Brussels.

GRIMM, a town in the electorate of Saxony, seated on the Muldaw, with a citadel, 10 miles SE of Leipsick.

GRIMMEN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, five miles S of Stralsund.

GRIMPERG, a town in the electorate of Treves, with a bishop's see, 17 miles SE of Treves.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, a borough of Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It had formerly a castle and two parish churches, with a commodious harbour, now almost choked up. It is 35 miles NE

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of Lincoln, and 170 N of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 53 34 N.

GRINDON-RIGG, a river in Northumberland, near Berwick, famous for the victory gained over the Scots, in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland and his brother. On a neighbouring rising ground, are four upright stone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains slain in that action.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. The assizes are sometimes held here. It is 18 miles N of Lewes, and 29 S of London.

GRIPSWALD, a strong town of Swedish Pomerania, formerly imperial, with a good harbour, and a university. It is seated near the Baltic, 15 miles SE of Stralsund. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 54 4 N.

GRISONS, a people of Italy, inhabiting the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three leagues, which form one republic; namely, the Grey League; the Cadée, or the House of God; and the Ten Jurisdictions. These three leagues have their peculiar constitution, and are independent commonwealths, in all concerns which do not interfere with the general policy of the whole republic. The country of the Grisons is about 87 miles in length, and very populous. They are partly papists and partly protestants. They possess the Valteline, and the counties of Bormio and Chiavenna. Their country is bounded on the S by the duchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians, by Tyrol on the E and N, and by Switzerland on the N and W.

GRODNO, the principal town, though not the capital, of Lithuania. It is a large and straggling place, but contains no more than 3000 Christians, exclusive of the persons employed in the manufactories, and 1000 Jews. It has the appearance of a decayed town; containing a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houses, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient splendour. In the royal

palace are the apartments where the diets are sometimes held; particularly the last, in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to consent to the second partition of Poland. Here is a college and physic garden; the king of Poland having established a royal academy of physic for Lithuania. Grodno is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 125 miles NE of Warsaw. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 53 28 N.

GROLL, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. It was often taken and retaken in the wars between the Dutch and Spaniards. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Slinghe, 15 miles SE of Zutphen.

GRONINGEN, a populous city of the United Provinces, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a citadel and a university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Aa; has a communication, by a canal, with a bay of the German Ocean, at the distance of 10 miles; and is 85 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 31 E, lat. 53 10 N.

GRONINGEN, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by the Embs, which separates it from E Friesland, on the W by Friesland, on the N by the German Ocean, and on the S by Overijssel. This country consists of pastures, which feed a great number of large horses, fit for the coach.

GROSSA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle and a bishop's see; situats near the sea, 30 miles SW of Sienna.

GROTSKAW, a town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, 30 miles NE of Glatz. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 50 37 N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Servia, where the Germans were defeated by the Turks in 1739. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 45 10 N.

GROYNE, a river of Galicia, in Spain, which enters the bay of Biscay, at Corunna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. It is 45 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 51 31 N.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Carinthia, with a castle, on the river Save. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 46 7 N.

GRUNDE, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, in the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Halberstadt, seated on the river Felke. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 52 4 N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of the bailiwick of the same name, with a castle, on an elevated rock. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 47 14 N.

GRUYERES, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles SW of Friburg.

GUACOCKINGO, a town of New Spain, 30 miles SE of Mexico.

GUADALAJARA, or NEW GALICIA, one of the three audiences of New Spain; bounded on the N by New Mexico, on the E and S by the audience of Mexico, and on the W by the gulf of California and the N Pacific Ocean; extending 800 miles in length and 500 in breadth. It is divided into the provinces of Guadalajara Proper, Zacatecas, New Biscay, Cinaloa, Culiacan, Chametlan, and Xalisco. It is celebrated for its fertility and the richness of its silver mines.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, the capital of the province and audience of the same name, in New Spain. It is a bishop's see, and is situats on the river Bareinja, 217 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 104 49 W. lat. 20 50 N.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of Spain, in New

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Castile, on the river Herares, 30 miles NE of Madrid.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which falls into the Mediterranean, below Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a celebrated convent. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name. Lon. 53 E, lat. 39 12 N.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the West Indies, lying between Antigua and Dominica, in lon. 62 0 W, and lat. 16 20 N. It is 120 miles in length, and 48 in breadth. The French settled on this island, in 1632. It was taken by the English in 1759, but restored in 1763. It was again taken by the English April 22, 1794, but retaken, December 11, the same year. Basseterre is the capital.

GUADALQUIVER, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, which falls into the gulf of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the Guadaram, 25 miles NW of Madrid.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which separates Algarva from Andalusia, and falls into the bay of Cadiz.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see, 30 miles E of Granada.

GUALDO, a town of Italy, in Ancona, eight miles NW of Nocera. In 1751, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake.

GUAM, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 100 miles in circumference, and subject to the Spaniards. Lon. 145 15 E, lat. 13 5 N.

GUAMANGA, a town of Peru, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 200 miles E of Lima. Lon. 73 25 W, lat. 12 40 S.

GUANAHAMI, or CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama Islands, the first discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 24 10 N.

GUANUGO, a rich town of S America, capital of a district of the same

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name. It is 112 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 74 55 W, lat. 9 55 S.

GUANAZAYELCA, a rich town of Peru, in a country abounding in mines of quicksilver. It is 159 miles from Pisca. Lon. 74 39 W, lat. 12 36 S.

GUARDAFUI, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the strait of Babelmandel. Lon. 52 5 E, lat. 11 46 N.

GUARDIA, or GUARDA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see. It is fortified both by art and nature, and is 138 miles E of Lisbon.

GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see, seven miles NW of Larino.

GUARMA, a seaport of Peru, 120 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 77 49 W, lat. 10 10 S.

GUASTALLA, a strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ceded to the duke of Parma in 1748. Here the imperial general Königseck, in 1734, was repulsed by the French; with the loss of 5000 men. It is seated near the Po, 15 miles N of Reggio.

GUASTO, or VASTO, a town of Naples, between the mouths of the Trigno and Asinella; in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles SE of Lanciano.

GUATIMALA, one of the three audiences of New Spain, bounded on the NW by the audience of Mexico, on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, on the SE by the isthmus of Darien, and on the SW by the Pacific Ocean. It is computed to be 730 miles long and 450 broad, and is subdivided into the provinces of Guatimala Proper, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Veragua. The indigo of this country is superior in quality to that of any other in America, and is cultivated to a considerable extent.

GUATIMALA, NEW, the capital of the audience and province of Guatimala, in New Spain, with a bishop's see and a university. It is situate not far from the site of St. Jago de Guatimala, the former capital, which was destroyed, June 7, 1773, by a dreadful earthquake attended by an eruption from a neighbouring volcano. By this earthquake 120,000 persons are

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supposed to have perished. New Guatimala is 600 miles SW of Mexico. Lon. 90 30 W, lat. 13 40 N.

GUAXACA, a fertile province of the audience of Mexico, in New Spain. It is bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the N, and by the Pacific Ocean on the S. It contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal.

GUAXACA, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is noted for fine sweetmeats and chocolate. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 17 45 N.

GUEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the Neisse, 62 miles NE of Dresden.

GUBIO, or **EUGUBIO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see, 82 miles N of Rome.

GUELDERLAND, or **GUELDEES**, a territory of the Netherlands. The town of Gueldees and its district belong to the king of Prussia; Ruremonde and its dependencies to the house of Austria; and Venlo and Stevenswaert to the States General.

GUELDEES, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of the same name. In 1587, the governor betrayed this strong place to the Spaniards; and the Dutch endeavoured in vain to recover it in 1637, 1639, and 1640. It was taken, in 1702, after a long blockade, and a bombardment of 14 days, by the king of Prussia; and by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the French ceded it to that prince, in exchange for the principality of Orange. It surrendered to the French, October 16, 1794. It is 10 miles NE of Venlo. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 51 26 N.

GUERANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire. It carries on a considerable trade in white salt, and is three miles from the Atlantic, and 48 W by N of Nantes.

GUERET, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, seated on the Gartampie, 35 miles NE of Limoges, and 170 S of Paris.

GUERNSEY, an island on the coast of France, subject to Great Britain. It is 10 miles in length, as much in breadth, and contains 10 parishes.

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The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman laws. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 49 32 N.

GUETA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 60 miles E of Madrid.

GUTZKOW, a town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Peene, 14 miles W of Wolgast. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 54 0 N.

GUIANA, a country of S America, between the rivers Oronoko and Amazon, and to the E of Peru. The French possess a part of the coast, which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another. Dutch Guiana is every where level, and so low, that, during the rainy seasons, it is usually covered with water near two feet in height. This renders the soil so rich, that, on the surface, for 12 inches in depth, it is a stratum of perfect manure, and, as such, has been transported to Barbadoes. On the banks of the Ifsequibo, 30 crops of ratan canes have been raised successively; whereas, in the West India Islands, not more than two is ever expected from the richest land. Guiana lies between the equator and 8° N lat. See **CAYENNE** and **SURINAM**.

GUIAQUIL, one of the nine jurisdictions of the province of Quito, in Peru. Chocolate is one of its principal products.

GUIAQUIL, the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in Peru; a large, populous, and commercial city, seated on the river Guaquil, which is much infested by a ligators. This river enters the bay of Guiaquil, 140 miles N by E of Paiza. Lon. 81 11 W, lat. 2 11 S.

GUTARA, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caraccas. Lon. 66 5 W, lat. 16 35 N.

GIENNE, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Gironde and that of Lot and Garonne.

GUILFORD, a borough in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the navigable river Wey, on the declivity of a hill, and had a castle,

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some of the walls of which are standing. The summer assizes for the county are alternately held here and at Croydon. Guilford is 17 miles SW of Kingston, and 30 of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 30' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 16' N$.

GUILLAIN, ST. a town of Aufrasian Hainault, seated on the river Haisne, six miles from Mons.

GUILLESTREE, a town and castle in the Alps, once belonging to Dauphiny, in France. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1692, and is nine miles NE of Embrun.

GUIMARAENS, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho. It has formerly been the residence of their kings, and is divided into Old and New. It is 165 miles NE of Lisbon.

GUINEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It lies within the tropic of Cancer, between $12^{\circ} W$ and $8^{\circ} E$ lon. and is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Grain Coast, the Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast (which includes Whidah and Ardrah) and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. The commodities purchased here, are gum-seneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain Coast; elephant's teeth, upon the Tooth Coast; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coast; and all, in general, furnish slaves. The English, Dutch, French, and Danes, have factories here. There are many little states, whose chiefs the sailors dignify with the name of kings; but very few deserve that title. When they are at war with each other, the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other.

GUINEA, NEW, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, to the N of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Strait. The cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and most of the trees and plants, common to the islands in the S Pacific Ocean, are found here. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders.

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This island, which is long and narrow, extends SE from the equator to $12^{\circ} S$ lat. and from 131 to $153^{\circ} E$ lon.

GUINCAMP, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, 258 miles W of Paris.

GUINUSCOA, one of the three divisions of the province of Biscay, bounded on the N by the bay of that name, on the E by Wavarre, on the W by Biscay Proper, and on the S by Alava. Tolosa is the capital.

GUISE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 15 miles NE of St. Quentin, and 95 of Paris.

GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Suabia, with a castle, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Ulm.

GUNTOOR, one of the Northern Circars, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is also called Mortinazgur and Condavir, and extends from the N part of the Carnatic, more than 30 miles along the bay of Bengal. It is subject to the nizam of the Deccan.

GUNTSBERG, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Burgaw, seated on the Danube, 16 miles NE of Ulm.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, five miles from Weissemburg. It is seated on the Altmul, and is subject to the king of Prussia.

GURK, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see, seated on the Gurk, 55 miles E of Salzburg.

GUSTROW, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is the capital of the circle of Wenden; the chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; it has an elegant palace, in which the dukes sometimes reside; and is 35 miles NE of Schwerin. Lon. $12^{\circ} 13' E$, lat. $53^{\circ} 57' N$.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite the island of Schut, 25 miles E of Presburg.

GUZERAT, a peninsula of Hindoostan Proper, about 200 miles long, and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian Sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The W part is mountainous

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and woody, inhabited by a wild hardy race, and governed by rajahs of their own. But the largest and finest part is included within the empire of the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

GWALIOR, an ancient fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Gohud. It stands on a vast rock, about four miles in length, but narrow and of unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The sides are so steep as to appear almost perpendicular in every part; for where it was not naturally so, it has been scraped away; and the height from the plain below, is from 200 to 300 feet. The only entrance is by steps running up the side of the rock. The area within is full of noble buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and cultivated land; so that it is a little district within itself. At the NW foot of the mountain is the town. This place is considered as the Gibraltar of the East. However, in 1780, major Popham took it by an unexpected nocturnal escalade. It is 80 miles S of Agra.

GYPHORN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the rivers Aller and Ifsa, 25 miles N of Brunswick.

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H AAG, or **HAG**, a town in the duchy of Bavaria, seated on a hill, on the river Inn, 30 miles E of Munich.

HACHA. See **RIO DE LA HACHA**.

HACKNEY, a populous village to the NE of London, whose extensive parish contains the hamlets of Upper and Lower Clapton, Dorleston, Shacklewell, and Homerton. Hackney was the first village near London, that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; and hence the origin of the name of *hackney-coaches*.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, seated near the Elbe, 22 miles NW of Mentz.

HADDINGTON, a borough of Scot-

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land, in the county of the same name, seated on the Tyne. Part of a monastery here is occupied as a parish church; and at a small distance are the ruins of a nunnery. Haddington is 18 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 55 58 N.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or **EAST LOTHIAN**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W by Edinburghshire, on the N by the frith of Forth, on the E by the German Ocean, and on the S by Berwickshire. It is 25 miles long from E to W, and 15 miles where broadest.

HADERSLEEW, a seaport of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, on a small island, in a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles E of Ripen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 55 18 N.

HADLEIGH, a village in Essex, near Prittlewell. Here are the ruins of a castle, on the brow of a steep hill, on the channel of the Thames between Canvey Island and the shore.

HADLEY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture. It is seated on the river Bret, 20 miles SE of Bury, and 64 NE of London.

HADLEY, a village in Middlesex, N of Barnet. On the top of the church steeple, which commands a beautiful view of Essex, is an iron pitch-pot, originally placed there as a beacon.

HAGGARSTOWN, a town of Maryland, in N America, situate in the valley of Conegocheague. It carries on a considerable trade with the western country.

HAGLAR, a town of Arabia Deserta, 87 miles N of Medina.

HAGUE, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, in extent, the beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It is the court, though not the capital, of the United Provinces. As it is not walled, and sends no deputies to the states, it is called a village only. In a wood near this place, the prince of Orange has a

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palace, called the House in the Wood. The French took possession of Hague, January 23, 1795. It is two miles from the German Ocean, and 30 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 52 4 N.

HAGUENAU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, formerly a free imperial city. It has been taken several times, the last of all by the French in 1706. It is seated on the river Motter, which divides it into two parts, 12 miles N of Strasbourg, and 255 E of Paris.

HAILBRON, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It has its name, which signifies the fountain of health, from the hot baths near it; and is seated on the Neckar, over which is a stone bridge, 25 miles NE of Stuttgart. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 19 N.

HAIMBURG, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 25 miles E of Vienna.

HAIN, a town of Germany, in Misnia, seated on the Rhedar, 12 miles NW of Dresden.

HAI-NAN, a considerable island of the Chinese Ocean, to the N of the gulf of Cochinchina, and to the S of the province of Quang-tong, from which it is 12 miles distant. It is 400 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are, in general, a short and deformed people, and the colour of their skins is copper. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. Kiun-tcheou-fou is the capital.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by Brabant, on the NW by Flanders, on the W by Artois, on the S by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E, by the territories of Liege and Namur. It is divided into Austrian Hainault, of which the capital is Mons; and French Hainault, which is included in the department of the North.

HAINAULT, a forest of Essex, SE of Epping Forest, supposed to be so called from some of the deer, with which it was stocked, having been

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brought from the province of the same name in the Netherlands. In this forest is a celebrated oak, known through many centuries by the name of Fairlop. Beneath its shade, which over-spreads an area of 300 feet in circuit, an annual fair is held on the 22d of July.

HAINBURG, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 35 miles E of Vienna.

HALBERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bishopric of Halberstadt, now secularized. The inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the Hothheim, 32 miles SE of Brunswick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 52 6 N.

HALDENSTEIN, a free and independent barony of the country of the Grisons. It consists of a semicircular plain, between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about five miles in length, and scarcely one in breadth. It contains only two villages, Haldenstein and Sewils; and the whole number of the baron's subjects does not exceed 400.

HALEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the Geet, 24 miles W of Maastricht.

HALES-OWEN, a town in Shropshire, inclosed by Worcesterhire, six miles E of Stourbridge.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated between two branches of the river Blyth, has a trade in linen yarn and sail-cloth, and about the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is 28 miles NE of Ipswich, and 101 of London.

HALIBUT ISLAND, a barren island in the N Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook on account of the number of fish of that name caught here. It is seven leagues in circumference. Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

HALIFAX, a fortified seaport of Nova Scotia, on Chebucto Bay. Its harbour is large enough to shelter a

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Squadron of men of war through the winter. It is 789 miles NE of New York. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 44 45 N.

HALIFAX, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. This town is the great market for stuffs, such as calamancos, everlastings, &c. It is a large parish, containing 12 chapels of ease, and 12,000 inhabitants. It is 40 miles WSW of York, and 197 N by W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HALITZ, a town of Poland, capital of a territory of the same name, in Red Russia, with a castle. It is seated on the Dniester, 46 miles S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

HALLAND, a province of Gothland, in Sweden. It extends 60 miles along the W coast of that kingdom, but is not above 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital.

HALLATON, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles SE of Leicester, and 90 N by E of London.

HALLE, a dismantled town of Austrian Hainault. The church contains an image of the Virgin, held in great veneration. It is seated on the Senne, eight miles SW of Brussels.

HALLE, a considerable town of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous university and salt-works. It is seated on the Sale, 40 miles E of Magdeburg.

HALLE, a free imperial town of Suabia, famous for its salt-pits; seated on the Kocher, 37 miles NE of Stutgard.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in Tirol, six miles NE of Inspruck.

HALLEIN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg; seated on the river Saltza, among the mountains, wherein are mines of salt, the chief riches of the town and country. It is seven miles SE of Salzburg.

HALMSTADT, a strong seaport of Sweden, capital of Halland, situate on a bay of the North Sea, 80 miles SSE

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of Gotheborg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 39 N.

HALSTEAD, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday. It has a manufactory of bays and says; and is seated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Coln, 16 miles N of Chelmsford, and 47 NE of London.

HALTEREN, a town in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 25 miles SW of Munster.

HALTWISTLE, a town of Northumberland, whose market is difused. It is 37 miles W of Newcastle, and 315 NNW of London.

HALVA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the Cebu, eight miles from Fez.

HAM, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Marck. It is seated on the Lippe, 24 miles S of Munster. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 51 36 N.

HAM, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Somme, 48 miles N of Paris. It has a strong castle, in which some members of the French national convention have been confined.

HAM, a village in Surry, between Petersham and Kingston. Near it is Ham House, the seat of the earl of Dysart, and Ham Walks, celebrated by the poets. It is 11 miles WSW of London.

HAM, WEST, a village of Essex, where are the ruins of an abbey. It is seated on the Lea, four miles E by N of London.

HAM, EAST, a village in Essex, adjoining to West Ham. A part of Kent, in the parish of Woolwich, lies on this side of the Thames, and divides the parish of East Ham from that river.

HAMAH, a large town of Syria, seated on the river Asli, the ancient Orontes, 78 miles SW of Aleppo.

HAMAMET, a town of Barbary, on a gulf of the same name, 45 miles from Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 36 35 N.

HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles NE of Christiania.

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HAMBLEDON HILL, in Dorsetshire, near Sturminster. Here was a Roman camp, the antagonist camp to that of Hog Hill.

HAMBURG, a free imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, consisting of the Old Town and the New Town; both nearly of an equal size. The principal streets of the Old Town have long and broad canals. It is seated on the Elbe, and the Alster. The latter, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks. From its situation it has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence, it is one of the most commercial places in the world. It is 70 miles SE from the entrance of the Elbe into the German Ocean, and 55 NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 53 34 N.

HAMELBURGH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and territory of the abbey of Fulde; seated on the Saab, 28 miles SE of Fulde.

HAMELIN, a strong town in the duchy of Calenberg, at the extremity of the duchy of Brunswick, of which it is the key; situated at the confluence of the Hamel and Weser, 25 miles SW of Hanover.

HAMERSTEIN, a castle and village of Germany, belonging to the elector of Treves. The castle is seated on a lofty mountain, on the E side of the Rhine, two miles N by W of Andernach.

HAMI, a country situate to the NE of China. Though surrounded by deserts, it is accounted one of the most delightful countries in the world. Its rice and fruits, particularly the melons and dried raisins, are in high esteem in China. It is a kingdom, tributary to that country; and its capital is of the same name.

HAMILTON, a town of Lanerkshire, near which is Hamilton House, the magnificent seat of the duke of

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Hamilton. The town is seated on the Clyde, 10 miles SE of Glasgow.

HAMMERSMITH, a village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames, in the parish of Fulham, four miles W of London.

HAMONT, a town in the bishopric of Liege, 17 miles W of Ruremonde.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, or SOUTH-AMPTON, a county of England, bounded on the N by Berks, on the E by Surry and Suffex, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Dorset and Wilts. It extends, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from N to S, and 38 from E to W. It is divided into 39 hundreds, and contains one city, 20 market-towns, and 253 parishes; and sends, with the Isle of Wight, 26 members to parliament. Among its various products, Hampshire is particularly famous for its excellent bacon, and for its timber. Winchester is the capital. See **NEW FOREST**.

HAMPSHIRE, New, one of the United States of N America, bounded on the N by Canada, on the NE by the district of Maine, on the SE by the Atlantic, on the S by Massachusetts, and on the W and NW by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. It is divided into five counties: and its capital is Portsmouth.

HAMPSTEAD, a village of Middlesex, four miles NNW of London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a heath that commands a delightful prospect.

HAMPTON, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesd. y. It is seated on the Cotswold Hills, 14 miles S of Gloucester, and 90 W of London.

HAMPTON, a town of Virginia, on James River.

HAMPTON, a seaport of N America, in New Hampshire, 40 miles N of Boston. Lon. 74 0 W, lat. 43 5 N.

HAMPTON, a village of Middlesex, famous for a palace called Hampton

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Court, built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, gardens, and parks, to which king William made many additions, are four miles in circumference, and seated on the Thames, 14 miles SW of London.

HANAU, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of a county of the same name, which belongs to its own prince. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is seated near the Maine, 18 miles NE of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 56 N. The county is bounded on the E by the county of Rheinec and the territory of Fulde; on the W by the counties of Weissemburg and Solms; and on the N and S by the territories of Mentz and Francfort.

HANG-TCHEOU-FOU, the capital of the province of Tche-kiang, in China. It is four leagues in circumference, exclusive of its suburbs, and contains more than a million of inhabitants. It is seated on a small lake called Si-hou; has under its jurisdiction seven cities of the second and third class; and is 225 miles SE of Nan-king. Lon. 120 20 E, lat. 30 21 N.

HANOVER, a city of Germany, capital of the king of Great Britain's German dominions. The French took it in 1757, but were soon after expelled. It is seated on the Leina, which divides it in two; 25 miles W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 25 N.

HANOVER, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It contains the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, and the principalities of Verden, Grubenhagen, and Oberwald. They lie mostly between the Weser and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length from SW, but the breadth is different, being in some places 150 miles, and in others but 50.

HANOVER, a town of Virginia, on York River.

HANOVER, NEW, a large island, in the S Pacific Ocean, opposite the

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NW extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees, among which are many beautiful plantations.

HAN-TCHONG-FOU, a large and populous city of China, in the province of Chenfi. It has 16 cities of the second and third class under its jurisdiction, and is seated on the river Han, 845 miles SW of Pekin. Lon. 106 55 E, lat. 32 45 N.

HANUYE, a town of Austrian Brabant, 20 miles SE of Louvain.

HAN-YANG-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. It has one city under its jurisdiction.

HAPAE, the name of four of the Friendly Islands in the S Pacific Ocean, connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low-water. The plantations are numerous and extensive; and some are inclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads. See FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

HAPSAL, a seaport of the government of Revel, in the Russian empire, seated on the Baltic, five miles SW of Revel. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 59 4 N.

HAPSBURG, a castle, now in ruins, on a lofty eminence, near the town of Schintznach, not far from the river Aar, in the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. This place was the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced to the beginning of the 13th century, when they were no more than simple barons of Switzerland. What is left of this castle is now inhabited by the family of a peasant. There is another castle of the same name, near the lake of Lucern. See GERMANY.

HARBOROUGH, MARKET, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Welland, 14 miles S of Leicester, and 83 N by W of London.

HARBURG, a town of the duchy of Lunenburg, with a strong castle, seated on the Elbe, opposite Hamburg.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 12 miles S of Caen.

HARDERWYCK, a town of Dutch

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Guelderland, with a university. It was often taken and retaken in the civil wars of the 16th century; and the French took it, and demolished the fortifications, in 1672. It is seated on the *Zuider-Zee*, 32 miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 52 23 N.

HARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. Its harbour is choked up. The English took it by assault in 1415. It stands at the mouth of the Seine, 36 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 49 30 N.

HARLEBECK, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river *Lis*, three miles NE of Courtray.

HARLECH, the county-town of Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a rock, on Cardigan Bay, and is governed by a mayor, &c. It has a castle built by Edward I, almost entire, and is 223 miles WNW of London. Lon. 4 6 W, lat. 52 54 N.

HARLEM, a large and populous city of the United Provinces in Holland, memorable for the siege it held out against the Spaniards in 1573, for ten months; the townsmen, before they capitulated, being reduced to eat the vilest animals, and even leather and grass. The church is adorned with the finest organ in Europe. Harlem is seated on the lake of the same name; and to the S of the town is a wood, cut into delightful walks and vistas. This place claims the invention of printing. It is situate 10 miles W of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 24 N.

HARLEM MERE, a lake of Holland, near Harlem, 14 miles long and the same broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amsterdam; and is navigable, but subject to dangerous storms; on which account, the canals from Leyden to Amsterdam were made, as a safer passage.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Waveney, 16 miles S of Norwich, and 100 NE of London.

HARLING, a town in Norfolk,

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with a market on Tuesday. It has only a small chapel, and a meeting-house. It is 24 miles SW of Norwich, and 88 NE of London.

HARLINGEN, a large and populous seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, 13 miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 14 E, lat. 53 9 N.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, whose market is disused; but, on a common, two miles from the town, is a famous annual fair, on the 9th of September, for horses, cattle, &c. called Harlow Bush Fair. Harlow is 17 miles W of Chelmsford, and 23 NE of London.

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middlesex, 15 miles W of London, and two E of Colnbrook, remarkable for one of the largest barns in England, whose pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 22 40 N.

HARRIS. See **LEWIS**.

HARRISBURGH, the capital of the county of Dauphin, in Pennsylvania, on the E branch of the Susquehanna. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 40 15 N.

HARRODSTOWN, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Mercer, on the head waters of Salt River.

HARROGATE, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, in the parish of Knaresborough, remarkable for its medicinal springs; one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain. It is 206 miles from London.

HARROW ON THE HILL, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county; on the summit of which is the church, with a lofty spire. Here is a celebrated free-school. It is 10 miles WNW of London.

HARTFORD, a commercial town of Connecticut, in N America, seated at the head of the navigation on the W side of the Connecticut, 50 miles from its entrance into the Sound. It is 50 miles W of Boston.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Bristol Channel, near a promontory, called Hartland-point, 28

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miles W of Barnstaple, and 213 W by S of London. Lon. 4 31 W, lat. 51 22 N.

HARTLEPOOL, a seaport of the county of Durham, with a decayed market on Monday. It is seated on the German Ocean, 16 miles SE of Durham, and 254 N by W of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 54 47 N.

HARTLEY, a town of Northumberland, NW of Tinmouth, where lord Delaval has constructed a haven, whence coal is shipped. Here are large salt, copperas, and glass-works; and a canal is cut through a solid rock to the harbour.

HARWICH, a seaport and borough of Essex, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It is seated on a tongue of land, opposite the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell. Here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Holland. It has a capacious harbour, and a dock for the building of men of war. The entrance into the harbour is defended by Landguard Fort, built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water, but within the jurisdiction of Essex. Here is only a chapel of ease to Dovercourt, two miles distant. Harwich is 42 miles E by N of Chelmsford, and 72 ENE of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 51 0 N.

HASLEMERE, a borough of Surry, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles SW of Guilford, and 42 SW of London.

HASLINDEN, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, 16 miles N by W of Manchester, and 196 NNW of London.

HASSELT, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysfel, seated on the Vecht, five miles from Zwoll.

HASSELT, a town in the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 14 miles NW of Mæstricht.

HASTINGS, a borough of Suffex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. It had a castle, now in ruins, and is 24 miles E of Lewes, and 64 SE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 50 52 N.

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HATFIELD, a town of Herts, with a market on Thursday. It belonged to the see of Ely, but was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elisabeth. Hence Elisabeth was conducted to ascend the throne. King James exchanged this royal demesne with sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Salisbury, for Theobalds. On the site of the ancient episcopal palace, that nobleman built the present magnificent seat of the marquis of Salisbury, called Hatfield House. It is seated on the river Lea, 20 miles NNW of London.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or **HATFIELD-REGIS**, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, 30 miles ENE of London.

HATHERLY, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Friday, 26 miles NW of Exeter, and 201 W by S of London.

HATTEM, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Yffel, five miles SW of Zwoll. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications.

HATTENGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Roer. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 51 17 N.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, seated on a mountain, 28 miles NE of Budar.

HAVANNA, a seaport on the NW part of Cuba. It is famous for its harbour, which is well defended by forts. It is the capital of the island, and was taken by the English in 1762, but restored in 1763. Lon. 82 13 W, lat. 23 12 N.

HAVANT, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, seven miles NE of Portsmouth, and 64 W by S of London.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a secularized bishop's see. It is seated on the Havel, 37 miles NW of Brandenburg.

HAVENFORD WEST, the county-town of Pembrokeshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a town and county of itself, seated on the side of a hill, on a creek of Mil-

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ford-Haven, over which is a stone bridge. It contains three churches, has a considerable trade, and sends one member to parliament. It is 15 miles S by E of St. David's, and 239 W by N of London. Lon. 5° 0' W, lat. 51° 50' N.

HAVERILL, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has a great manufactory of checks, cottons, and fustians, and is 59 miles NE of London.

HAVERING BOWER, a village of Essex, in the parish of Hornchurch, and liberty of Havering; once the seat of a royal palace, in which died Joan queen of Henry IV. It is three miles NE of Rumbold.

HAVRE-DE GRACE, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a strong citadel, and a good arsenal. It was bombarded by the English in 1694 and 1759, and is seated at the mouth of the Seine, 45 miles W of Rouen, and 112 NE of Paris. Lon. 0° 11' E, lat. 49° 29' N.

HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the river Arriege, 10 miles S of Toulouse.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Marne, seated on the Marne, 20 miles from Rheims.

HAWICK, a town of Roxburghshire, seated on the Tivot, 15 miles SW of Kelso.

HAWKSHED, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday, 24 miles NNW of Lancaster, and 273 of London.

HAWS-WATER, a lake of Westmorland, S of Penrith. It is three miles long, half a mile over in some places, and is almost divided in the middle by a promontory.

HAY, a town of Brecknockshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between the Wyll and Dulas, 15 miles NE of Brecknock, and 151 W by S of London.

HAYE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Creuse, 25 miles from Tours, and 135 SW of Paris.

HAYLSHAM, a town of Suffex, with

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a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Lewes, and 58 SE of London.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 12 miles N of Galway.

HEAD OF ELK, a town of Maryland, situate near the head of the bay of Chesapeake, on a small river of the same name.

HEAN, a town of Tonquin, on the river Domez, 80 miles N of the bay of Tonquin.

HEBRIDES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, numerous islands on the W coast of Scotland, the principal of which are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, N and S Uist, Cannay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, Islay, &c.

HEBRIDES, New, islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606, and considered as part of a great southern continent, under the name of *Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo*. They were next visited by M. de Bougainville in 1768, who did no more than discover that the land was composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, in 1774, ascertained the situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. They lie between the latitudes of 14° 29' and 20° 4' S, and between the longitudes of 166° 41' and 170° 21' E, extending 125 leagues. The principal islands are *Tierra del Espiritu Santo* and *Malicollo*, beside several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit.

HECLA, MOUNT. See **ICELAND**.

HEDAMORA, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, seated on the river Dahl, 55 miles NW of Upsal.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Suabia, with a palace belonging to the house of Wirtemberg, 22 miles N of Ulm.

HEIDELBERG, a city of Germany, capital of the palatinate of the Rhine, with a celebrated university. It is noted for its great tun, which holds 800 hogheads, generally kept full of good Rhenish wine. It was reduced to a heap of ruins in 1622, by the Spaniards; and the rich library was transported, partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome. It was burnt

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by Turenne in 1674; and being deserted by the elector, is much decayed. It stands on the Neckar, 12 miles NE of Spire. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 49 26 N.

HEILA, a town of Western Prussia, at the mouth of the Vistula, 12 miles N of Dantsic. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 54 53 N.

HEILEGEN-HAVE, a seaport of Holstein, on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femenen. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 54 30 N.

HEILIGE-LAND, an island of the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Eyder and the Elbe. It belongs to the king of Denmark. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 54 21 N.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, capital of the territory of Etchset, belonging to the elector of Mentz. It is seated at the confluence of the Geissland and Leina, 30 miles NW of Eisenach. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 51 22 N.

HELENA, ST. an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the English East India company. Its circumference is 20 miles; and it has every appearance of a volcanic origin. The country, however, is far from being barren, the interior vallies, and even mountains, being pleasant and fertile; and the pastures, the verdure of which is surprising, can support 3000 head of their small cattle. The beef is juicy, delicious, and very fat. The number of inhabitants does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers, and 600 slaves. The town is small, and stands in a valley, at the bottom of a bay on the S side of the island, between two steep dreary mountains. It is well defended by forts and batteries. This island was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1502, on St. Helena's Day. Afterward the Dutch were in possession of it till 1600, when they were expelled by the English. In 1673, the Dutch retook it; but it was soon after recovered. It lies between the continents of Africa and S America, about 1200 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 15 55 S.

HELIER, ST. the capital of the is-

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land of Jersey, in the English Channel, seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbour, and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000. In the church, prayers are read alternately, in English and French; and there is a monument, erected to the memory of major Pierſon. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 49 11 N. See JERSEY.

HELIER, ST. an island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S side of Jersey. It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man, who lived in this island many centuries ago, and was slain by the pagan Normans. His cell, with the stone bed, is still shown among the rocks; and to his memory was founded a noble abbey, on the site of which stands Elisabeth Castle. This is the residence of the governor and garrison of St. Helier, and occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit, surrounded by the sea at every half flood; and hence, at low-water, is a passage to the town, half a mile long, and formed of sand and stones.

HELL-GATE, a celebrated strait of N America, near the W end of Long Island Sound, eight miles E of New York. It is remarkable for its whirlpools, which are occasioned by the narrowness and crookedness of the pass, and a bed of rocks extending quite across it; but, at proper times of the tide, a skilful pilot may conduct a ship of any burden through this strait.

HELMSPAILE, a river of Sutherlandshire, which enters the German Ocean, near the Ord of Caithness. At its mouth is a good salmon fishery.

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brabant, with a strong castle, seated on the Aa, 17 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc.

HELMESLEY, or **HELMESLEY-BLACKMORE**, a town of the N riding of Yorkshire, seated on the Rye, with a market on Saturday. It is 20 miles N of York, and 220 N by W of London.

HELMSTADT, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, with a university, 22 miles NE of Brunswick.

HELSINBURG, or **ELSINBURG**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of

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Schonen, seated on the opposite side of the Sound, seven miles E of Elsinore. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 56 2 N.

HELSINGFORS, a town of Swedish Finland, with a commodious harbour in the gulf of Finland, 150 miles E of Abo. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 60 20 N.

HELSTON, a borough of Cornwall, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the Cober, near its influx into Mountbay. It is one of those appointed for the coinage of the tin. Below the town is a good harbour, where several of the tin ships take in their lading. It is 11 miles SW of Falmouth, and 274 W by S of London.

HELVOETSLUYS, a seaport of Holland, on the island of Voorn. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary; and it is the regular station of the packet-boats from Harwich. It surrendered to the French in January 1795; and is five miles S of the Briel. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 45 N.

HEMFSTED, or **HEMEL HEMPSTED**, a town of Herts, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a branch of the Coln, 18 miles SW of Hertford, and 23 NW of London.

HENEURY, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, two miles from St. Vincent's Rock. In this parish is an ancient camp.

HENLEY, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a new stone bridge, and is 24 miles SE of Oxford, and 35 W of London.

HENLEY, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Alne, 10 miles NW of Warwick, and 102 WNW of London.

HENNEBERG, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the N by Thuringia, on the W by Hesse, on the S by the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and on the E by that of Bamberg. It is divided among seven different sovereigns. Mainungen is the capital.

HENNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the county of the same name, with a castle, 34 miles NW of Bamberg.

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HENNEBON, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Blavet, 22 miles NW of Vannes.

HENRICHEMONT, a decayed town of France, in the department of Cher, situate on the Sudre. It was the capital of a district which Henry IV gave to the duke of Sully. It was alienated to Lewis XV, in 1767. The town is 15 miles from Bourges.

HENRY, CAPE, the S cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 76 5 W, lat. 36 56 N.

HEFFENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey. It is seated between Heidelberg and Darmstadt, 14 miles from each.

HERACLEA, a once famous seaport of Roman Asia, with a Greek archbishop's see, and considerable remains of antiquity. It is 50 miles W of Constantinople.

HERAT, a town of Persia, in Khorasan, 160 miles SE of Meshed.

HERAULT, a department of France, so named from a river which falls into the gulf of Lyons. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc; and the capital is Montpellier.

HERBEMONT, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, three miles NW of Chiny.

HERBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and territory of Nassau, with a famous university and woollen manufacture. It is eight miles SW of Dillenburg.

HEREFORD, the capital of Herefordshire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It is almost encompassed by the Wye and two other rivers. It had six parish churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. In April 1786, the beautiful W tower of the cathedral, with a part of the body of the church, fell down; but it has been since rebuilt. The chief manufacture of Hereford is gloves. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and a sword-bearer; sends two

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members to parliament; and is 24 miles WNW of Gloucester, and 130 of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 4 N.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E by Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, on the W by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the N by Shropshire, and on the S by Monmouthshire. It extends 35 miles from N to S, and 47 from E to W. It is divided into 11 hundreds; contains one city, eight market-towns, and 176 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. The air is healthy; the soil exceedingly rich. This county is famous for Leominster bread, Weobly ale, and Herefordshire cider; the last of which is sent to all parts of England.

HERENHAUSEN, a palace near Hanover, belonging to the elector, with curious and extensive gardens.

HERENTHALS, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Nethe, 20 miles NE of Louvain.

HERFORD, or **HERVORDEN**, a free imperial town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Ravensburg, with a famous protestant nunnery, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. It is seated on the Aa, 17 miles SW of Minden.

HERGAUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for rich mines of vitriol. The miners have built here a subterraneous town. It is 65 miles N of Buda.

HERS, an island in the Indian Ocean, two miles NNW of Ternate. It is in a perfect state of cultivation, and well inhabited.

HERISAU, a considerable commercial town of the canton of Appenzel, in Switzerland, noted for its manufactures of very fine linen and muslin. It is seven miles SW of St. Gall.

HERK, a town of the bishopric of Liege, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W of Maastricht.

HERMANSTADT, a large and strong town, the capital of Transylvania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river

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Ceben, 25 miles E of Weissenburg. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 46 25 N.

HERNHUT, a famous place in Upper Lusatia, in the territory of the elector of Saxony, between Zittaw and Loebau. Here, in 1722, some persecuted Moravian Brethren (descendants of the church of the ancient United Brethren, established in Bohemia and Moravia, as early as the year 1456) settled in the fields of the village of Berthelsdorf, belonging to count Zinzendorf, and began to build another village. They were joined by some protestants, who had been bred in other societies. They all agreed in adopting the confession of Augsburg, and lived as brethren, without quarrelling about particular sentiments; and when, after some time, the number of those admitted from other protestant churches, became greater than the number of the Moravian brethren they took the name of Evangelical Brethren, or The Brethren's Unity of the Augsburg Confession. They considered count Zinzendorf as their bishop and father, and were, for some time, called Hernhutters, as this place continued their principal nursery. They were afterward extended into many different countries; were introduced into America, in 1741, by count Zinzendorf, and settled at Bethlehem in Pennsylvania. Their societies, which are now numerous in that country, afford the most pleasing examples of piety and virtue, of decency and good order. See **BETHLEHEM**, **LITIZ**, and **NAZARETH**.

HERNOSAND, a seaport of Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17 58 E, lat. 62 38 N.

HERSTAL, a town of the bishopric of Liege, with an ancient castle, seated on the Maese, three miles N of Liege.

HERTFORD, the county-town of Herts, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Lea, which is here navigable for barges, as it was once for ships. In 879, the Danes erected two forts here, for the security of their ships; but Alfred turned the

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course of the river, so that they were left on dry ground. Here is a castle, which has been often a royal residence. The town sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a high steward, mayor, nine aldermen, a recorder, &c. Here were formerly five churches, but now only two. Hertford is two miles W by S of Ware, and 21 N of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 1' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 50' N$.

HERTFORDSHIRE, or HERTS, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire, on the E by Essex, on the NW by Bedfordshire, on the W by Bucks, and on the S by Middlesex. It is 36 miles from N to S, and 28 from E to W. It is divided into eight hundreds, which contain 19 market-towns, and 174 parishes, and sends six members to parliament. Though this county abounds with flint and chalk, it is found, with the aid of proper culture, to be extremely favourable to corn. Indeed, the traffic of the county is in corn and malt.

HERTZBERG, a considerable town in the electorate of Saxony, 35 miles NW of Dresden.

HERZEGOVINA, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, capital of a district of the same name.

HESDIN, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the Canche, 23 miles SSW of St. Omer, and 165 N of Paris.

HESSE, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the N by the bishopric of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick; on the E by Thuringia; on the S by Fulde and Weteravia; and on the W by the counties of Nassau, Witgenstein, Hatzfeldt, and Waldeck. The house of Hesse is divided into four branches, namely, Hesse-Cassel, Homburg, Darmstadt, and Rheinfeld, each of which has the title of landgrave, and takes its name from one of the four principal towns. This country is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper. In the

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middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures.

HEUSDEN, a strong town of Holland, seated on the Maese, with a castle; eight miles NW of Bois-le-Duc.

HEXHAM, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Tyne. Near this place, in 1463, was fought a battle, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated. Hexham is noted for its manufactory of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves; and is 22 miles W of Newcastle, and 284 NNW of London.

HEYDON, a decayed borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a river, six miles W of Hull, and 181 N by W of London.

HEYTSBURY, a borough of Wilts, whose market is disused. It is 20 miles NW of Salisbury, and 93 W by S of London.

HIAMEN. See **EMOUY**.

HIERES, a town of France, in the department of Var. Its harbour being choked up, it is now much decayed. During great part of the winter, the verdure is as fine as in the spring; and in many gardens, green peas may be gathered. The winters, however, have been sometimes very severe; particularly in 1709, 1768, 1789, and 1795. This town is 12 miles E of Toulon, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. $6^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $43^{\circ} 5' N$.

HIERES, islands of France, on the coast of Provence. They are four in number; namely, Porquerolles, Porteros, and Bagneau, which are inhabited, and the isle of Titan, the largest of them, which is capable of cultivation. Between these islands and the continent, is the excellent road of Hieres.

HIGHGATE, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, E of that of Hampstead. Here is a freeschool, with a chapel to it, which is a chapel of ease to the parishes of St. Pancras and Hornsey. Highgate is four miles N by W of London.

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HIGHAM-FERRERS, a borough of Northamptonshire, with a great market on Thursday and Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, and sends one member to parliament. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and is 35 miles ESE of Coventry, and 66 NNW of London.

HIERO. See **FERRO.**

HIESMES, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a barren mountain, 90 miles W of Paris.

HIGHWORTH, a town of Wilts, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, 36 miles N of Salisbury, and 77 W of London.

HILDESHEIM, a free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of the same name. It is divided into the old and new towns; and its inhabitants are Lutherans and papists. It is seated on the Irnste, 17 miles SSE of Hanover. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 52 10 N.

HILDEBURGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in a duchy of the same name, in the principality of Cobourg. It is seated on the Werra, and is subject to the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who has a palace here. It is 21 miles N by W of Cobourg.

HILLSBOROUGH, a town of N Carolina, 180 miles W by N of Newbern.

HIMMALEH MOUNT, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Teesta; inclosing between it and Hindoostan, a tract of country, from 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of small states, none of which are understood to be either tributaries or feudatories of Thibet; such as Sirinagar, Napaul, &c. This ridge was known to the ancients by the names of Imaus and the Indian Caucasus. The natives now call it Hindoo-ko (the Indian mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snowy*; its summit being covered with snow.

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HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 25 S.

HINCKLEY, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Monday. It has a considerable stocking manufactory, and is 12 miles SW of Leicester, and 91 NNW of London.

HINDELOPEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles SW of Lewarden. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 52 58 N.

HINLOPEN, CAPE, a cape of N America, on the S side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 38 47 N.

HINDON, a borough of Wilts, with a market on Thursday, 20 miles W of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London.

HINDOO-KO. See **HIMMALEH, MOUNT, and CABUL.**

HINDOOSTAN, or INDIA, a celebrated region of Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, comprises all the countries between Tartary and Thibet on the N, the river Burram-pooter, and the bay of Bengal, on the E, the Indian Ocean on the S, and the same ocean and Persia on the W. It must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the countries that lie to the N of the river Nerbudda, and of the soubahs of Bahar and Bengal. The principal soubahs, or provinces, in Hindoostan Proper, are Agimere, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malva, Moultan, Oude, Rohiltund, Sind, &c. The term Deccan, which signifies the *south*, has been extended to the whole region S of Hindoostan Proper; but in its most proper sense, it means only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Sea, and Orissa; namely, Candeish, Dowlatabad, Vissapour, Golconda, and the western part of Berar; its boundary to the N being the river Nerbudda, and that to the S the Kistna. All the tract S of the Kistna, is generally called the Pen-

insula, although its form is far from authorizing that appellation. From a pure Hindoo government, the empire of Hindoostan became, at last, a Mahometan state, and continued to be so, till the beginning of this century. The first irruption of the Mahometans was in the year 1000. From this period, the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather as tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire. In 1398, the Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who, from this circumstance, was, in reality, the founder of the Mogul dynasty; and hence Hindoostan has been called the Mogul Empire, and its chief, the great mogul. The Mogul empire was at the height of its grandeur in the reign of Aurungzebe, which lasted from 1660 to 1707; his authority extending from 10 to 35° lat. and nearly as much in lon. and his annual revenue exceeding 32,000,000l. sterling. A succession of weak princes and wicked ministers, reduced this empire to nothing; and the invasion of Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, hastened its destruction. In the reign of Mahomed Shah, independent states began to start up; and, after his death, in 1747, the entire division of the empire took place. It became merely nominal, nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but the city and small territory of Delhi; and the emperors, from this period, must be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons were made use of, by different parties, to promote their own views. That the name and person of the emperor were of use, as retaining a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan, is evident, from the application made, at different times, for grants of territory, forcibly obtained by the grantee, but which required the sanction of the lord paramount, to reconcile the transaction to the popular opinion; and the

coin throughout the whole tract, known by the name of the Mogul Empire, is to this day struck in the name of the nominal emperor. The present emperor, Jewin Bucht, exists in a deplorable state of degradation, on the produce of a trifling domain, allowed him partly out of veneration for his ancestors, and partly for the use of his name. Hindoostan now consists of six principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior states. These six principal states are the British; the Poonah Mahrattas; the Berar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, soubah of the Deccan; Mysore, or the dominions of Tippoo Sultan; and the Seiks: for, whatever verbal distinctions may be made, a compulsive alliance is at least a dependent, if not a tributary situation. The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Northern Circars, the Jaghire in the Carnatic, Bombay, Sallette, the district of Midnapur in Orissa, and some considerable cessions from Tippoo Sultan in 1792. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent upon them, are the nabobs of Oude and of the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Travancore and Tanjore. For the five other principal states, see their respective names; and for an account of some inferior independent states, see BUNDELA, BALLOGISTAN, the JATS, ROHILCUND, &c. The inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, whom the English improperly call Moors, or Moormen, are represented, by Mr. Scrafton, to be of such a detestable character, that he never knew above two or three exceptions, and those were among the Tartar and Persian officers of the army. The Hindoos, or Gentooes, are of a black complexion: their hair is long; and their person straight and elegant. Their limbs are finely proportioned; their fingers long and tapering; their countenances open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or casts, which are

kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers; they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, and renders them polluted for ever. The members of each cast, adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers. From generation to generation, the same families have followed, and will always continue to follow one uniform line of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and though veneration for the practices of their ancestors may check the spirit of invention, yet, by adhering to these, they acquire such an expertness and delicacy of hand, that Europeans, with all the advantages of superior science, and the aid of more complete instruments, have never been able to equal the execution of their workmanship. To this circumstance also is ascribed a striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples of their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, and esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by Mr. Halhead, is the following remarkable passage concerning this practice: 'It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband three crores and fifty lacks of years, by destiny. If she cannot burn, she must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity: if she remain always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell.' This code of laws, with their sacred books, the *Veidam* and the *Shahtah*, were written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N, is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S, and it rains almost constantly for three

months in the year. Its products, and various other particulars, will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, rivers, &c. described in the course of this work. See INDIA.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. 12 miles SW of Norwich, and 97 NE of London.

HINZUAN, or **JOANNA**, one of the Comora Islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. It has been governed, about two centuries, by a colony of Arabs, and exhibits a curious instance of the slow approaches toward civilization, which are made by a small community, with many natural advantages. The original natives, in number 7000, occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers, who established themselves on the seacoast by conquest, and are about 3000 in number. Though Joanna is not the largest, it may be reckoned the principal of the Comora islands. It exacts tribute from all the others: but these pretensions it is sometimes obliged to assert by the sword; and, when major Rooke was here, they were meditating an expedition against Mayotta, which was in a state of rebellion. The natives, on being asked the cause of their war with that people, answered, Mayotta like America. They get their supplies of arms and ammunition from ships that touch here; and it is customary for all to make presents of arms and powder to the prince when he pays a visit on board, which he does to every one. This island is a proper place of refreshment for the India ships, whose crews, when ill of the scurvy, soon recover, from the use of limes, lemons, and oranges, and from the air of the land. When any ship touches here, it is surrounded by canoes, and the deck is crowded by natives of all ranks, from the high-born chief, who washes linen, to the half-naked slave, who only paddles. Most of them have letters of recommendation from Englishmen, which none of them are able to read, though

they speak English intelligibly; and some appeared vain of titles which our countrymen had given them in play, according to their supposed stations. 'We had (says sir William Jones) lords, dukes, and princes, on board, soliciting our custom, and importuning us for presents. In fact, they are too sensible to be proud of empty sounds, but justly imagined that those ridiculous titles would serve as marks of distinction, and, by attracting notice, procure for them something substantial.' They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion; both being introduced by the Arabs. The colour of these two races of men is very different: the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with better features, and a more animated countenance. They seem not to look with indifference on our fair countrywomen, notwithstanding they are of such a different complexion. One of the first rank among them being much smitten with a young English lady, wished to make a purchase of her at the price of 5000 dollars; but on being informed that the lady would fetch at least 20 times that sum in India, he lamented that her value was so far superior to what he could afford to give. These people profess a particular regard for our nation, and are very fond of repeating to you, that 'Joanna-man and English-man all brothers;' and never fail to ask 'how king George do?' In general, they appear to be a courteous and well-disposed people, and very fair and honest in their dealings, though there are among them, as in all other nations, some viciously inclined; and theft is much practised by the lower class, notwithstanding the punishment of it is very exemplary, being amputation of both hands of the delinquent. The climate promotes vegetation to such a degree, as requires little toil in the husbandman; but that little is denied; so that beyond oranges, bananas, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and purslain (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. The

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face of the country is very picturesque and pleasing. Lofty mountains clothed to their very summits, deep and rugged vallies adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets intermixed, form the landscape. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the coconut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear and uninterrupted passage beneath; while the tufted and over-spreading tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scorching rays of the sun. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 12 30 S.

HIO, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on lake Wetter, 145 miles SW of Stockholm.

HIRCH-HORN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a strong castle, seated on the side of a hill, on the Neckar. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 49 28 N.

HIRSCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the Fulde, 16 miles NE of the town of Fulde. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 50 56 N.

HIRSBERG, a town of Silesia, famous for its mineral baths. It is seated on the Bosar, 44 miles SW of Breslaw.

HISPANIOLA. See **DOMINGO, ST.**

HITCHIN, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, very considerable for wheat. It is 15 miles NNW of Hertford, and 34 NW of London.

HOAI-NGAN-FOU, a populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated in a marsh, and is inclosed by a triple wall. The suburbs extend to the distance of a league on each side of the canal, and form, at their extremity, a kind of port on the river Hoang-ho.

HOANG-HO. See **YELLOW RIVER**.

HOANG-TCHOU-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district

contains one city of the second and eight of the third class.

HOCHBERG, a marquisate of Brissgaw, in Suabia, belonging to the prince of Baden Dourlach.

HOCHSTET, a town of Suabia, remarkable for the great battle gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village three miles SW of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles NE of Ulm.

HONNEDON, a town of Herts, with a market on Thursday. It is seated near the Lea, in the parishes of Amwell and Broxburn, 17 miles N of London, and three S of Ware.

HOEI-TCHOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, famous for its tea, varnish, and engravings. It is one of the richest cities in the empire, and has six cities of the third class dependant on it.

HOEI-TCHOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its jurisdiction contains 11 cities of the second and third class.

HOENZOLLERN, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 25 miles S of Stutgard.

HOESHT, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, three miles from Francfort.

HOGUE, CAPE LA, on the NW point of Normandy, near which admiral Rooke burnt 13 French men of war, in 1692. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 49 45 N.

HO-KIEN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. It has two cities of the second and 15 of the third class in its district. It is 125 miles S of Peking.

HOLBEACH, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles S of Boston, and 108 N of London.

HOLDERNESS, a division of the E riding of Yorkshire, remarkable for its large breed of horned cattle and horses.

HOLDSWORTHY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two branches of

the Tamar, 43 miles ENE of Exeter, and 215 W by S of London.

HOLLAND, the most considerable of the Seven United Provinces. It is bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean; on the E by the Zuider-Zee, Utrecht, and Guelderland; and on the S by Zealand and Dutch Brabant. It is divided into S and N Holland; which last is also called W Friesland, to distinguish it from Friesland on the E side of the Zuider-Zee; and the states are called the states of Holland and W Friesland. The Y, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuider-Zee, separates S Holland from N Holland. This province is not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almost every where lower than the sea; and the water is kept out by dikes. It is crossed by the Rhine and Maese, under different names, and by a great number of canals. It is so populous, that no country in the world, of such a small extent, can equal it. The pastures are so rich, that they have plenty of cattle, butter, and cheese. There are 400 large towns, and 18 cities, which make up the states of the province, and several others that have not the same privilege. The houses are well built, and extremely neat and clean. The French having effected the entire conquest of this province in January 1795, we must wait till the era of a general pacification, before we can give an account of any government that may be considered as permanent. The established religion is Calvinism; but all religious sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital.

HOLLAND, a district of Lincolnshire, in the SE part of the county. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and lies contiguous to the shallow inlet of the German Ocean, called the Wash. In nature, as well as appellation, it resembles the province of the same name in the Netherlands. It consists entirely of fens and marshes; some in a state of nature, but others cut by numberless drains and canals, and crossed by causeways. The lower, or S division, is the most watery, and is

preserved from constant inundations by vast banks, raised on the seacoast and rivers. The air is unwholesome, and the water, in general, so brackish, as to be unfit for internal purposes; on which account, the inhabitants are obliged to make reservoirs of rain-water. In summer, vast swarms of insects prove a great nuisance. Yet even here industry has produced comfort and opulence, by forming excellent pasture land out of the swamps and bogs, and even making them capable of producing large crops of corn. The fens, in their native state, produce vast quantities of reeds, which make the best thatch; and prodigious flocks of geese form a considerable object of commerce. The principal decoys in England for the various kinds of wild ducks, teal, widgeon, &c. are in these parts.

HOLLAND, NW, the largest island in the world, extending from lat. 43 42 S, to within 10 30 of the equator; and from 110 30 to 153 30 E lon. so that its square surface considerably exceeds that of Europe. In the beginning of the last century, the N and W coasts were traced by the Dutch: the S extremity was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the E and NE from 38° S, and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, capt. Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with capt. Cook's, completed the circuit. See **WALIS, NW SOUTH**.

HOLM ABBEY, a town of Camberland, with a market on Saturday. It is so called, from an abbey that formerly stood here, and is seated on an arm of the sea, 12 miles N of Cocker-mouth, and 310 NNW of London.

HOLMESDALE, a woody tract in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S and E of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found here; and it abounds with the holm oak.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark. It is bounded on the N by Sleswick, on

the E by the Baltic and the duchy of Saxe Lawenburg, on the S by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, and on the W by the German Ocean. It is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The duke of Holstein is a prince of the empire. The district of Kiel, was formerly in the possession of the line of Holstein-Gottorp, and belonged to the late czar Peter III; but, in 1773, the present empress ceded it to his Danish majesty, in exchange for the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which she gave to the bishop of Lubec; so that the king of Denmark now possesses the whole duchy, the imperial cities excepted.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday; 20 miles NNW of Norwich, and 122 NE of London.

HOLYHEAD, a seaport and cape of the isle of Anglesea, the usual place of embarkation for Dublin, there being three packet-boats that sail for that city every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, wind and weather permitting. It is 276 miles NW of London. Lon. 4 22 W, lat. 53 19 N.

HOLY-ISLAND, an island, on the coast of Northumberland, six miles S of Berwick. It is two miles long, and one in breadth. It has but one town, with a castle, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by a block-house. On this island, likewise called Lindisfarne, are the ruins of a monastery; and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed first to Chester-le-Street, and afterward to Durham.

HOLYWELL, a town of Flintshire, with a market on Friday. Although in great part a new town, it is become, from its vicinity to the mines, the most flourishing in the county. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, a copious stream bursting out of the ground, with great impetuosity, at the foot of a hill. Beside the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the

working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles E of St. Asaph, and 212 NE of London.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse, 60 miles NW of Francfort.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, 50 miles SE of Treves.

HO-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the N by the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chan-si, on the E by Kiang-si and Chan-tong, on the S by Hou-quang, and on the W by Chen-si. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful, is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tong-hoa, *The middle Flower*. It is, indeed, situate almost in the centre of China. Beside Cai-fong-fou, its capital, it contains seven cities of the first class, and 102 of the second and third.

HONAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Honan. It has under its jurisdiction one city of the second class, and 13 of the third. It is 500 miles SW of Pekin.

HONDURAS, a province of New Spain, bounded on the N by the bay of the same name, on the E by the Mosquito Shore, on the S by Nicaragua, and on the W by Chiapa and Guatemala. It produces, in great abundance, the logwood-tree, which, in dying some colours, is so far preferable to any other material, that the consumption of it in Europe is considerable. During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in this branch of trade. But, after the conquest of Jamaica by the English, one of the first objects of the settlers on that island, was the facility of wresting some portion of this trade from the Spaniards. Their first attempt was made at Cape Catoche. When most of the trees near this cape were felled, they removed to the island of Trist, in the bay of Campeachy; and, in later times, their principal station has been in the bay of Honduras. The Spaniards endeavoured, by negotiation, and open force, to prevent the English from obtaining any footing on

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that part of America. But, after struggling against it for more than a century, the disasters of an unfortunate war extorted from them, in 1763, a consent to tolerate this settlement of foreigners in the heart of their territories. This privilege was confirmed in 1783 and 1786, under certain restrictions, and they were likewise permitted to occupy the small island called Cafina, St. George's Key, or Cayo Cafina. The capital of Honduras is Valladolid. / See MOSQUITO SHORE.

HONFLEUR, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Calvados, and at the mouth of the Seine. It is eight miles N of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

HONITON, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1747, which consumed three parts of the town. Here is a large manufactory of bonelace. Just before the entrance into the town, from London, is a hill, which commands one of the most beautiful prospects in the kingdom. Honiton is seated on the Otter, 16 miles E of Exeter, and 156 W by S of London.

HOOD ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, the most northern of the Marquesas, discovered by captain Cook, in 1774. Lon. 138 47 W, lat. 9 26 S.

HOOGLY, a city of Bengal, now nearly in ruins, but possessing many vestiges of former greatness. In the beginning of this century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on an arm of the Ganges, called the Hoogly, 26 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 32 30 N.

HOOGLY RIVER, an arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of its two westernmost branches, named the Cossimbuzar and Yellinghy rivers. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, 10 miles S of Breda.

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HOPPE, a small river of Essex, which rises near Laindon Hills, waters Stanford-le-Hope, and entering the Thames below Mucking, gives name to a noted reach of that river.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, at the foot of which is a monastery, where a bishop of the Greek church resides.

HORN, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, with a good harbour. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, 13 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 52 38 N.

HORN, the capital of a county of the same name, in the bishopric of Liege. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 12 N.

HORNBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, seated on the Horn, with an abbey, five miles SE of Deux-Ponts.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress on a mountain. It is seated on the river Gutlah, 21 miles NE of Friburg.

HORN, CAPE, the most southern part of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S America, round which all ships now pass that sail into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 67 26 W, lat. 55 58 N.

HORNCASTLE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Bane, 20 miles E of Lintoln, and 136 N of London.

HORNCHURCH, a village in Essex, the only parish in the liberty of Havering. A pair of horns is affixed to the E end of the church, for which tradition assigns a reason too idle to be repeated. It is two miles E by S of Rumbord, of which it is the mother church, and 14 E by N of London.

HORNDON ON THE HILL, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect. It is 16 miles S by W of Chelmsford, and 19 E of London.

HORNSEA, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, 40 miles E of York, and 188 N of London.

HORNSBY, a village of Middlesex,

between Highgate and Southgate. Varied with hill and dale, and the New river winding through it, there is not a more rural spot in the vicinity of the metropolis, from which it is five miles N by W.

HORSBENS, a seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, on a bay, that opens into the Categate, 125 miles W by N of Copenhagen.

HORSHAM, a borough of Sussex, with a market on Saturday. The assizes are often held here, and it is 36 miles SE of London.

HORTON, a village of Bucks, S of Colnbrook, where Milton, when he left the university, resided five years, with his father.

• **HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF** **THE**, a large region in the S extremity of Africa, extending N by W, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that cape, in an ENE direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffaria. The skin of the Hottentot is of a yellowish brown hue, resembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree. They have, in general, the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if possible, than that of the negroes. With respect to shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. In their men, moreover, a degree of carelessness is observable, that discovers marks of alacrity and resolution; qualities, which, upon occasion, they certainly can exhibit. Not only the men, but the women also are clothed with sheep-skins; the wool being worn outward in summer, and inward in winter. They besmear their bodies all over with fat, in which a little foot is mixed up, and this is never wiped off. They are likewise perfumed with powder of herbs, rubbing it all over them when they besmear themselves. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs. Most of these are made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; and these have given rise to the almost universally-received notion, that the

Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occasionally. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering pastoral life. They are merely huts, resembling a round beehive, from 18 to 24 feet in diameter. The highest of them are so low, that it is scarcely possible for a middle-sized man to stand upright. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in crawling on all-fours, and who is, at any time, more inclined to lie down than stand. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The Hottentot, inured to it from his infancy, sees it hover round him, without feeling the least inconvenience arising from it to his eyes; while, rolled up like a hedge-hog, and wrapped up snug in his skin, he lies at the bottom of his hut, in the midst of this cloud, except that he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his sheep-skin, in order to stir the fire, or perhaps to light his pipe, or else sometimes to turn the steak he is broiling over the coals. Such are the Hottentots near the Cape of Good Hope. Among other tribes, are the Boshmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE of the Cape. They are enemies to the pastoral life. Some of their maxims are, to live by hunting and plunder, and never to keep any animal alive for the space of one night. On this account, they themselves are pursued and exterminated, like the wild beasts, whose manners they have assumed. Some of them, when taken, are kept alive, and made slaves of. As ignorant of agriculture as apes and monkeys, they are obliged, like them, to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw. Their table, however, is composed of several other dishes, among which are the caterpillars, from which butterflies are produced, white ants, grasshoppers, snakes,

and spiders. With respect to the Hottentots, in general, none of them seem to have any religion; nor do they appear willing to receive any instruction. All of them, however, have the firmest opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred, that they believe in an evil being; but they pay no religious worship to him, though from this source they derive all the evils that happen; and among these they reckon cold, rain, and thunder. So very ignorant are they, that many of the colonists assured Dr. Sparrman, that the Boshmans would abuse the thunder with many opprobrious epithets, and threaten to assault the lightning. Even the most intelligent of them could not be convinced that rain was not always an evil, and that it would be an unhappy circumstance were it never to rain. They seem, however, to have some idea of a future state, as they reproach their friends, when dead, with leaving them so soon; admonishing them to behave henceforth more properly: by which they mean, that their deceased friends should not come back again and haunt them, nor allow themselves to be made use of by wizards, to bring any mischief on those that survive them. The country possessed by the Dutch is of considerable extent, comprehending, not only the large tract between Table Bay and False Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from False Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country farther E beyond St. Christopher's River, called Terra de Natal. The whole of this country is naturally barren and mountainous; but the industrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it produces, not only a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of the European ships that touch here. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons, which they term monsoons; the wet monsoon, or winter; and the dry one, or summer. The first begins with our spring in March; the latter with September, when our summer ends. Among the quadrupeds of this country are

antelopes, which go in herds of upward of 20,000 each; buffaloes; caméléopardilises; the gemsbock, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and when attacked by dogs, will sit on his hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal of a mouse colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quatha, a species of the zebra, but more tractable; rhinocéroscs; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep; and a peculiar species of sheep, covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus, or rivers horse, is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gregarious bird, which builds its curious nest in the mimosa tree, where it forms a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, two inches distant from each other, and containing under its roof, in one that lieut. Paterson saw, above 300 birds. Among the insects, are the termites, or white ants, which do no injury to wood as in the East Indies, but by raising a number of hills, they impede the progress of vegetation; and the black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here, as any of the serpent tribes, of which there are numerous kinds. The country of the Hottentots lies between the tropic of Capricorn and 35° S lat. and is bounded on the W, S, and E by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian Oceans, and on the N by regions very little explored.

HOVAU, an island of France, between that of Belleisle and the continent. It is 10 miles in circumference.

HOUDAN, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Vegre, 32 miles SW of Paris.

HOUNSLOW, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. It belongs to the two parishes of Heston and

HOY

Ilseworth, and is situate on the edge of a heath, on which James II formed an encampment, in order the more effectually to enslave his subjects. Hounslow is 10 miles W by S of London.

HOU-QUANG, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire, and is divided into two parts, the N and S, by the river Yang-tse-kiang. This province, which is watered by lakes, canals, and rivers, is called, by the Chinese, the storehouse of the empire. It contains 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Voutchang-fou is the capital.

HOU-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Ttche-kiang, seated on a lake of the same name. The quantity of silk manufactured here is almost incredible. Its district contains one city of the second, and six of the third class. It is 160 miles SE of Nan-king. Lon. 119 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

HOWDEN, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse and Derwent, and gives name to a small district called Howdenshire. It is 15 miles SE of York, and 179 N by W of London.

HOXTER, a town of Westphalia, seated on the Weser, 27 miles NE of Paderborn.

HOY, one of the Orkney Islands, between the island of Pomona and Caithnessshire. It is 10 miles long. On this island, beside the great conic hill of Hoyhead, which is a seamount, there is a stupendous rock, called the Beary, where a bird, named the layer, supposed to be a species of penguin, is found. It is of the size of a small duck, remarkably fat, and esteemed a great delicacy: they burrow in the rabbit holes. The person employed in taking the young is let down by a rope from the top of the precipice. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 58 56 N.

HOYE, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated on the Weser, 43 miles NW of Zell. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 52 57 N.

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HRADISCH, a town of Moravia, on an island in the river Morava, 30 miles SE of Olmutz.

HUA, or **KAHUA**, a large town of Asia, capital of Cochin China, with a royal palace. It is divided into two parts by a large river. Lon. 105 5 E, lat. 17 40 N.

HUAHINE, one of the Society Islands in the S Pacific Ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite, and seven in compass. Lon. 151 1 W, lat. 16 44 S.

HUDDERSFIELD, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has risen up within this century, and is the mart for narrow cloths, called plains. It is 42 miles SW of York, and 189 NNW of London.

HUDSON, a flourishing town of N America, in the state of New York. It is seated on the E side of Hudson's River, on an eminence, 30 miles S of Albany, and 130 N of New York. Lon. 75 20 W, lat. 42 23 N.

HUDSON'S BAY, a bay of N America, lying between 51 and 69° N latitude, and discovered, in 1610, by captain Henry Hudson, in endeavouring to find a NW passage into the Pacific Ocean. Repeated attempts have been since made to find that passage, but hitherto without effect. The entrance of the bay, from the ocean, after leaving to the N Cape Farewell and Davis' Straits, is between Resolution Isles on the N, and Button's Isles on the Labrador coast to the S, forming the E extremity of the strait, distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. This bay communicates on the N, by two straits, with Baffin's Bay: on the E side it is bordered by Labrador, on the S by Canada, on the SW by New S Wales, and on the W by New N Wales. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not consist of above ten persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay. This company possess three forts on the S coast of James Bay, by which the S termination of Hudson's Bay is distinguished. These factories are called Rupert, Moose, and Albany, and

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they lie from 50 50 to 52 0 N lat. On the W side of Hudson's Bay, considerably up Hayes' River, is a factory called Flamborough. Beyond this is York Fort, on Nelson's river, in lon. 92 30 W, lat. 57 25 N; but the most northern settlement is Prince of Wales' Fort, at the mouth of Churchill River, in lon. 94 7 W, lat. 58 48 N. In 1782, these factories were destroyed by a French squadron under the command of M. de la Peyrouse; but the damage has been since repaired, and the commerce is again in a flourishing situation.

HUDSON'S RIVER, a fine river in N America, rising between lakes Ontario and Champlain. It waters Albany and Hudson, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, at New York, after a course of 250 miles.

HUEN, an island of the Baltic, three miles from the coast of Sweden. It is subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. In this island, was the observatory of Tycho Brahe. Huen is six miles in circumference, nine miles S-by-E of Elsinore, and 14 N-by-E of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 55 34 N.

HUESCA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the Isuela, 35 miles NE of Saragossa.

HUESCAR, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, 60 miles NE of Granada.

HUESSEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the Rhine, three miles S of Arnheim.

HUETTA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 67 miles E of Madrid.

HULL, or KINGSTON UPON

HULL, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Hull, on the N side of the Humber, and has two parish churches. It was the first town that shut its gates against Charles I, but its fortifications are now inconsiderable, while its commerce has increased so much, that it is probably the fourth port in the kingdom. The harbour is artificial, consisting of a dock, said to be the

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largest in the kingdom. The noble stone bridge, over the river to Holderness, was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. Hull sends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles SE of York, and 173 N of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HULST, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It was taken by the French in 1747 and 1794. It is 15 miles NW of Antwerp.

HUMBER, a river of England, formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, &c. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean, near Holderness.

HUMMOCH, a fertile island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, about six miles long. Here is a rajah, supported in his authority by the Dutch East India Company. It is five leagues S of Mindanao. Lon. 125 12 E, lat. 5 27 N.

HUNDSFELD, a town of Silesia, seated on the Wide, eight miles NE of Breslaw.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Poland; on the W by the circle of Austria; on the S by the Drave, which separates it from Sclavonia, and by the Danube, which parts it from Turkey in Europe; and on the E by Walachia and Transylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; to which may be added the Bannat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1778. Hungary formerly included Transylvania, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, and Walachia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Save, Drave, Raab, and Waag. The air is unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs; insomuch that a sort of plague visits them every three or four years. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tockay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. Their horsemen are called Hussars, and their foot, Heydukes. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German, and the other Hun-

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garian; and the language is a dialect of the Sclavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is popery; but there are a great number of protestants. Buda is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

HUNGERFORD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Kennet, and noted for the best trout and crawfish in England. It is 64 miles W of London.

HUNNINGUEN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine. It was fortified by Vauban, and is seated on the Rhine, five miles N of Basle.

HUNMANBY, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 34 miles NE of York, and 209 N of London.

HUNTINGDON, the county-town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. It had once 15 churches, which are now reduced to two. It sends two members to parliament, and is 16 miles W by N of Cambridge, and 65 N by W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 52 17 N.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W and NW by Northamptonshire; on the NE, the E, and SE by Cambridgeshire; and on the SW by Bedfordshire. It extends 25 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W in its broadest part. The middle and western parts are fertile in corn, and finely varied in their surface. The upland part was anciently a forest. The NE part consists of fens, which join those of Ely. They are drained so as to afford rich pasturage for cattle, and large crops of corn. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguish. This county sends four members to parliament; and the high sheriff, who is chosen alternately from Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, is sheriff of both counties.

HUNTSFILL, a town in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the Parret, five miles N of Bridgewater, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 11 N.

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HURDWAR, a town of the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains of Hindoostan. It is 117 miles N by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 29 35 N.

HURON, a lake of N America, which lies between 80 and 85° W lon. and 42 and 46° N lat. With lake Michigan, to the W, it has a communication by the straits of Michillimackinac; with lake Superior to the NE by the straits of St. Mary; and with lake Erie to the S by the straits of Detroit. Its circumference is about 1000 miles. See **MANATAULIN** and **THUNDER BAY**.

HURST CASTLE, a castle in Hampshire, near Lymington. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots toward the Isle of Wight, from which it is distant two miles. In this castle, Charles I was confined previously to his trial.

HUSSINGABAD, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, but on the S side of the Nerbudda. It is 140 miles NW of Nagpour. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 22 42 N.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, seated near the river Ow, on the German Ocean, 20 miles W of Sleswick. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 54 45 N.

HUY, a town of the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Maese, 12 miles SW of Liege. It has been often taken and retaken; and the confederates having reduced it in 1706, it was left in possession of the Dutch, who retained it till 1718, when they demolished the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop of Liege.

HYDRABAD, the capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on a river, 352 miles N by E of Madras. Lon. 78 51 E, lat. 17 12 N.

HYDRABAD, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Sindy. It is the residence of a Mahometan prince, who is tributary to the king of Candahar. It is seated on the Indus, in the neighbourhood of the city of Nusserpour. Lon. 69 30 E, lat. 25 29 N.

HYPOLITE, St. a town of France,

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in the department of Gard, with a fort, seated on the Vidourle, 12 miles SW of Alais.

HYTHE, a town in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly four parishes; but its harbour being choked up, it has now but one. It is 10 miles W of Dover, and 68 SE of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 51 8 N.

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JABLUNKA, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschen, 30 miles SE of Troppaw.

JACCA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort, seated on a river of the same name, 22 miles N of Huescar.

JACI-D'-AGUILA, a seaport of Sicily, 10 miles N by E of Catania. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 37 27 N.

JARN, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see, and a castle, seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SW of Baeza.

JAFFA, a decayed town of Palestine, formerly called Joppa. It is 50 miles NW of Jerusalem.

JAFNAPATAN, a seaport of Ceylon, 100 miles N of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 47 N.

JAGARNAUT, a famous pagoda, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and province of Orissa. It is one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and an excellent seamark. It lies on the bay of Bengal, a few miles E of lake Chilka, and 3 1/2 SW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 40 E, lat. 19 35 N.

JAGERNDORF, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the Oppa, 65 miles S by E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 50 4 N.

JAGHIRE OF THE CARNATIC, a tract of land, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to the English East India Company. It extends along the bay of Bengal, from Madras to lake Pullicate on the N, to Alemparvé on the S, and to Conjeveram on the W, being

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108 miles along the shore, and 47 inland in the widest part. It contains 2440 square miles, and its annual revenue is 150,000*l*.

JAGO, ST. the largest, and most populous, and fertile of the Cape-de-Verd Islands. It lies 13 miles W of the island of Mayo. Ribeira-Grande is the capital. Lon. 23. 30 W, lat. 15 0 N.

JAGO, ST. the capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 34 10 S.

JAGO-DE-CUBA, ST. a town on the S coast of Cuba, with a good harbour, at the bottom of a bay, and on a river of the same name.

JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS, ST. a town of Hispaniola, seated on the river Yague, 25 miles from Concepcion-de-la-Vega.

JAGO-DEL-ENTERO, ST. a town of S America, in Tucuman, seated on a river, 475 miles from Potosi. Lon. 62 0 W, lat. 28 25 S.

JAGO DE GUATIMALA, ST. See GUATIMALA NEW.

JAGO-DE-LAS-VALES, ST. a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, seated on the river Panuco. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 23 0 N.

JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, ST. or SPANISH TOWN, a town of the island of Jamaica, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It is seated on the Rio Cobre, seven miles NW of Port Passage, on the bay of Port Royal. Lon. 76 49 W, lat. 18 6 N.

JAGO-DE-LEON, ST. the capital of the district of Caracas, in S America. Lon. 64 48 W, lat. 9 32 N.

JAGOBNA, a town of Servia, seated on the river Morava, 70 miles SE of Belgrade.

JAICZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, 50 miles NE of Bosna-Serago, with a strong citadel, seated on the river Plena.

JAKUTSKOI. See YAKUTIA.
JAMA, a strong fort in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, on a

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river of the same name, 13 miles NE of Narva.

JAMAGOROD, a strong town in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, seated on the Jama, 12 miles NE of Narva.

JAMAICA, an island of the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It is situate in the Atlantic Ocean, 4000 miles SW of England, and is 150 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimenta, chocolate, several kinds of woods and medicinal drugs. In 1793, by the benevolent directions of his majesty, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from Otaheite, by the Providence frigate, captain Bligh, in order to be introduced into the different plantations. This island was taken by the English in 1655, and is now the most valuable of their West India colonies. The principal town is Kingston; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, is the seat of government. The centre of this island is in lon. 76 45 W, lat. 18 12 N.

JAMANA, the capital of a principality in Arabia Felix, seated on the river Aftan, 150 miles W of Elcatif.

JAMBI, or **JAMBIS**, a seaport and small kingdom, on the E coast of Sumatra, with a Dutch fort, 160 miles N of Benecoolen. Lon. 102 35 E, lat. 0 59 N.

JAMES BAY. See HUDSON'S BAY.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, and three miles from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and factory. Lon. 16 0 W, lat. 13 15 N.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of S Carolina, opposite Charleston.

JAMES ISLAND, an island of N America, in Baffin's Bay, between Davis' Straits and Baffin's Straits. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 70 0 N.

JAMES RIVER, a river of Virginia, which enters the bay of Chesapeake, near James Town.

JAMES, ST. an hospital and burying-ground, near Basil, in Switzer-

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land, celebrated for a battle fought by 3000 Swiss against an army of 30,000 French, in which only 32 of the former remained alive, desperately wounded, on the field of battle. Sixteen that escaped from the field, were branded with infamy, for not having sacrificed their lives in defence of their country.

JAMES TOWN, a town, once the capital of Virginia, seated in a peninsula, on the N side of James River.

JAMES TOWN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, five miles NW of Carrick on Shannon, and 73 of Dublin.

JAMETS, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 miles S of Stenay.

JANNA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the S by Livadia, on the W by Albania, and on the E by the Archipelago. It is the Thesfaly of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital.

JANNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, 62 miles W of Larissa.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kauffim, famous for a battle, in 1645, between the Swedes and Imperialists, when the latter were defeated. It is 48 miles SE of Prague.

JAO-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, which, at a small distance, enters lake Po-yang. It commands seven cities of the third class.

JAPAN, a large empire in the most eastern part of Asia. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which is Nippon. It was discovered, in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast on shore by a tempest. This empire is the richest country in the world for gold. The inhabitants are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. The sciences are highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools at different places, in which are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their schools at Meaco have each above 3000 scho-

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Jars. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication is forbidden, except with the Chinese and Dutch. Their emperor is called Dairo; and in the minority of one of them, in 1150, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors for the crown assumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the same title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called Cuba; and things have remained on the same footing to this day. The Dairo is the chief emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other, as if he were his vassal. The religion is paganism; but there are two different sects. There was once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but, in 1638, they were all extirpated. The palace of the emperor is at Jedo, in the island of Niphon, and it is the capital of the whole. The merchandise which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugar, silks, linen and woollen cloth, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, cabinets, and other japaned and lackered wares.

JAPARA, a seaport on the N coast of the island of Java. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it. It is 253 miles E of Batavia.

JARGEAU, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, taken by the English in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is 10 miles SE of Orleans, and 70 SW of Paris.

JARISLAU. See YAROSLAP.

JARNAC, a town of France in the department of Charente, remarkable for a victory obtained by Henry III (then duke of Anjou) over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 miles W of Angoulême, and 235 S by W of Paris.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 27 miles SW of Glatz.

JAROSLOW, a town of Austrian Poland, in Red Russia, with a citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, and

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a battle gained by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the Saine, 55 miles W of Lemburg.

JASENITZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, seated at the mouth of the Oder, eight miles below Stetin.

JASQUE, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Ormus, and in the province of Kerman. Lon. 59 15 E, lat. 26 10 N.

JASSEMERE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in a small territory of the same name, subject to a rajah, in the province of Agimere. It is 680 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 73 0 E, lat. 27 34 N.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, seated on the river Pruth. It is a well fortified place, defended by a castle; but has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians; the last time by the latter in 1788, who restored it by the peace of Reichinbach in 1790. In 1753, it was intirely destroyed by fire, but has been since rebuilt. It is 125 miles W of Bender. Lon. 27 35 E, lat. 47 8 N.

JATS, THE, once a powerful Hindoo tribe, in Hindoostan Proper, to whom all that remains is the small territory of Bhartpour, 45 miles W of Agra.

JAVA, a fertile and populous island of the East Indies, lying S of the equator. It is generally known by the name of Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java; and it is 420 miles in length, and of various breadth. It formerly had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bautam. The air is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the East Indies. This island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, beside the native Javanese, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malayans, Amboynese, Topasses, Bugasses, Timoreans, &c. brought from distant countries by the Dutch. In

1749, the Dutch, on the pretext that the Chinese were preparing for an insurrection, disarmed them, seized all their effects, and massacred them to the number of 20,000, men, women, and children. Java is to the S of the island of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the straits of Sunda. Batavia is the capital. Lon. from 105 to 116° E, lat. from 6 to 8° S.

JAWER, a strong town of Silesia, capital of the province of the same name, with a citadel. It is 32 miles S of Lignitz. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 50 58 N.

JEORG, or **IBERG**, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 miles SW of Osnaburg.

ICELAND, a large island to the N of Europe, 400 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. The houses are scattered at a distance from each other, and many of them are deep in the ground, but they are all miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of beasts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, trainoil, whalebone, and seahorses teeth, which are as good as ivory. Iceland once abounded in learning and science, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms. Lat. from 64 to 67 N.

ICOLMKILL, formerly **IONA**, a famous and fertile island, one of the Hebrides, near the SW point of the Isle of Mull. It is three miles long and one broad. It has a mean village, and

the ruins of an august monastery and cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, where there are three chapels, in which several ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, are buried. In former times, this island was the place where the archives of Scotland, and many valuable and ancient MSS were kept. Many of these, it is said, were carried to the Scotch College at Douay in France.

IDA, MOUNT. See **CANDIA**.

IDA, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia Proper, famous, in ancient fable.

IDANHA-LA-NUOVA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, three miles SW of Idanha-la-Vella.

IDANHA-LA-VELLA, a town of Portugal, in Beira. The French took it in 1704. It is seated on the river Ponful, 25 miles NE of Castel Branco.

IDRIA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, and county of Goritz, with a castle. It is celebrated for its rich quicksilver mines, discovered in 1497, and is seated amid mountains, in a deep valley, on the river Idria, 17 miles NE of Goritz.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Wetearvia, which is the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau. It is 12 miles NE of Mentz.

JEAN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, 12 miles W of Deux-Ponts.

JEAN-D'ANGELY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It was taken from the Huguenots, in 1621, by Lewis XIII, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Boutonne, 15 miles NE of Saintes.

JEAN-DE-LONE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the Saône, 15 miles SE of Dijon, and 155 SE of Paris.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, the last next Spain, with a harbour. This town owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery. It is seated on a small river, near the bay of Biscay, 10 miles NE of Fontarabia, 12 miles SW of Bayonne, and

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315 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 43 23 N.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Savoy, capital of the county of Maurienne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, 15 miles S by W of Montier. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PONT, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Lower Navarre. It is seated on the river Nive, and defended by a citadel, upon an eminence, at the entrance of those passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called *Ports*. It is 20 miles SE of Bayonne.

JED, a river of Roxburghshire, which joins the Teviot a little below Jedburgh, at a place where the marquis of Lothian has an elegant seat, called Mount Teviot; and near this, on the W side of the river, are the beautiful ruins of an abbey, a part of which serves for a parish church. On the banks of this river, are also several large caverns, the hiding places of ancient border warriors.

JEDBURGH, a borough of Roxburghshire, situate on the Jed, near its confluence with the Teviot. It is the seat of the courts of justice for the county. It is 36 miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 55 35 N.

JEDO, the capital of the empire of Japan, situate in Nippon, the largest of the Japanese islands. It is open on all sides, having neither walls nor ramparts; and the houses are built of earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. It is nine miles in length and six in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened, in 1658, which burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a vast number of inhabitants perished; but the whole is rebuilt. The imperial palace is in the middle of the town, and defended by walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Jedo is seated at the bottom of a fine bay. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 36 10 N.

JENUD, or **JOUD**, mountains in the NW part of Hindoostan Proper,

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extending from Attock, eastward to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickera, or Gehkera, or Kakares.

JEKYL, an island of N America, at the mouth of the Alatomaha, in Georgia.

JENA, a strong town of Germany, in Thuringia, with a university. It is seated on the river Sala, 10 miles SE of Weimar.

JENISA. See **YENISEI**.

JENISKOL. See **YENISEISK**.

JENO, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles S of Great Waradin.

JERICHO, a town of Palestine, famous in holy writ. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and contains only a few wretched huts of some Arabs. It is five miles W of the river Jordan, and 20 E by N of Jerusalem.

JERMAN, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, 60 miles SE of Mourzook. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 27 5 N.

JERSEY, an island in the English Channel, 18 miles from Normandy, and 84 S of Portland. It is subject to the English. It is 30 miles in circumference, and contains 12 parishes. They have a noted manufactory for woollen stockings and caps, and are still governed by the ancient Norman laws. In 1781, the French landed here, surprised the lieutenant-governor, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierfon, the commander of the English troops, refused to abide by this forced capitulation, and attacked the French in the town of St. Helier. The latter surrendered prisoners of war; but the gallant major was killed in the moment of victory. St. Helier is the capital. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 49 11 N.

JERSEY, NEW, one of the United States of N America, bounded on the E by Hudson's River and the Atlantic, on the S by Delaware Bay, on the W by Pennsylvania, and on the N by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakamakiak River, in lat. 41 24, to a point in Hudson's River in lat. 41. It is 161 miles long and 52 broad. It is divided into 13 counties; its produce much the same as that of the neighbouring states. Trenton is the capital.

JERUSALEM, a celebrated city of Palestine. It was the capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, as had been foretold in the Scriptures. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Crusaders, who founded a new kingdom, which lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, king of Egypt, took it in 1187. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1217, and called it **HELEDS**, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side, except to the N. It is three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. What renders it considerable, is the great resort of pilgrims; for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business. A bashaw, with a guard of janissaries, always resides here, to protect them from the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims come to visit, is a large structure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. In the middle of the nave, directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, placed in a chapel, which is so small that it will hold but three persons on their knees at a time. At the entrance, on the right hand, is the table on which the body of our Saviour is said to have been laid, after it was taken down from the cross. It is two feet and a half high from the pavement, and is covered with white marble, because its visitors were all for carrying away a small bit. Jerusalem is 112 miles SW of Damascus. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 55 N.

JESI, a town of Italy, in Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a

mountain, near the river Jesi, 17 miles SW of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome.

JESO. See **KURILES**.

JESBO, **JEDSO**, or **YEDSO**, a large island of Asia, to the N of that of Nyphon, governed by a prince, tributary to the empire of Japan.

JESSOP'S WELL, in Surry, in the parish of Stoke Dabernon, a sulphureous spring, four miles SW of Epsom, of a similar nature to that of Harrogate.

JEVER, a town of Westphalia, capital of Jeverland, a district belonging to the house of Anhalt Zerbst, with a citadel, 28 miles NE of Embden. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 53 33 N.

JF, the most eastern of the three islands before the harbour of Marseilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

IGIS, a town of the country of the Grisons, with a magnificent castle, in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a library. It is 23 miles SW of Coire.

IGLAW, a populous town of Moravia, where they have a manufactory of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the river Iglaw, 40 miles W of Brinn.

IGLESIAS, a town in the S part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see.

JIONPOUR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a circar of the same name, in Benares. It is seated on the Goomty; and, not far from the confluence of that river with the Ganges, is the fort of Jionpour, commanding the bridge over the Goomty. It is now chiefly in ruins; although, formerly, it commanded the country from the Ganges to Lucknow. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches. On both sides of it are many little shops, built of stone. It is 49 miles NW of Benares. Lon. 84 7 E, lat. 25 45 N.

IEANTS, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League, remarkable for being the place where the general diet of the three leagues assembles every third year. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles SW of Coire.

ILCHESTER, a borough of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Yeovil, and is a town of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up. It once had 16 churches, but now only two; and here the county gaol is kept. It is 16 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by Sof London.

ILDEFONSO, ST. a magnificent palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, built by Philip V. It has very fine waterworks and gardens.

ILDEFONSO DE LOS ZAPOTACOS, ST. a town of New Spain, seated on a mountain, 50 miles NE of Antequiera.

ILDERTON, a village in Northumberland, S of Woller. On a hill near it, is a semicircular encampment.

ILFORD, GREAT, a village of Essex, on the Roding, which is navigable hence to the Thames. This place, and little Ilford adjoining, are hamlets to the parish of Barking. It is seven miles NE of London.

ILFRACOMBE, a seaport of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a spacious basin, formed by a good pier projecting into the Bristol Channel, and is seated almost opposite Swansea, in Glamorganshire, 49 miles NNW of Exeter, and 181 W by S of London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 14 N.

ILHEOS, a seaport of Brasil, capital of Rio-dos Ilheos. Lon. 41 25 W, lat. 15 5 S.

ILKUCH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver mines mixed with lead, 15 miles NW of Cracow.

ILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 10 miles from Perpignan.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, runs through Suabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube, at Ulm.

ILLINOIS, a river of N America, which rises in the Western Territory, near the S end of lake Michigan, and takes a SW course to the Mississippi. Between the Illinois and the Ohio, is the country of an Indian nation, called the Illinois.

ILLOCK, a strong town of Slavonia, on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaradin, and 55 NW of Belgrade.

ILMEN, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod. It has a communication with lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof. Lon. 34 0 E, lat. 58 0 N.

ILMINSTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, 26 miles SW of Wells, and 137 W by S of London.

ILSLEY, EAST, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 53 W of London.

ILST, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Weymer, 12 miles S of Lewarden.

ILSTADT, a town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Danube and Ills, opposite Passau. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 27 N.

IMENSTADT, a town of Suabia, 20 miles E of Lindau.

IMERITIA, a country of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the S by Turkey, on the W by Mingrelia, on the N by Offetia, and on the E by Georgia, of which it is, properly speaking, a part. The prince of this country usually travels from house to house, living on his vassals, and taking his food with his fingers; forks and spoons being unknown in Imeritia. At table he is frequently employed in judging causes which he decides at his discretion, there being no law but his will. He usually wears a coarse dress, of a brown colour, with a musket on his shoulder; but upon solemn occasions, he has a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a silver chain. He is distinguished from his subjects by riding upon an ass, perhaps the only one in Imeritia, and by wearing boots. He has neither regular troops, nor artillery, but can collect an undisciplined army of 6000 men. His civil ordinances are issued on Friday, being the market day, when one of his servants ascends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people, by each person, upon his return to the

place of his abode. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000 families, are scattered over the country in small hamlets. They are without manufactures, very poor, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. They are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write; and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but from a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the Virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital.

IMOLA, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; situate on the Santerno, 45 miles N by E of Florence.

INCHCOLM, an island of Edinburghshire, in the frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife. Here are the fine ruins of a monastery, founded, in 1123, by Alexander I, in gratitude, it is said, for his escape, when driven here in a tempest, and for the hospitable treatment he received from a hermit.

INCHKEITH, a desolate little island of Edinburghshire, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn.

INCHMARNOCK, a beautiful island of Scotland, SW of the isle of Bute. It is a mile long; and, on the W side, are vast strata of coral and shells. It derives its name of Inchmarnoc (Marnoc's Isle) from a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoc, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

INDIA, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 93° E lon. and 7 and 35° N lat. Under this name, the Europeans have understood all the countries which lie S of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China; and they have included likewise, under the denomination of the East Indies, the islands of Japan, with all the islands in the eastern and Indian Oceans; as far S as New Holland. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only, which is distinguished, both in Asia and

Europe, by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E of the river Burampooter (namely, Aracan, Assam, Ava, Burmah, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin) which geographers have hitherto distinguished by the name of the Peninsula of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary, and Thibet. See **HINDOOSTAN**.

INDIES, WEST, the name given to a number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the NW extremity of the Bahama Islands, off the coast of Florida, in lat. 27 45 N, in a SE direction, to Tobago, 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma, in lat. 11 30 N. They lie between 59 and 86° W lon. Cuba being the most western, and Barbadoes the most eastern of these islands. When Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a W coast across the Atlantic, had been the object of his voyage; and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of an agreement, granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them the name of *The Indies*. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the true position of the New World was ascertained, the name remained, and the appellation of *The West Indies* is given by all Europeans to these islands, and that of *Indians* to the inhabitants; not only of the islands, but of the continent of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie, is sometimes called, by modern geographers, the Archipelago of the Caribbees. By the French, they are called the Antilles; and nautical men distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands, which see. The name of Caribbee should properly be confined to the

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smaller islands, lying between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribbees, a fierce race of men, nowise resembling their timid neighbours in the larger islands. Columbus was a witness to their intrepid valour. The same character they have maintained invariably in all subsequent contests with the Europeans. The British islands are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christopher, Antigua, Anegada, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Islands, and part of the Virgin Islands; with Tobago, Martinico, and St. Lucia, conquered from the French, the first in 1793, and the other two in 1794. Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margarita, belong to the Spaniards, who have the eastern part of Hispaniola. The French have Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Desseada, and the western part of Hispaniola, some places of which last, however, have provisionally submitted to the English. The Dutch have St. Eustatia, Curacao, Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Islands; and the Swedes, St. Bartholomew.

INDIANS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, the original natives of these two vast continents; of whom it is observable, that there is a natural distinction between the inhabitants of the temperate zones and those of the torrid; and that accordingly, they may be divided into two great classes. The one comprehends all the N Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili, and a few small tribes toward the extremity of the southern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the islands, and those settled in the provinces which extend from the isthmus of Darien almost to the southern confines of Brazil, along the E side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone in America, that are inhabited, the natives are more robust, active, intelligent, and courageous. They have defended their liberty with persevering

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fortitude against the Europeans, who subdued the other rude nations of America with the greatest ease. The natives of the temperate zone are the only people in the new world who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The N Americans, though long encompassed by three formidable European powers, retain part of their original possessions. The people of Chili, though early invaded, still maintain a gallant contest with the Spaniards, and have set bounds to their encroachments; whereas, in the warmer regions, men are more feeble in their frame, less vigorous in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle, but dastardly spirit, more enslaved by pleasure, and more sunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have most effectually established their dominion over America; and, if several tribes there still enjoy independence, it is either because they have never been attacked by an enemy already satiated with conquest, and possessed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or because they have been saved from oppression by their remote and inaccessible situation. This distinction, however, although so conspicuous, is not universal. Of the manners of the N American Indians, the reader may have a general idea, by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E of the Mississippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Delawares, the six Nations, the Shawanese, Hurons, Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation, or tribe, they will contain, in all, 20,000 souls, and may furnish between 4 and 5000 warriors. The Indians take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their face, breasts, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red. Their features are well formed, especially those of the women. They are of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and scarcely any crooked or deformed person is

to be found among them. In many parts of their bodies they prick in gunpowder in very pretty figures. They shave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles. Their ears are pared, and stretched by a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the nose; and those who can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, a silver breastplate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A bit of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable stitches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boots, and shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go to war, they leave their trinkets behind. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceedingly black and long, and clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, scaling knives, and tomahawks: the last is one of their most useful pieces of field-furniture, serving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and sword. They are exceedingly expert in throwing it, and will kill at a considerable distance. There are no better marksmen with any weapon; for they will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are very intelligent, quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being completed only by the entire destruction of their enemies. They are very hardy; bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no

people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is in their power. The follies, say mischief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians, all men are equal, personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of birth or rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private persons; and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Their public conferences show them to be men of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the talent of natural eloquence. They live dispersed in villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year; and they subsist, the remainder of it, by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bark, each having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various; but all agree, that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but do not adore him. They have not seen him, they do not know him, believing him to be too far exalted above them, and too happy in himself to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elysium, or paradise. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority is extremely limited. No people are a more striking evidence of the miseries of mankind in the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other. When they take

captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, putting their prisoners to death, after a long period passed in inflicting the most dreadful tortures, which are endured by the unhappy victim with incredible fortitude. The Indians of S America, immediately under the Spanish government, although the most depressed order of men in the country which belonged to their ancestors, are now far from being treated with that rigour which was laid to the charge of the first conquerors of that continent. They are no longer considered as slaves: on the contrary, they are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects. A certain tribute is, indeed, imposed upon them, and certain services required; but these are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians, who live in the principal towns, are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and magistrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caziques, some of whom are the descendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of justice, transmitted to them by tradition. To the Indians, this jurisdiction, lodged in such friendly hands, affords some consolation; and so little formidable is this dignity to their new masters, that they often allow it to descend by hereditary right. For their farther relief, the Spanish court has appointed an officer in every district, with the title of Protector of the Indians, whose duty is, to assert the rights of the Indians; to appear as their defender in the courts of justice; and to set bounds to the exactions of his countrymen. A portion of the annual tribute is destined for the salaries of the caziques and protectors; another part to the payment of their tribute in years of famine, or when a particular district is afflicted by any extraordinary calamity. Provision too is made, that hospitals should be founded in every new settlement, for the reception of Indians. Such hospitals have accordingly been

erected, both for the indigent and infirm, in Lima, Cusco, and Mexico, where the Indians are treated with tenderness and humanity. See **ESKIMAUX**; **INDIES, WEST**; **PATAGONIA**, and **ST. VINCENT'S**.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch settlement on the W coast of Sumatra, 160 miles NW of Bencoolen.

INDRE, a department of France, including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

INDRE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

INDORE, or **ENDORE**, a modern city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, subject to one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs. It is 30 miles S of Ougein. Lon. 76 5 E, lat. 24 31 N.

INDUS, a great river of Hindoostan Proper, called by the natives *Sinde*, or *Sindeh*. It is formed of about 10 principal streams. From the city of Attock, downward to Moultan, or to the conflux of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds in a SW direction, through the province of that name, and that of *Sindy*, and enters the Arabian Sea, by several mouths, NW of the gulf of Cutch.

INGATESTONE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday. The town consists of one street, the N side of which, and half of the S side, are in the parish of Fryerning. It is six miles SW of Chelmsford, and 23 NE of London.

INGLESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors. It is seated on the river *Salva*, on an eminence, five miles SW of Mentz.

INGLETON, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, eight miles NW of Settle, and 246 of London.

INGOLDSTADT, the strongest town of Bavaria, with a famous university. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742.

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It is seated on the Danube, five miles NE of Neuburg, and 45 N by W of Munich.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburg. It is bounded on the N by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, on the E and S by the government of Novogorod, and on the W by that of Livonia. It is 130 miles long and 50 broad. The czar Peter the Great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nyfadt, in 1721. Before the Russians conquered this country, the Ingrians had Lutheran ministers for every canton; but numbers of them have been since converted to the Greek faith. They are full of pagan superstitions, which they mix with the ceremonials of Christianity; and consider the figures of the saints as idols to be adored. When a man is inclined to marry, he buys himself a girl, and celebrates his nuptials. No sooner is the marriage ceremony performed, than the husband begins to treat his wife with the utmost severity, and thenceforward keeps her under strict discipline, though not always with attention to justice; for she is often beaten for the faults of the children, and sometimes for those of the servants.

INGUSHL. See **KIETI**.

INN, a river of Germany, which has its source in the country of the Grisons, runs through Tirol and Bavaria, and falls into the Danube, between Passau and Instadt.

INNACONDA, a fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, situate on a hill, 46 miles NW of Ongole, and subject to the nizam of the Deccan.

INNERKEITHING, a village of Peeblesshire, on the N side of the Tweed; near which is a medicinal spring, rising into celebrity.

INNISKILLING, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, with a strong fort, it being a pass of the greatest importance from the N to the S of Ireland. It made an obstinate defence against queen Elisabeth's army, in 1595, and again, in 1689, against James II. It

INV

is seated in the middle of Lough Earne, where that great lake is contracted, for about six miles, to the breadth of an ordinary river. It is 20 miles E of Ballyshannon. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 25 N.

INNTHAL, a district of Germany, in the Tirol, of which Inspruc is the capital.

INOWSLADISLOW, a strong town of Poland, capital of Cujavia, with a fort, and a palace where the bishop of Cujavia resides. It is 39 miles NE of Gnesna, and 90 W of Warsaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 58 N.

INSPRUC, a populous town of Germany, in the Tirol, and in the district of Innthal, with a strong castle. It was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria reside, and is seated on the Inn, 27 miles NW of Brixen, and 60 S of Munich. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 47 10 N.

INSTADT. See **PASSAU**.

INVERARY, a royal borough of Argyleshire, seated on the NW side of Loch Fyne, 75 miles NW of Edinburgh.

INVERBERVIE. See **BERVIE**.

INVERESK, a village of Edinburghshire, situate at the mouth of the Esk, on the frith of Forth. In 1783, the remains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, were discovered here.

INVERKEITHING, a borough of Fifeshire, situate in a bay of the frith of Forth. It has a considerable trade, and is 18 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 57 0 N.

INVERNESS, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, situate on the river Ness, and overlooking the frith of Murray. It has a good harbour, and is a populous and flourishing town. On an eminence above the town, are the ruins of the old castle of Inverness, demolished by the rebels in 1746. Over the Ness is a bridge of seven arches. Near this town, on Culloden Muir, the Duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels, in 1746; and a little to the W, is the remarkable vitrified fort called Craig Phadrick: the stones, composing its walls, appear

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to have been partly melted by fire. Inverness is 50 miles NE of Fort William, and 106 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 57 30 N.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, the most extensive county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Ross-shire; on the E by the counties of Nairne, Murray, and Aberdeen; on the S by those of Perth and Argyle, and on the W by the channel called the Minsh. Its extent from N to S is 50 miles, and from E to W 80. The N part is mountainous and barren. The S part of the shire is also mountainous, and is supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. This county has several considerable lakes; being divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by Loch Ness, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil; all which might be united by a canal, that would form a communication between the two seas. The extensive plains which surround the lakes, are, in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many sheep and black cattle, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants. The common people in the high parts of the country, and on the western shore, speak Gaelic; but the people of fashion in Inverness, and its neighbourhood, use the English language, and pronounce it with propriety.

INVERURY, a borough of Aberdeenshire, situate on the Don, just above its confluence with the river called Urie Water. Inverury is 15 miles NW of Aberdeen.

JOANNA. See HINZUAM.

JOHANNESBURG, a town of East-ern Prussia, with a citadel, seated on the river Pych, near lake Spirding, 95 miles SE of Koningsberg. Lon. 22 39 E, lat. 53 16 N.

JOHN-O-GREAT'S HOUSE, the remains of a noted house, reckoned the most northerly dwelling in Scotland, and situate on Dungbay Head, which forms the NE point of Great Britain.

JOHN'S, St. one of the Philippine islands, E of Mindanao. Lon. 126 32 E, lat. 9 30 N.

JOHN'S, St. an island of N America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, hav-

JOR

ing Nova Scotia on the S and W, and Cape Breton on the E. It was taken by the English in 1758.

JOHN'S, St. a river of N America, in Nova Scotia, which enters the bay of Fundy.

JOHN'S, St. a new town of N America, in New Brunswick, situate at the mouth of St. John's River, in the bay of Fundy. In was at first called Parr Town. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 45 12 N.

JOHN'S, St. a town and fort on the E side of the island of Newfoundland. Lon. 52 31 W, lat. 47 32 N.

JOHN'S, St. the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the West Indies, and has the most commodious harbour in the Leeward Islands. Lon. 62 4 W, lat. 17 4 N.

JOHNQUERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles S of Perpignan.

JOHORE, JOR, or IMOR, a town of Malacca, in Asia. It was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1603, but has been rebuilt, and is in the possession of the Dutch. Lon. 93 55 E, lat. 1 15 N.

JOIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, with an unfinished castle. Its red wines, though not of the first quality, have a great demand. It is seated on the Yonne, 17 miles S of Sens.

JOINVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, with a magnificent castle, seated on the river Marne, 25 miles SW of Barle-Duc, and 125 SE of Paris.

IONA. See ICOLMKILL.

JONKIÖPING, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the parliament, or superior court of justice for Gothland. It is seated on the S side of lake Wetter, with a strong citadel, 50 miles NW of Calmar. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

JORDAN, a river of Palestine, which rises in mount Libanus, and runs from N to S, forming two lakes, the one formerly called the sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other, the Dead Sea.

IRA

JOSAPHATH, a long and narrow valley of Palestine, between Jerusalem and the mount of Olives.

JOSSÉLIN, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 25 miles NE of Vannes.

JOVARE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 10 miles from Meaux, and 35 from Paris.

JOUX, VALLEY AND LAKE OF.
See **JURA, MOUNT.**

JOYEUSE, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Baune, 27 miles SW of Privas.

IPSALA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Larissa, 20 miles SW of Trajanopoli, and 118 W of Constantinople. Near it are mines of alum.

IPSERA, a small island in the Archipelago, 15 miles NW of the island of Scio. To the W is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.

IPSTONES, a village in Staffordshire, near the river Churnet, one mile below Kingsley. The soil is noted for producing the best red ochre for marking sheep.

IPSWICH, a borough of Suffolk, with markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on the Orwell, and was once surrounded by a wall. It contains 12 parish churches, and has a guildhall, two hospitals, a freeschool, and a customhouse. It is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 portmen (from whom two bailiffs are chosen) a townclerk, two chamberlains, two coroners, and 24 common council-men. Its present commerce chiefly depends upon the malting and exportation of corn; it has a considerable coasting trade, a small share of foreign commerce, and sends ships to Greenland. Vessels of large burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is 20 miles NE of Colchester, and 69 NE of London. Lon. $1^{\circ} 16'$ E, lat. $52^{\circ} 8'$ N.

IRAC, a large country of Asia, divided into Irac-Arabia and Irac-Agemi.

IRAC-ARABIA, or BABYLONIAN-IRAC (the ancient Chaldea) takes

IRE

its name from the desert of Arabia, which lies to the W of it. It is almost all under the dominion of the Turks; and Bagdad is the capital.

IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSIAN-IRAC, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Aderbeistan and Ghilan, on the E by Couhestan, on the S by Kufistan and Farsistan, and on the W by Irac-Arabia. Isfahan is the capital.

IREBY, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is 10 miles NE of Cockermouth, and 299 NNW of London.

IREKEN, JERKIN, or YARKAN, a rich and populous town of Tartary, the capital of Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between the Indies and the N part of Asia. The Kalmucs are masters of it. It is eight miles N of Cashgur. Lon. $73^{\circ} 25'$ E, lat. $41^{\circ} 40'$ N.

IRELAND, one of the British islands, bounded on the E by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, which separate it from England and Wales; on the NE by a channel, called the North Channel, 34 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the ocean. It lies between lon. $5^{\circ} 25'$ and $10^{\circ} 40'$ W, and between lat. $51^{\circ} 15'$ and $55^{\circ} 15'$ N, and is 278 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into four provinces; namely, Ulster to the N, Leinster to the E, Munster to the S, and Connaught to the W; and these are subdivided into counties. The air is mild and temperate. In general, it is a fruitful, level country, well watered with lakes and rivers. Even in those places, where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It has such abundance of cattle, that the beef and butter are exported into foreign parts; and not only the English, but foreign ships, frequently come to be victualled here. The principal manufacture of Ireland, is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vastly increased. The laws differ little from those of England; and the established religion is

the same. The members of parliament usually sat for life, unless upon the demise of the king; but, in 1768, their parliaments were made octennial. Formerly, this kingdom was entirely subordinate to that of Great Britain, whose parliament could make laws to bind the people of Ireland; and an appeal might be made from their courts of justice to the house of lords in England; but, in 1782, it was declared, that although Ireland was an imperial crown, inseparably annexed to that of Great Britain (on which connexion the interest of both nations essentially depended) yet the kingdom of Ireland was distinct, with a parliament of its own, and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland, except the king, lords, and commons thereof. And, some time after, this declaration being thought insufficient, the British legislature, by an express act of parliament, relinquished all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Irish courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time, by the king. The Roman catholics in this country form a great majority of the people; and their religion is not only tolerated, but, in 1793, the liberal spirit of the Irish legislature granted them many important concessions. Ireland contains 32 counties, four archbishoprics, and 18 bishoprics. Its principal rivers are the Shannon, Boyne, Liffey, &c. Dublin is the capital.

IRELAND, NEW. See **BRITAIN, NEW.**

IRKUTSK, the largest and least populous government of Russia, comprising all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern Ocean. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nerzhinsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsk.

IRON-ACTON, a village in Gloucestershire, at the conflux of two streams which form the river Frome,

three miles from Bristol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron-works and great heaps of cinders are to be seen here.

IRROMANGO, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 169 20 E, lat. 28 48 S.

IRONAM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, near Tanna. Lon. 170 26 E, lat. 19 31 S.

IRTYSH, a large river in Siberia, which falls into the Oby, near Tobolsk.

IRVINE, or **IRWIN**, a royal borough and seaport of Ayrshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the frith of Clyde, 15 miles E of the isle of Arran, and 60 W by S of Edinburg. Its chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 55 38 N.

IRWELL, a river of Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey, below Flixton. See **CANAL, DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S.**

ISABELLA, FORT, a fort of Dutch Flanders, two miles SW of Sluys.

ISCHIA, an island of Naples, 15 miles in circuit, lying on the coast of Terra-di-Lavoro, from which it is three miles distant. It is full of valleys, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind; rivers, and fine gardens.

ISCHIA, a city of Naples, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see and a strong fort. Both the city and fortress stand upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a bridge: the rock is about seven furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which makes a very singular appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates, which open into a subterranean passage, through which they enter the city. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 41 N.

ISSELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces, in that of Utrecht, seated on the Issel, four miles SW of Utrecht.

ISENBURG, a town of Germany,

ISL

capital of a county of the same name, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle. It is seated on a river, eight miles from Coblenz.

ISAR, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and passing by Munich and Landschut, falls into the Danube.

ISERE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river which falls into the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

EISENARTS, or **EISENARTS**, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 30 miles NW of Gratz.

ISERNIA, a town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles W of Molise, and 46 N of Naples.

ISIGNI, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados, 15 miles W of Bayeux, and well known on account of its salt-works, cider, and butter. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 49 20 N.

ISIRI. See **THAMES**.

ISLANDS, **BAY OF**, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops, put into this bay, and, with 28 of his crew, was murdered by the natives.

ISLAY, or **ILA**, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, SW of Jura. Its greatest length is 25 miles; its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is hilly. Several mines are wrought to great advantage; and the lead ore is rich and productive. Here likewise are copper, emery, native quicksilver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much corn and flax is raised here, and a great number of cattle exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath. On the NW side of the island is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a

ISL

grotto, divided into a number of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses; again closing, for a long space, into galleries, and forming a curious subterraneous labyrinth. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are obliged to be shot like deer. Some vestiges of antiquity are on this island.

ISLE-ADAM, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a castle seated on the Oise, three miles from Beaumont, and 20 from Paris.

ISLE OF BREVES, a fertile island of N America, in the bay of Campeachy, 17 miles in length, and eight in breadth.

ISLE-DE-DIEU, an island of France, 14 miles from the coast of Poitou. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 45 N.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE. See **FRANCE**, **ISLE OF**.

ISLE-JOURDAIN, a town of France, in the department of Gers, in an island of the river Save, eight miles N of Lombes.

ISLE-ROUSSE, a town of Corsica, on the seacoast, 36 miles SW of Bastia.

ISLE AND VILAINE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

ISLEWORTH, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. In this parish, is Sion House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland. The S side of Hounslow is also in this parish. It is nine miles W of London.

ISLINGTON, a large village, N of London, to which it is now contiguous. The New River is received at the SW end of it, into a large reservoir, called the New River Head, whence its water is conveyed, in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. Near this, is a famous spring of chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells; and also a noted place for pantomimes, &c. called Sadler's Wells. To the N of the White Conduit House Tea Gardens, are the remains of a fortification, supposed to have been a Roman camp; and on the E side of the town, is an extensive white-

lead manufactory, with a curious windmill for grinding the lead. The parish includes the hamlets of Upper and Lower Holloway, King'sland Green, and three sides of Newington Green.

ISLIP, a town of Oxfordshire, noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the Confessor. The chapel in which the ceremony was performed, stands a little N of the church, and is still called the King's Chapel. It was intirely defecrated in Cromwell's time, and has now a roof of thatch. Here also are some remains of an ancient palace, said to have been king Ethelred's. Islip was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster-abbey, to which it still belongs. It is four miles N of Oxford, and 56 NW of London.

ISMAIL, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia. It was taken by storm by the Russians, on the 22d of December 1790. The brave garrison were massacred by the merciless Russians, to the amount, by their own account, of 30,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. The long siege cost the Russians themselves no less than 20,000 men. Ismail is seated on the Danube, 140 miles S by W of Bender. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 45 11 N.

ISNY, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the river Isny, 14 miles NE of Lindau, and 62 SW of Augsburg.

ISNIC, a town of Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient splendour but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and it is 75 miles SE of Constantinople.

ISOLA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 18 miles SE of St. Severino.

ISPAHAN, the capital of Persia, in the province of Irac-Agemi, thought, by some, to be the finest city in the East. It is seated on the small river Sanderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houses and

flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in summer, for the sake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is two miles and a half in circumference. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000; but this kingdom, having been long distracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. It is 265 miles NE of Bussarah. Lon. 52 55 E, lat. 32 25 N.

ISSEL, or **YSSEL**, a river of the United Provinces, which branching off from the Rhine below Hueffen, and running by Doeburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, falls into the Zuider-Zee.

ISSEL, or **YSSEL**, **THE LITTLE**, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Ysselstein, Montfort, and Gouda; and falls into the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

ISSEL, or **YSSEL**, **THE OLD**, a river which rises in the duchy of Cleves, and enters the Issel at Doeburg.

ISSEQUIBO, a flourishing Dutch settlement in S America, contiguous to that of Demerary, and three leagues W of the town of Surinam. It was taken by the English in 1781, but restored by the treaty of peace in 1783.

ISSOIRE, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. At Vernet, near this town, are found amethysts, of a colour as beautiful as those of the East, but not so hard. Issoire is seated on the Couise, 13 miles S of Clermont.

ISSOUDUN, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle, seated on the Theols, 17 miles SW of Bourges, and 135 S of Paris.

IS-SUR-TILLE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the river Ignon, near the Tille, 12 miles N of Dijon.

ISTRIA, a kind of peninsula of Italy, bounded by Carniola on the NE, and on all other sides by the gulf of Venice. The air is unwholesome; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture: there are also quar-

ries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

ITALY, one of the finest countries of Europe, lying between 7 and 19° E lon. and 38 and 47° N lat. On the NNW and NE it is bounded by France, Switzerland, the country of the Grisons, and Germany; on the E by the gulf of Venice; and on the S and W by the Mediterranean. Its length is about 600 miles; its breadth, in some places, near 400, in others not above 25. It was formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and, afterward, of that astonishing universal usurpation, the spiritual dominion of the pope. Italy is divided into a great number of states. Between the confines of France and Switzerland, on the W and N are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Montferrat, part of the Milanese, and Oneglia. To the NE are the territories of Venice, enumerated under that article. South of these, are the dominions of the emperor, namely, part of the Milanese, and the Mantuan; and S of these are Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, belonging to the duke of Modena. West of these are the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon. South of Parma, lies the republic of Genoa, and SE of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The Ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, lies principally E and SE of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and the kingdom of Naples, with its dependent islands, occupies the whole S extremity. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the countries it contains. In those on the N side of the Appennines, it is more temperate; but on the S it is very warm. The air of the Campagna of Rome, and of the Ferrarese, is unwholesome; which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and

healthy. As there are many fine rivers and lakes, the soil of Italy, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; and the finest fruits, most of which are not the natural product of the soil, but were imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria. The tender plants are sheltered, in winter, on the N side of the Appennines; but on the S side they have no need of that precaution. The mountains have, not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also of gold and silver. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation. The established religion is the Roman Catholic. Their language, a corruption of the Latin, is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence. It is, indeed, denominated *La Lingua Toscana*.

ITCHEN, a river of Hants, which, watering Winchester, enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

ITZHOA, an ancient town in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Stoer, 15 miles NE of Gluckstadt.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, ST. a town of Chili, seated at the foot of the Andes, 98 miles NE of St. Jago. Lon. 68 55 W, lat. 33 25 S.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, ST. an island of the West Indies, 50 miles E of Hispaniola. It is called *Porto Rico*, but improperly, as the Spanish word for a port is *Puerto*. It is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It belongs to the Spaniards, and produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain. Lon. 67 4 W, lat. 18 17 N.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, ST. the capital of the island of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by several forts, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the N coast. Lon. 69 1 W, lat. 18 20 N.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an uninhabited island in the S Pacific Ocean, ly-

ing in 83° W lon. and 33° S lat. 300 miles W of Chili. It has some good harbours, and is found extremely convenient to touch at, and water. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, having been left on shore, in this solitary place, lived here some years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers, in 1709. When brought on board, he had forgotten his language, and could scarcely be understood. He was dressed in goats skins, would drink nothing but water, and it was some time before he could relish the ship's victuals. During his abode in this island, he had killed 500 goats, which he caught by running them down. From this remarkable circumstance, Daniel de Foe derived the hints which gave rise to his celebrated production, *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

JUAN DE ULVA, St. an island of New Spain, lying in the gulf of Mexico, near Vera Cruz. Lon. $97^{\circ} 25'$ W, lat. $19^{\circ} 12'$ N.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a peninsula of New Spain, opposite Cuba. It projects from the continent 100 leagues, but, where broadest, does not extend above 25. It contains a great quantity of timber, proper for the building of ships, as also sugar, cassia, and Indian corn. It is an extensive plain, not only without mountains, but almost without any inequality of ground. The inhabitants are supplied with water from pits, and, wherever they dig them, find it in abundance; but in all Yucatan, there is not a river or stream. Merida is the capital; but some give that appellation to the town of Campeachy. See *HONDURAS*.

JUDDA, a seaport of Arabia Felix, with a fort, seated on the Red Sea, 34 miles N by W of Mecca. Lon. $39^{\circ} 22'$ E, lat. $21^{\circ} 29'$ N.

JUDENBURG, a considerable town of Germany, the capital of Upper Stiria, with a castle, seated on the Muehr, 45 miles W by N of Gratz, and 100 SW of Vienna. Lon. $14^{\circ} 26'$ E, lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$ N.

JUDOIGNE, a town of Austrian

Brabant, near which was fought the battle of Ramillies. It is seated on the river Geete, 13 miles SE of Louvain.

IVES, St. a seaport and borough of Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which is frequented by fishermen only, for pilchards. It is eight miles NE of Penzance, and $277'$ W by S of London. Lon. $5^{\circ} 30'$ W, lat. $50^{\circ} 18'$ N.

IVES, St. a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Monday, the largest in England for cattle, except that of Smithfield. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. It is six miles NE of Huntingdon, and $59'$ N by W of London.

JUGON, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, seated on the rivulet Arqueon, 12 miles from the English Channel.

IVICA, the capital of an island of the same name, in the Mediterranean, with a good harbour. Lon. $1^{\circ} 25'$ E, lat. $38^{\circ} 52'$ N.

IVICA, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 miles SW of Majorca. It is 60 miles in circumference, and is remarkable for the great quantity of salt made here.

IVNGHO, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday, six miles SW of Dunstable, and $32'$ NW of London.

JULIAN, PORT, St. a harbour of Patagonia, where ships that are bound for the Pacific Ocean commonly touch. Lon. $68^{\circ} 44'$ W, lat. $49^{\circ} 10'$ S.

JULIEN DU SAULT, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, five miles from Joigny.

JULIEN, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 13 miles W of Limoges.

JULIERS, a duchy of Westphalia, bounded on the N by Guelderland, on the E by the archbishopric of Cologne, on the S by Luxemburg and Treves, and on the W by Limburg. It is subject to the elector palatine, and is 68 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

JULIERS, a town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the French, in 1794; and is seated on the Roer, 15 miles E of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 56 N.

JULPHA, once the capital of Armenia, in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to a suburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha, where they have several churches. This colony was so flourishing, that, before the civil wars, which have desolated Persia during this century, they were supposed to be the most considerable merchants in the world.

JUMIEGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Seine, 12 miles SW of Rouen, and 77 NW of Paris.

JUMNA, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which waters Delhi and Agra, and joins the Ganges, 100 miles below Benares.

JUNBALAM, a seaport of Siam, to the N of a large island of the same name. Lon. 98 30 E, lat. 8 56 N.

JURA, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, NE ofIslay. It is 10 miles long, and seven broad.

JURA, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It contains mines of iron, copper, and lead, and quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura.

JURA MOUNT, a chain of mountains, which begins in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchâtel, branches out toward the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In various parts of the Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated vallies, much visited by travellers; particularly the valley of the lake of Joux, upon the top of that part called Mount Joux. This valley contains several well-peopled villages, and is watered by two

picturesque lakes; the largest of which is called the lake of Joux; the smaller, lake Brenet. This vale contains 3000 inhabitants; some employed in making watches, but the greater part in polishing crystals, granites, and marcasites.

IVREA, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of Canavez, with a fort, a bishop's see, and an ancient castle. It is seated on the Doria, 20 miles N of Turin.

IVRY, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Eure, 10 miles N. by W. of Dreux.

JUTLAND, a peninsula, the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark; bounded on the SE by Holstein, and on the other sides by the German Ocean and the Baltic. It is 180 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The air is very cold, but wholesome; the soil fertile in corn and pastures. It is divided into two parts, called N and S Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Sleswick.

IVY BRIDGE, a village of Devonshire, remarkable for its picturesque scenery. The river Arme, which runs with great rapidity, having its course interrupted here by huge masses of granite, which lie in a confused manner on its bed, forces its way among them with great noise and impetuosity, and, when swelled with heavy rains, exhibits a very romantic appearance. Ivy Bridge is 11 miles NE of Plymouth, and 205 SW of London.

IXER, or **HIGAR**, a town of Spain, in Arragon, seated on the Marsin. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 41 12 N.

IXWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seven miles NE of Bury St. Edmund's, and 79 of London.

JYEPOUR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory of the same name, in Agimere, and subject to one of the Rajpoot princes. It is 136 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 76 9 E, lat. 26 56 N.

IZQUINTENANGO, a rich town of New Spain, in the province of Chiapa.

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 *Words that sometimes begin with K, and are not found under that Letter, may be sought for under the Letter C.*

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near Cassel.

KAIRVAN, a city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the same name. It is the second city in the kingdom for trade and population; is celebrated for the most magnificent and sacred mosque in Barbary; and is 20 miles W of Susa. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

KALAAR, a town of Persia, in Ohilan, with a considerable manufactory of silk. Lon. 58 45 E, lat. 36 23 N.

KALIMBURG, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, the capital of a considerable bailiwick. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

KALIR, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 38 N.

KALISCH, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the W by that of Posnia, on the E by Siradia, on the N by Western Prussia, and on the S by Silesia. It was forcibly seized by the king of Prussia, in 1793.

KALISCH, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated on the river Proсна, 110 miles W of Warsaw. Lon. 18 5 W, lat. 52 0 N.

KALKAS, a tribe of the Mogul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mogul Tartars, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eleuthes; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in Iben-Pira.

KALMUCS, a nation of Tartars,

that inhabit that part of the Russian government of Caucasus, that lies between the Volga and the Yaick, toward the Caspian Sea; in all which immense tract not one house is to be seen, as they all live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasturage for their herds of cattle. They neither sow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, so that they live without bread, or any sort of vegetable; and, in winter, their cattle fare like the wild beasts. Their food is flesh, (especially that of horses) fish, wild-fowl and venison; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mare's milk is the most esteemed among them, and from it they make a strong spirit, of which they are very fond. They are divided into a number of hordes or clans, each under their own particular khan, and all acknowledging the authority of one principal khan, who is called orchicurti-khan, or the king of kings, and who derives his pedigree from the great Tamerlane. All of them, however, have submitted to the government of Russia, or to live under its protection. They are pagans. In person they are of a low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs below them. Their faces are broad and flat, with a flat nose and little black eyes, distant from each other like the Chinese. They are of an olive colour, and their faces are full of wrinkles, with very little beard: they shave their heads, leaving only a tuft of hair on the crown. The better sort wear coats of stuff or silk, above which they have a wide fur coat of sheep-skins, and a cap of the same. Their only weapons are the scimitar, lance, and bow and arrow; but they are coming into the use of fire-arms, which, in time, will make them more formidable.

KALNICK, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw, 120 miles E of Kamienieck.

KALO, or **KALOO**, a town of Upper Hungary, seated in a lake, 22 miles SE of Tockay.

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KALUGA, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province in the government of Moscow. Its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the Occa.

KAMAKURA, an island of Japan, three miles in circumference, lying on the S coast of Nippon. Here they confine their great men, when they have committed any fault.

KAMBALA, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in Thibet, between lake Palte and the Burrampooter. The foot of Mount Kambala is 31 miles S of Lassa.

KAMINIECK, a strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, with a castle and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, who restored it, in 1690. It was taken by the Russians in 1793. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 85 miles W of Bracklaw. Lon. 26 30 E, lat 48 58 N.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula of Asia, extending from 52 to 61° N lat. the longitude of its extremity to the S being 156 45 E. The isthmus, joining it to the continent on the N, lies between the gulfs of Olutorik and Pen-shink; and its extremity to the S is Cape Lopatka. Its greatest breadth is 236 miles. On the N it is bounded by the country of the Koriacs; by the N Pacific Ocean to the S and E, and by the sea of Okotsk to the W. A chain of high mountains from N to S extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers take their rise, and pursue their course into the Pacific Ocean and the sea of Okotsk. The face of the country much resembles Newfoundland. The severity of the climate is in proportion to the sterility of the soil; for in computing the seasons here, spring should certainly be omitted. Summer extends from the middle of June till the middle of September. October may be considered as an autumn; from which period to the middle of June, it is all dreary winter. The inhabitants consist of three sorts, the Kamtschadales, the Russians and Cossacks, and a mix-

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ture produced by their intermarriages. They are subject to the Russians, and their trade consists in furs and skins.

KANEM, a city of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, capital of a fertile province of the same name. It is 150 miles NW of Bornou.

KANJOW, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, near the Dnieper, 62 miles S by E of Kiow.

KANISCA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1690, and is seated on the Drave, 100 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 46 43 N.

KAN-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, celebrated for its rivers, port, riches, and population. Its district contains 12 cities of the third class; and it is 250 miles N by E of Canton.

KAO-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. In its vicinity is found a kind of marble, that represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees: it is cut into slabs, and made into tables, &c. Kao-tcheou-fou, has one city of the second class, and five of the third, under its jurisdiction.

KAPOSWAR, a fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, 55 miles W of Tolnia.

KARECK, an island in the Persian Gulf, about seven leagues from each side, and 30 from Busfarah River, where all the ships bound for that port must call for pilots. It is five miles long and two broad.

KARLSRUHE, a city of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden Durlach, with a magnificent palace. The city is built on a regular plan, and the houses are all as uniform as the streets. It is 12 miles N by E of Baden.

KASAN, a country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, subject to the Kalmucs, to whom the great dukes of Moscow, with other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But in 1552, Ivan Vassilievitch II, conquered Kasan, which now forms the three Russian go-

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ernments of Kasan, Simbirsk, and Penza.

KASAN, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, seated on the rivulet Casanka, where it falls into the Volga, 414 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 43 N.

KAUFFREUREN, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten, seated on the Wardach, 18 miles NE of Kempten, and 30 S by W of Augsburg.

KAYE'S ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Cook, in 1778. Lon. 131 48' W, lat. 59 51 N.

KAYERSBERG, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, five miles NW of Colmar.

KAYERSLAUTERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Lauter, 22 miles SW of Worms. In the present war it was taken by the French, then by the Prussians, and again by the French.

KAYSERSTUHL, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a castle. It belongs to the bishop of Constance, and is eight miles SE of Zurzach.

KAYSERVERD, or **KEISEWERT**, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Rhine, eight miles N of Dusseldorp.

KEGWORTH, a village in Leicestershire, 10 miles SE of Derby, situate on an eminence, which commands an extensive prospect. Near it is a stone bridge, over the Trent, called Cavendish Bridge, it being built at the duke of Devonshire's expence.

KEHL, once an important fortress of Suabia, seated on the Rhine, opposite Strasburg, to which, when the latter was an imperial city, it belonged. It was also strongly fortified by the French, who took possession of it in 1684. Being ceded to the empire, at the peace of Ryswic, the emperor assigned it to the house of Baden, reserving to himself the right of a garrison. But this garrison has been since withdrawn; and now there are only the ruins of the antient fortifications, and

KEN

a few invalids belonging to the marquis of Baden.

KELLINGTON. See **CALLINGTON**.

KELSO, a populous town of Roxburghshire, with a good market for corn, and a bridge of six arches over the Tweed, near its confluence with the Teviot. Magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded by David I in 1128 still remain. Kelso is 20 miles SW of Berwick, and 338 NNW of London.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; seated on the river Niers, 30 miles NW of Cologne.

KEMPTEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Iller, 45 miles S by W of Augsburg.

KEN, a river of Westmorland, which flows by Kendal, and empties itself into the sandy wash of Lancashire, called Morecambe Bay. It has a cataract near its mouth, which renders it incapable of navigation.

KEN, a river of Kirkcudbrightshire, which waters New Galloway, below which it expands into a fine lake, four miles in length, and one in breadth. The river Dee joins the stream that issues from this lake; when their united waters take the name of that river, and flow to the Irish Sea, at Kirkcudbright.

KENDAL, a town of Westmorland, with a great market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ken, over which are three bridges. It has a spacious church, and 12 chapels of ease. The free school has exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford; and here are the ruins of a castle. Kendal has been long noted for its woollen manufactures. There is likewise a considerable tannery; fish-hooks, waste silk, and wool-cards are manufactured here; and here are mills for scouring, fuling, and frizing cloth; for cutting and rasping dying wood, &c. Kendal is 46 miles S of Carlisle, and 259 NNW of London.

KEN

KENNEBEC, a river of N America, which rises in the district of Maine, and falls into the Atlantic, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

KENNET, a river, which rises in Wilts, flows to Newbury, and enters the Thames below Reading.

KENNINGTON, a village of Surry, in the parish of Lambeth. Here was a barn, the only remains of a royal palace, the residence, in particular, of Edward the Black Prince; but it was demolished, in 1795, to make way for some new buildings. Kennington Common is the place of execution for Surry.

KENOQUE, a fort in Dutch Flan-
deis, between Ypres and Furnes, six miles from Dixmude.

KENSINGTON, a village of Middlesex, two miles W of London. Here is a royal palace, with extensive gardens, originally designed by Kent, much improved by Brown, and, of late years, a very fashionable walk, particularly on Sunday.

KENT, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Thames, which divides it from Essex, and by the German Ocean; on the E and SE by that ocean and the straits of Dover; on the S by Suffex and the English Channel, and on the W by Surry. From E to W it is 58 miles, and from N to S 36. It is divided into five lathes, under each of which are several hundreds. It contains two cities, 29 market-towns, and 408 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. In the soil and face of the country, there is great diversity. It produces, beside the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder, timber; and birch twigs, for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of commerce for the metropolis. Maidstone is the county-town.

KENTAIFFE MOUNT, a ridge of mountains, in the S part of Thibet, bordering on Hindoostan Proper. On the W side of this ridge are the two

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heads of the Ganges, and from its E side issues the Burrampooter.

KENTSINGUEN, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgaw, seated on the river Elz. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 18 N.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of N America, bounded on the N by Great Sandy Creek; by the Ohio, on the NW; by N Carolina on the S; and by the Cumberland mountain on the E. It is upward of 250 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; and is divided into seven counties, Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferson, Nelson, and Maddison. It has several fine navigable rivers beside the Ohio and the Kentucky. The country is amazingly fertile; and more temperate and healthy than the other settled parts of America. In 1784, it was computed to contain 30,000 souls, and has been since rapidly increasing in population. Lexington is the capital.

KENTUCKY, a river of N America, which rises in a mountainous part of the country of the same name. Its N branch, which interlocks with Cumberland River, falls into the Ohio, in lat. 38 27 N. It is amazingly crooked for upward of 200 miles in length.

KERCOLANG, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, between 80 and 100 miles in circumference. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive vallies, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The houses stand on posts, and appear to be well built, and neatly thatched. The inhabitants are Malays: they are a mild and apparently quiet people. Lon. 126 31 E, lat. 4 28 N.

KERGUZEN'S LAND, a barren island in the Southern Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1779. Lon. 69 37 E, lat. 49 3 S.

KERMAN, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia. Kerman is the capital.

KERMAN, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, 120

KES

miles N of Gombroon. Lon. 57 55 E, lat. 29 40 N.

KERPEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 14 miles SE of Juliers.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the E by the counties of Limerick and Cork; on the W by the Atlantic; on the N by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond; and on the S by Desmond, and a part of the ocean. It is 57 miles long and 45 broad, contains 84 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Ardfert is the capital.

KERTSCH, a fortress, situate on the E coast of the Crimea, near the N entrance of the straits of Caffa. This fortress, and that of Yenikalé, command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black Sea.

KESROAN, a chain of mountains on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus.

KESSEL, a town of Prussian Guelderland, with a castle, seated on the Maese, between Ruremonde and Venlo.

KESSELDORF, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, three miles below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained by the king of Prussia, over the Saxons, in 1745.

KESTEVEN, one of the three divisions of Lincolnshire, containing the W part of the county, from the middle to the S extremity.

KESTON, a village in Kent, eight miles NW of Westerham, and 14 SE of London. On Holwood Hill, is Holwood House, the seat of Mr. Pitt, in whose grounds are the remains of a large fortification (probably a Roman one) the area of which is partly inclosed by rampires, and double ditches of a great height and depth. It is two miles in circumference, inclosing near 100 acres of ground. Near this camp, is the head of the river Ravensbourn, which, flowing through Hayes, Bromley, Beckenham, and Lewisham, falls into the Thames at Deptford.

KESWICK, a town of Cumberland,

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with a market on Saturday, seated in a vale surrounded by hills, near the rapid river Greeta, 25 miles NW of Kendal, and 287 NNW of London.

KESWICK, VALE OF, a delightful spot, in the S part of Cumberland, lately much visited by the admirers of nature. Here is the lake of Keswick, or, more properly, the lake of Derwent-Water. To the N of this, soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw; and to the S is the dreary region of Borrowdale. See BORROWDALE, DERWENT-WATER, and SKIDDAW.

KETTERING, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 75 NW of London.

Kew, a village of Surry, on the Thames, seven miles W by S of London. It was a hamlet to Kingston; but, in 1769, an act of parliament was obtained, forming Kew and Petersham into one vicarage. Here is Kew House, a royal palace, celebrated for its fine gardens. The exotic garden is brought to great perfection by the introduction of many new plants from Africa and New S Wales. From Kew to Brentford is a stone bridge of seven arches. Kew gardens are open to the public every Monday, from midsummer to the end of autumn.

KEXHOLM, a town of the Russian government of Wiburgh, seated on two islands of the river Woxen, which here falls into lake Ladoga. It is fortified, and has a strong castle. It is 60 miles NE of Wiburgh, and 67 N of Petersburgh.

KEYNSHAM, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is commonly called Smoky Keynsham, and is seated on the Avon, five miles SE of Bristol, and 115 W of London.

KHARKOV, a government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukraina-Slovodkaia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Uda.

KHERSON. See **CHERSON**.

KIA-KING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, remarkable for its streets, ornamented by

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beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain. Seven cities of the third class are dependant upon it.

KIANG-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the W by Honan and Hou-quang, on the S by Tche Chiang and Kian-fi, on the E by the gulf of Nan-king, and on the N by Chan-tong. It contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high esteem. Nan-king is the capital.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kiang-nan, on the W by Hou-quang, on the S by Quang-tong, and on the E by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang. It contains 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. The arrack in this province is excellent; and its porcelain is the finest and most valuable of the empire. Nan-tchang-fou is the capital.

KIENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, seated on the river Theoff, 14 miles NE of Zurich.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, and is the principal manufacturing place in the county. Its former trade of stuffs is much declined; but its carpet manufacture has greatly increased; and this town is the first market in England for pile, or plush carpets, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town. The worsted shag trade has also been introduced here, and employs many looms. Kidderminster has a good free-school; and is 14 miles SE of Bridgenorth, and 125 NW of London.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the Towy. From this town, a canal has been cut to some collieries, whence coal is brought down, and exported. It is eight

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miles S of Carmarthen, and 224 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 56 44 N.

KIEL, a strong town of Germany, capital of Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. It is already one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and its trade will be farther augmented, when the inland navigation across the peninsula is finished. By this navigation it was proposed to unite the Northern Sea with the Baltic; and it was to be formed across Holstein, by the canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, which passes by Rendsburg, and falls into the German Ocean, at Tonningen. This canal was begun in 1777, and, it was supposed, would be opened for navigation in 1794 or 1795. Kiel is 37 miles NW of Lubeck, and 46 N of Hamburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 20 N.

KIEMA, a promontory of Switzerland, on the W shore of the lake of Zug. It is remarkable, that the ground belongs to the canton of Lucern, the timber to that of Zug, and the leaves to that of Schweiz.

KIEN-NING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained two sieges, in the last of which it was taken, and all the inhabitants were put to the sword. It was afterward re-established by the same Tartars that destroyed it, and has eight cities of the third class under its jurisdiction. It is 260 miles SE of Nan-king.

KILBARCHAN, a village of Renfrewshire, NW of Loch Winnoch. It is a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleaching grounds. It is five miles SW of Renfrew.

KILBEGGAN, a borough of Ireland, in West Meath, seated on the Brosna, 44 miles W of Dublin.

KILBURN, a village of Middlesex, two miles NW of London; famous for a fine well of mineral water.

KILDA, ST. a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 18

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leagues W of North Uist. A great number of the poor people in this island live chiefly by fishing, and catching wildfowl. They are often let down by a rope from the summit of high precipitous rocks, where they clamber among the rugged cliffs, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. But the more safe and common method is, by spreading a large net over the face of the rock where they lodge, in which great numbers are at once entangled, and lowered down into a boat. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 53 9 N.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. It is 37 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; and is bounded on the E by Dublin and Wicklow; on the W by King's County and Queen's County; on the N by East Meath; and on the S by Catherlough. It contains 100 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

KILGARREN, a town of Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins. It is seated on the Tyvy, and near it, is a remarkable salmon-leap. Above this place, are large works for fabricating tin plates. It is 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 227 WNW of London.

KILHAM, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 36 miles NE of York, and 200 N of London.

KILIA, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia; seated in an island, at the mouth of the Danube. It was taken by the Russians in 1790, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is 86 miles SW of Bialogorod, and 290 NE of Constantinople.

KILKENNY, one of the most populous and commercial towns of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It consists of the Irish and English Town, the last of which is the princi-

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pal. It once had a bishop, and the cathedral is yet standing. It is 26 miles N of Waterford, and 54 SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 55 W, lat. 52 36 N.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is bounded on the E by Catherlough and Wexford, on the W by Tipperary, on the N by Queen's County, and on the S by Waterford. It contains 96 parishes, and sends 16 members to parliament.

KILLALA, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, with a bishop's see. It is 21 miles N of Castlebar. Lon. 9 11 W, lat. 54 15 N.

KILLALOE, a city of Ireland, in the county of Clare, with a bishop's see, seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge of 19 arches. It is 10 miles NW of Limerick.

KILLARNEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the lake of the same name. Within half a mile of this place, are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoe, an ancient bishopric united to Ardfer. It is 143 miles SW of Dublin.

KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is properly divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. The upper lake is four miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety. These three lakes, with their islands, display an uncommon variety of the most sublime and beautiful views, the most picturesque and romantic scenery.

KILLIVAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles SW of Monaghan.

KILLICKRANKIE, a noted pass of Perthshire, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in

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those parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through, in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees. In the last century, this was a pass of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous precipice threatened destruction to the least false step of the traveller. At present, a fine military road gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch. Near the N end of this pass, in its open and unimproved state, King William's army, under general Mackey, was defeated, in 1689, by the Highlanders, commanded by viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory.

KILLILEAGH, a borough of Ireland in the county of Down, seated on an arm of the lake of Strangford. It suffered much in the war of 1641; but it is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufactory. Here is a castle, formerly the seat of the family of Hamilton, now earls of Clanbrassil; and a little bay, where ships may be sheltered from all winds. It is 80 miles N by E of Dublin.

KILLINAULE, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles N of Clonmell.

KILLONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, six miles S of Sligo.

KILLOUGH, or **PORT ST. ANNE**, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the N of St. John's Point. A rock stands in the middle of the entrance of the harbour, covered at half flood. Either to the E or W of this rock is a secure passage, the inlet lying S by E, and N by W. Here is a manufactory of salt. It is 76 miles N by E of Dublin.

KILLYRAGS, a borough of Ireland, in Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N side of Donegal Bay. It is 12 miles NW of Ballyshannon, and 123 miles of Dublin. Lon. 8° 6' W, lat. 54° 40' N.

KILMAC-THOMAS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 12 miles SE of Waterford.

KILMAINHAM, a town of Ireland, about half a mile from Dublin. It has

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a session-house and a goal; and here the quarter sessions are held for the county of Dublin, and the knights of the shire, elected. It was sometimes the seat of government, before the the Castle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

KILLMALLOCK, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 18 miles S of Limerick.

KILMARNOCK, a populous town of Ayrshire, noted for manufactories of gloves, carpets, stockings, night-caps, and bonnets. It is 15 miles SW of Glasgow.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, with a bishop's see, three miles SW of Cavan. Lon. 7° 11' W, lat. 54° 2' N.

KILTEARN, a town of Ross-shire, the burial-place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the islands and Highlands of Scotland, inserted in his history.

KILWORTH, a thriving town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, at the foot of Kilworth Mountains, with a castle, which has stood seven sieges. Kilworth is seated on the river Funcheon, 108 miles SW of Dublin.

KIMBOLTON, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Friday. The castle (the seat of the duke of Manchester) has been much improved. **Queen Catharine**, after her divorce from Henry VIII, resided, some time, in this castle. It is eight miles NW of St. Neot's, and 64 N of London.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of the same name, in East Bothnia, at the mouth of the Kimi, which here falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles SE of Tornea.

KINBURN, a fortress of the Russian empire, at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Oczakow. In the last war with Russia, the Turks made several attacks upon it by land and sea, but were finally repulsed.

KINCARDINE-O-NIEL, a village of Aberdeenshire, on the Dee, 23 miles W of Aberdeen.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or **MEARNS**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire; on the E by the

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German Ocean; and on the SW by Angusshire. Its length along the coast is 29 miles; its greatest breadth 20. The only borough in it is Inverbervie.

KINETON, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. King John kept his court in a castle here. It is 80 miles NW of London.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he discovered on the W coast of N. America, at the mouth of a great river, in lon. 126 48 W, and lat. 49 33 N. But the natives call it *Nootka*; the name now generally adopted by the English. In 1786, a small association of British merchants, resident in the East Indies, formed the project of opening a trade to this place, for supplying the Chinese market with furs, and took measures, in 1788, to secure themselves a permanent settlement; but the Spaniards being jealous of the intrusion of the English into a part of the world, which they had long regarded as their exclusive property, sent a frigate from Mexico to put an end to this commerce. The frigate arrived in Nootka Sound in May 1789, and, in July following, captured two English vessels, at the same time taking possession of the settlement that had been formed upon the coast. The British ministry, on receiving intelligence of this transaction, immediately ordered a powerful armament to give weight to their demand of reparation; but the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, in 1790.

KINGHORN, a town of Scotland, on the coast of Fife, 19 miles N of Edinburgh.

KINGSBRIDGE, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the head of a small inlet of the English Channel, is governed by a portreeve, and is 218 miles W by S of London. Lon. 3 52 W, lat. 50 14 N.

KINGSBURY, a village of Herts, N of St. Alban's, famous for a palace of the Saxon kings.

KINGSCLEAR, a town of Hamp-

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shire, with a market on Tuesday. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings, and is nine miles N by E of Basingstoke, and 56 W of London.

KING'S-COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by West Meath; on the E by Kildare; on the S by Queen's-County and Tipperary; and on the W by the Shannon, which divides it from Roscommon, Galway, and another part of Tipperary. The capital is Philipstown. It contains 56 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

KING'S LANGLEY, a village of Herts, five miles W of St. Alban's. It received its name from a royal palace built by Henry III, the ruins of which are to be seen. Richard II was buried in its monastery, but removed by Henry V to Westminster.

KING'S, or PEARL ISLAND, in the bay of Panama, subject to Spain, and famous for a pearl fishery.

KINGSTON, the county-town of Ulster, in the state of New York, seated on the Eufopas Kill, or creek, the mouth of which is nearly two miles W of Hudson's River.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, on the N side of the bay of Port-Royal. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and seamen, most of the ships coming to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. 76 52 W, lat. 17 50 N.

KINGSTON UPON HULL. See **HULL**.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturday. The corporation is governed by a high steward, two bailiffs, a recorder, townclerk, &c. Queen Elisabeth founded here a freeschool; and the Lent assizes are held here. The wooden bridge, over the Thames, is the most ancient on that river, except London Bridge; and the corporation have a revenue for its support. It is 11 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 27 N.

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KINGSTON. See **PHILIPSTOWN**.
KINGSTON, or **KYNETON**, a town in Herefordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloth. It has a market on Wednesday, and is 15 miles NW of Hereford, and 149 WNW of London.

KING-TE-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-fi and district of Jao-tcheou-fou. It is famous for its beautiful porcelain, is computed to contain a million of inhabitants, and extends a league and a half along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour, about a league in circumference.

KINROSS, a borough of Kinross-shire, W of Loch Leven. Its manufactures are linen and cutlery, and it is 20 miles N of Edinburgh.

KINROSSSHIRE, a county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is 30 miles in circuit, and sends one member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

KINSALE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles S of Cork. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 51 41 N.

KINTAIL, a peninsula of Ross-shire, between Loch Garron and Loch Duich. It forms the SW corner of the county.

KIN-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains two cities of the second, and 11 of the third class.

KIN-TCHING, the capital of the island of Lieou-kieou, in the Chinese Ocean, and of all the islands under that appellation. The king's palace, reckoned to be four leagues in circumference, is built on a neighbouring mountain. Lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

KINTORE, a borough of Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 57 38 N.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a town of Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable

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trade. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and seated on the W side of the Dnieper, 120 miles NE of Kaminieck, and 335 E by S of Warsaw. Lon. 31 51 E, lat. 50 30 N.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It lies on the E side of the Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the W side. It was once a duchy, belonging to the great dukes of Russia, and Kiof was their capital. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was overrun and possessed by the Cossacks, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Casimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to that empire. Their vast privileges have been gradually abolished.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W side of the Dnieper. Its towns are scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiof, being subject to Russia.

KIO-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and district of Yen-tcheou-fou. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Confucius, several monuments to whose memory are still to be seen here.

KIOGE, or **KOGE**, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 10 miles S of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 31 N.

KIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, on a small stream, that soon falls into lake Maeler. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 59 38 N.

KIRBY-LONSDALE, a town of Westmorland, with a market on Thursday, and a fine stone bridge over the Lon. It is 10 miles SE of Kendal, and 253 NW of London.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, 28 miles N of York, and 225 N by W of London.

KIRBY-STEPHEN, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Monday, and a manufactory of stockings. It

is nine miles S of Appleby, and 281 NNW of London.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Suabia, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria, and seated on the Danube, nine miles S of Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 16 N.

KIRIN, one of the three departments of E Chinese Tartary, bounded on the N by the river Saghalien, on the E by the sea of Japan, on the S by Corea, and on the W by Leaotong. This country, which is extremely cold, from the number of forests by which it is covered, is scarcely inhabited. It contains only two or three ill-built cities, surrounded by mud walls. The valuable plant ginseng grows here; and the emperor sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

KIRIN, the capital of the province of Kirin, in E Chinese Tartary, situate on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin. It is the residence of a Mantchew general, who is invested with the authority of a viceroy.

KIRKCALDY, a seaport of Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, 10 miles N of Edinburgh. It has a dockyard for small vessels, and a silk manufacture. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 56 8 N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a seaport in the county of Kirkcudbright, is seated at the mouth of the Dee, with depth of water sufficient to admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet with an inconsiderable trade. It is 60 miles W of Carlisle, and 83 SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 55 0 N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a shire, or stewardry, of Scotland, which once formed, with Wigtonshire, the ancient province of Galloway. It is bounded on the NE by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, on the S by Solway Frith and the Irish Sea, and on the W by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. Its extent from N to S is 29 miles; from E to W 45.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, seated at the mouth of the Ribble. It has a considerable manufactory of sailcloth,

and is 18 miles S of Lancaster, and 223 NNW of London.

KIRKLEES, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, situate on the Calder, three miles from Huddersfield. In the park near it, is the monument of Robin Hood, and on the adjacent moor are two little hills, called Robin Hood's Butts.

KIRKOSWALD, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, seated near the Eden, nine miles N by E of Penrith, and 292 NW of London.

KIRKPATRICK, a town of Dumbartonshire, lying E of Dumbarton. It is said to be the birthplace of the tutelary saint of Ireland. The vestiges of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from the frith of Clyde at this place, to the frith of Forth. It is called, by the country people, Graham's Dike.

KIRKWALL, a borough of Scotland, capital of Orkney, the principal of the islands of that name. It is built on an inlet of the sea on the E side of the island. The most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. Kirkwall is 45 miles from Dungsby-head, in Caithnessshire. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 58 58 N.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles N of Lincoln, and 151 NW of London.

KISMISH, a fertile island of Asia, in the gulf of Persia, 50 miles in length, and five in breadth. It has been remarkable for its pearl fishery.

KISTI, one of the seven Caucasian nations, that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. They are bounded on the W by Little Cabarda, to the E by the Tartars and Leshuis, and to the S by the Leshuis and Georgians. They consist of no less than sixteen different districts or tribes, which are generally at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Those belonging to the districts of Wapi, Angushit, and Shalkha, submitted to Russia in 1770. The Tshetshen tribe is so numerous and warlike, that its

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name is usually given by them to the whole Kisti nation. The Ingushi, who are capable of arming above 5000 men, live in villages near each other; they are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a stone tower, which serves in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of Christianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, but have no saints or religious persons. They celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour. They have a fast in Spring, and another in Summer; but observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths.

KISTNA, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Gauts, forms the boundary between the Deccan and the Peninsula, and falls into the bay of Bengal, S of Masulipatam.

KITTERY, a town of the United States of America, in the district of Maine. It is famous for ship-building, and is seated on the E side of the mouth of Piscataqua River.

KIUN-TCHOU-FOU, the capital of the island of Hainan, seated on its N coast, opposite the province of Quang-tong, in China. It stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor at the bottom of its walls. Its district contains three cities of the second, and ten of the third class.

KIATTAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles SW of Prague.

KLETTENBERG, a town of Switzerland, seated on the Aar, three miles from Waldschut. The spiritual jurisdiction belongs to the bishop of Constance; the sovereignty to the cantons.

KLUYDERT, a strong fortress, in Holland, near the arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. It was taken by the French, in 1793, after a gallant resistance; but they were obliged to evacuate it soon after. It is nine miles SE of Williamstadt.

KNAFDAL, a mountainous district of Argyleshire, adjoining to Ar-

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gyle Proper, and connected on the S, by a narrow neck of land, to the peninsula of Cantyre.

KNARESBOROUGH, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Nid, on a rugged rock, where there was a castle; and is famous for its medicinal and petrifying waters. It is 18 miles W by N of York, and 211 N by W of London.

KNIGHTON, a commercial town of Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Tend, 14 miles W of Hereford, and 135 NW of London.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a village of Middlesex, the first from London on the great western road. Here is an infirmary for the sick and wounded, called St. George's Hospital.

KNOTSFORD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. In the Higher is the church, and in the Lower, a chapel of ease. They are seven miles NE of Northwich, and 173 NNW of London.

KOANG-FIN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si. Its jurisdiction contains seven cities of the third class.

KOBI, called by the Chinese CHAMO, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, which occupies almost all the S extremity of the country of the Kalkas. It is more than 100 leagues from E to W, and almost as much from N to S.

KOBI-TCHOU, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the S by Quang-si, on the E by Hon-quang, on the N by Se-tchuen, and on the W by Yun-nan. It contains 10 cities of the first rank, and 38 of the second and third, and is full of inaccessible mountains. It may be justly called the Siberia of China. It is almost a desert: its inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and who seem to form a separate nation: they are no less ferocious than the savage animals among which they live. This province produces

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the best horses in China. Beside Koei-yang, the capital, it contains nine cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third class.

KOEI-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. Its district contains one city of the second class, and nine of the third.

KOEI-YANG, the capital of the province of Koei-tcheou, in China. The remains of temples and palaces still announce its former magnificence. It is 420 miles NW of Canton.

KOLA, a town of the Russian government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the Kola, near the bay of the same name, in the Frozen Ocean. Lon. 32 26 E, lat. 68 34 N.

KOLYVAN, a government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of Western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Oby, near the mouth of the Berda. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia. They lie between the Oby and Irtysh, near the mountains which form the frontier of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

KONGSBERG, a town of Southern Norway, celebrated for its silver mines. It lies on both sides of the river Lowe, and contains, including the miners, 6000 inhabitants. These mines lie two miles from the town, which is 45 miles SW of Christiansa.

KONGSWINGER, a town of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, near the river Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock, on which stands an impregnable citadel; at least, Charles XII, who reconnoitred it, thought it prudent to decline the attempt.

KONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, where a tomb is seen, which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fo-hi. Its district contains three cities of the second, and seven of the third class. It is 700 miles SW of Pekin.

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KONIGFLUTTER, a town of Germany, with a celebrated abbey, in the territory of Brunswick-Wolfenbutter. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 52 25 N.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weimar, three miles NE of Schweinfurt.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, 47 miles S of Stetin.

KONINGSBERG, the capital of Prussia, with a university, and a magnificent palace, a townhouse, exchange, and cathedral. The tower of the castle has 284 steps to the top. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, three to the Calvinists, and one to the papists. The town, including the garrison of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, a navigable river, which here falls into the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than seven feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Königsberg, and the merchandise is sent in smaller vessels to this place. The trade of Königsberg is very considerable. It is 62 miles NE of Elbing, and 125 N of Warsaw. Lon. 20 55 E, lat. 54 42 N.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, with a bishop's see, 35 miles SW of Glatz.

KONINGSHOFEN, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with a bishop's see, 25 miles NW of Bamberg.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is a place of confinement for state prisoners, and is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles SE of Pyrna, and 10 SW of Dresden.

KONITZ, a town of Western Prussia, 50 miles SW of Dantzic.

KOPYE, a fortified town of Lithuania, seated on the Dnieper. Lon. 29 43 E, lat. 54 21 N.

KORIACS, a nation of Asia, tribu-

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tery to the Russians. There are two sorts of Koriacs. Those who are properly called by that name have a fixed residence; the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Raindeer Koriacs. Their flocks are numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to those cantons that abound with moss. When these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer, which are as serviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtschadales. There is, in many respects, a great resemblance between the fixed and the wandering Koriacs: we cannot but wonder, therefore, at the misunderstanding that subsists among them, on account of which they may be considered as two different people. Their country, however, is the same, and takes in a vast extent, terminated to the S by Kamtschatka and the gulf of Peninga; to the E by the country of the Oluterians; to the N by that of the Tchoukchis, and to the W by the Tongouses, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. The regular occupation of the fixed Koriacs is hunting and fishing; but every season will not permit them to follow it. During these intervals, shut up in their deep habitations, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk. Thoughtless of the future, without regret for the past, they come not out of their youths till the most urgent necessity compels them. Their filthiness is disgusting: as there is neither door, nor vent-hole, the smoke must be insufferable. They live, like the Kamtschadales, upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the whale and seawolf. The whale is commonly eaten raw, and the seawolf dried and cooked in the same manner as their fish, except the sinews, the marrow, the brain, and now and then a slice of the flesh, which they devour raw with extreme avidity. Raindeer is their favourite dish. Vegetables also form a part of their food.

KORSAW, or KOSOA, a town of

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Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 miles W by S of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 55 29 N.

KOSTROMA, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the two provinces of Kostroma and Unsha. The capital of the former is Kostroma, seated at the mouth of the Volga: the capital of the second is Makarief, situate on the Unsha.

KOURI-TE-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan. The inhabitants are remarkably mild, and treat strangers with uncommon hospitality. This city is seated between two large rivers.

KOWNO, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W of Wilna.

KRAANENBERG, a town of the duchy of Cleves, seated on the declivity of a hill, between Nimeguen and Cleves. Its name, which signifies Crane-hill, is derived from the number of cranes that used to assemble round the castle, when the adjacent plain was a morass. It is celebrated for an image of the Virgin, pretended to be miraculous.

KRAINEBURG, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 35 miles E of Munich.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, seated on the Save, 18 miles NW of Laubach.

KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Silesia, between Ratibor and Troppaw.

KRAINSŁAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia, and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles SE of Warsaw.

KRAPITZ, a town of Silesia, seated on the Oder. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 50 39 N.

KREKYTHE, a small corporate town of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-Amawer Bay, where are the ruins of a castle. It is 13 miles S by E of Carnarvon, and 237 NW of London.

KREMPEN, a strong town of the duchy of Holstein, with a castle. It is five miles N of Gluckstadt.

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KREMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles W of Vienna.

KREUZENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, seated on the river Nahe, 20 miles SW of Mentz. It was once an imperial city; and has a castle upon an eminence.

KREIZOW, a strong town of Lithuania, with a bishop's see. Lon. 33 15 E, lat. 53 50 N.

KRUMLOW, a town of Moravia, 50 miles SW of Olmutz.

KUBESHA, a large and strong town of Asia, in the country of the Lefguis. It is situate on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki (Franks, a name common in the East to all Europeans) and relate, that their ancestors were brought hither by some accident, the particulars of which are forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were cast away upon the coast; but others say, that the Greeks and the Genoese carried on, during several centuries, a considerable trade, not only on the Black Sea, but on the Caspian, and were acquainted with the mines contained in these mountains, from which they drew, by their trade with the inhabitants, great quantities of silver, copper, and other metals. In order to work these upon the spot, they sent hither a number of workmen, to establish manufactures. The invasions of the Arabs, Turks, and Monguls, during which the mines were filled up, and the manufactures abandoned, prevented the strangers from effecting their return; so that they continued here, and formed a republic. What renders this account the more probable is, that they are still excellent artists, and make very good fire-arms, sabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver for exportation. Their town is considered as a neutral spot, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasure with safety. They elect yearly twelve magistrates, to whom they pay unlimited obedience; and, as all the inhabitants are on a footing of the most perfect equality,

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each individual is sure to have, in his turn, a share in the government. In 1725, their magistrates acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 67 59 E, lat. 42 30 N.

KUDACH, a strong fort of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the Dnieper. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 47 48 N.

KUFSTEIN, a strong town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Inn, 46 miles S by E of Munich.

KUNACHIR. See **KURILES**.

KUR, a river of Persia, which rises in mount Caucasus, and, passing by Teflis, falls into the Caspian Sea.

KURILES, a chain of islands, extending from lat. 51 to 45 N, running from Cape Lopatka, the S promontory of Kamtschatka, to Japan, in a SW direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Cape Lopatka, who were called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. They are 23 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost, called Shoomska, is three leagues from Cape Lopatka. The next, named Paramousie, is considerably larger than Shoomska. Those two islands were first visited by the Russians in 1713, and at the same time brought under their dominion. The others, in order, are also made tributary down to Ooshesheer, inclusive. The natives are all represented as hospitable, generous, and humane; excelling their Kamtschadale neighbours in the formation of their bodies, and in docility and quickness of understanding. Though Ooshesheer is the southernmost island that the Russians have yet brought under their dominion, they trade to Oorooop, which is the eighteenth, and the only one where there is a good harbour for ships of burden. Beyond this, to the S, lies Nadeegsda, which was represented by the Russians, as inhabited by a race of men remarkably hairy, and who, like those of Oorooop, live in a state of entire independence. Spanberg places this island in 43 50 N lat. In the

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same direction, somewhat more to the westward, is a group of islands, which the Japanese call Jesso; a name they give to the whole chain of islands between Kamtschatka and Japan. The southernmost, called Matmai, has been long subject to the Japanese, and is fortified on the side toward the continent. Kunachir and Zellany, two islands NE of Matmai, and three still farther NE, called the Three Sisters, are perfectly independent.

KURSK, a government of Russia, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Tukor.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the neighbourhood of a mountain, remarkable for its silver mines, 35 miles SE of Prague.

KYLBURG, a town in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Kyll, 16 miles NW of Treves.

KYNETON, a village in Somersetshire, NE of Somerton. It is naturally paved, for half a mile, with one smooth rock, which looks like ice.

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LAA, **LAAB**, or **LAHAB**, a town of Austria, seated on the Teya, 27 miles NW of Vienna.

LABADIA, a strong town of Italy, in the Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 miles NW of Ferrara.

LABIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles SW of Nissa.

LABIAU, a town of Western Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curischhaff, with a strong castle, 30 miles NE of Koningsberg. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 54 57 N.

LABOURD, a late territory of France, part of that of Basques. It is now included in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

LABRADOR, a country on the E side of Hudson's Bay, in N America. The climate, in only lat. 57° N, is excessively cold during winter. Wine freezes in a solid mass; brandy coagulates; and the very breath falls on the

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blankets of a bed, in the form of a hoar-frost. The ice begins to disappear in May; and, about the middle of June, commences hot weather, which, at times, is so violent, as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are not unfrequent; they are very bright, and richly tinged with all the colours of the rainbow. The sun rises and sets with a large cone of yellowish light; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which spreads many different lights and colours over the whole sky. The animals are moose-deers, stags, reindeers, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild-fowl. The fish are, whales, morises, seals, codfish, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and fresh waters are pike, perch, carp, and trout. In summer, there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colour of the several animals: when that season is over, all their beasts, and most of their fowls, are of the colour of the snow; every thing animate and inanimate is white: but one of the most striking things, that draws the most inattentive to an admiration of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from Great Britain, that have been carried into Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter, have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer, and thicker coat of hair than they originally had. See **NEW BRITAIN**, **ESKIMAUX**, and **HUDSON'S BAY**.

LADENBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar, eight miles NW of Heidelberg.

LADOGA, a lake in Russia, between the gulf of Finland and lake Onega. It is 150 miles long, and 90 broad, and is the largest lake in Europe. Among the fish with which it abounds, are seals. It is full of quicksands, which, being moved from place to place, by frequent storms, cause several shelves, which often prove fatal to the

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flat-bottomed vessels of the Russians. This induced Peter the Great to cut a canal, 67 miles long, from the SW extremity of this lake to the river Neva.

LADOGA, *Nzw*, a town in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, seated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga, 70 miles E of St. Petersburg. Old Ladoga, an inconsiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof.

LADOGNA, or **LACEDOGNA**, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Naples.

LADRONE ISLANDS, islands of the N Pacific Ocean. They are 11 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and lie in about 140° E lon. and between 11 and 28° N lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to name these islands the Ladrões, or Islands of Thieves. The principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota.

LAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, seated on the Marne, 15 miles E of Paris.

LAGOS, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. It is near Cape Lagos, off which, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet. It is 120 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. $8^{\circ} 33'$ W, lat. $37^{\circ} 2'$ N.

LAGUNA, a town of the island of Teneriff, one of the Canaries. The lake from which it is supposed to derive its name is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lon. $16^{\circ} 13'$ W, lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$ N.

LAGUNES OF VENICE, the marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see.

LAHN, a river of Hesse-Cassel, which falls into the Rhine above Coblenz.

LANOM, a seaport of Sweden, in

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the province of Halland, seated near the Baltic, with a castle, 30 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. $12^{\circ} 40'$ E, lat. $56^{\circ} 31'$ N.

LAHORE, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It is situate on the Rauvee, and is a place of high antiquity, the residence of the Mahometan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country. It is now the capital of the Seiks. Here they have manufactories of cotton cloths and stuffs, and of very curious carpets. Lahore is 212 miles N by W of Delhi. Lon. $73^{\circ} 45'$ E, lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$ N.

LAHORE, a fertile province in Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Candahar, on the N by Cashmere, on the E by Sirinagar and Delhi, and on the S by Moultan. It is oftener called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers, or five eastern branches of the Indus. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt mines, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c.

LAINDON HILLS. See **LANGDON**.

LAINO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near a river of the same name. Lon. $16^{\circ} 11'$ E, lat. $40^{\circ} 4'$ N.

LAI-TCHOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow Sea. Its jurisdiction contains two cities of the first, and five of the third class.

LALAND, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast. It is the chief town of the late duchy of Penthièvre, and gave the title of princess to the unfortunate lady, who was massacred at Paris, in September 1793, for her inviolable attachment to the late queen of France. It has a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment, and is 37 miles NW of Rennes.

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LAMBESC, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, nine miles N of Aix.

LAMBETH, a village of Surry, on the Thames, opposite Westminster. Here the archbishops of Canterbury have an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here is an asylum for female orphans, and the Westminster Lying-in-Hospital. Here also are a manufactory of artificial stone, extensive vinegar and home-made wine works, a patent-shot manufactory, and numerous timber-wharfs.

LAMBORN, a town in Berks, with a market on Friday, seated on a river of the same name, seven miles N by W of Hungerford, and 68 W of London.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel, 50 miles N of Lisbon.

LAMMERMUIR, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington, for above 20 miles. They are, in general, very bleak and barren, affording but scanty pasture for the sheep.

LAMO, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, between the island of Pate and Cape Formosa. Its capital, of the same name, is well fortified. The king and government, being Mahometans, are frequently at war with the rest of the inhabitants, who are pagans. In 1589, the king of this island being accused by the Portuguese of having betrayed the governor of the coast, was seized, with four of his Mahometan subjects, in his own capital, and carried to Pate, where they were publicly executed, in the presence of the king of that island, and of several kings of the neighbouring islands; ever since which, Lamo has been tributary to the Portuguese.

LAMPEDOSA, a desert island on the coast of Tunis, 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta. It has a good

harbour, where ships water. Lon. 11° 0 E, lat. 36° 10 N.

LAMPASCO, an ancient town of Naxos, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now an inconsiderable place, seated on the sea of Marmora, six miles from the Dardanelles. Lon. 27° 20 E, lat. 40° 12 N.

LANCASHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cumberland and Westmorland, on the E by Yorkshire, on the S by Cheshire, and on the W by the Irish Sea. It is 74 miles from N to S (including a detached hundred on the NW, called Furness, which is separated from the rest by a creek, at the head of Morecambe Bay) and its greatest breadth is 42 miles. It is divided into six hundreds, containing 27 market-towns, and 63 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a county-palatine, under the title of the Duchy of Lancaster. The air, in general, is very healthful, the inhabitants living to a great age. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but, upon the whole, is one of those which are the least favoured by nature. Among its products, is a species of coal, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. and of being polished, so as to represent a beautiful black marble. As a commercial and manufacturing county, Lancashire is distinguished beyond any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen; silk, and cotton goods; fustians, counterpanes, snalloons, bays, serges, tapes, small ware, hats, sailcloth, facking, pins, iron goods, cast plate-glass, &c. Of its commerce, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom.

LANCASTER, the county-town of Lancashire, governed by a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, &c. It sends two members to parliament; is an ancient and populous town; and is seated on the Lon, or Lune, which here forms a port for vessels of moderate

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burden, and over which is a stone bridge of five arches. On the summit of a hill is the castle, serving both as the shirehouse and the county gaol. On the top of this castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is a fine prospect of the mountains of Cumberland, and of the course of the Lon; the view toward the sea extending to the Isle of Man. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the West Indies; and is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet ware. It is 68 miles S of Carlisle, and 235 NNW of London. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 54 4 N.

LANCASTER, a county of Pennsylvania, 41 miles long and 40 broad. In 1790, it contained 36,147 inhabitants.

LANCASTER, the county-town of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. Here is a college, founded in 1787, and named Franklin College, after the late Dr. Franklin. It is seated on the Conestogo Creek, 66 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 17 W, lat. 40 2 N.

LANCEROTA, one of the Canary Isles, 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 13 26 W, lat. 29 14 N.

LANCIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is famous for its fairs in July and August, and is seated on the Feltrino, 87 miles NE of Naples.

LANDAFF, a small place of Glamorganshire, but honoured with the appellation of a city, on account of its being an episcopal see. It is seated on the Taafé, near Cardiff, 30 miles NW of Bristol, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 51 33 N.

LANDAU, a strong town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to the French in 1648. It sustained a severe bombardment by the allies, in 1793; but they were compelled to raise the siege. It is seated on the Queich, nine miles S of Neustadt, and 270 E of Paris.

LANDEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, famous for a battle gained by the

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French, over the allies, July 29, 1693, and for a battle fought March 18, 1793, between the Austrians and French, by which the latter were compelled to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands. Landen is seated on the Becké, 18 miles NW of Huy. See NEERWINDEN.

LANDERNAU, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, seated on the Elhorn, 20 miles NE of Brest.

LANDES, a department of France, including the late territory of Marfan. It takes its name from a district, called Landes, extending along the coast of the bay of Biscay. It is a barren sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree; of the bark of which corks are made. Mont-de-Marfan is the capital.

LANDGUARD FORT, a fort on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich, but within the limits of Essex.

LANDRECY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It was taken by the allies, April 30, 1794, but retaken July 15. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 miles SW of Maubeuge, and 100 N by E of Paris.

LANDSCROON, a fort of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on an eminence, three miles N of Basil.

LANDSCROON, or LANDSCRONA, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Baltic, within the Sound, 22 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 52 N.

LAND'S END, a promontory of Cornwall, the most westerly point of Great Britain, and a vast aggregate of moorstone. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 50 6 N.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, seated on the Zeider, 12 miles W of Schweidnitz.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle, on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the Isar, 35 miles NE of Munich.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Moravia, seated on the Morava, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

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LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Warta, 32 miles NE of Francfort on the Oder.

LANDSPERG, a town of Bavaria, seated near the river Lech, 23 miles S of Augsburg.

LANERK, a borough of Lanerkshire, seated on the Clyde, 20 miles SE of Glasgow.

LANERKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Dumbar-tonshire; on the E by the counties of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles; on the S by Dumfriesshire; and on the W by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. Its extent from N to S is 40 miles, and from E to W 36. See **CLYDESDALE**.

LANGDON, two contiguous parishes in Essex, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort. The first is called Langdon with Bafildon; the second Langdon Hills, or Langdon with West Lea. This, which is likewise more commonly called Lainden Hills, was once supposed to be the highest ground in Essex, but, on a survey, it was found not to be so high as Danbury. The ascent on the N side is easy, but on the S, SE, and SW, the traveller is astonished at the descent before him, which exhibits a very beautiful and extensive valley, with a view of London to the right; the Thames winding through the valley, with the ships sailing up and down, the view extending to the left beyond the Medway, and bounded in front by the hills of Kent. Langdon is 22 miles E by N of London.

LANGEAC, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated near the Allier, 17 miles E of St. Flour.

LANGEAIS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, once famous for its excellent melons. It is seated on the Loire, 12 miles W of Tours.

LANGELAND, a fertile island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. It is 33 miles long, but scarcely five in breadth. Lon. 11° 0' E, lat. 55° 4' N.

LANGIONE, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, with a

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magnificent royal palace, seated on a small river, 140 miles SE of Ava. Lon. 101° 15' E, lat. 21° 12' N.

LANGON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde. It is noted for excellent wine, and is seated on the Garonne, 15 miles N of Bazas.

LANGPORT, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, on the Parret, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater. It is 10 miles SE of Bridgewater, and 128 W by S of London.

LANGRES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, with a bishop's see. Its cutlery wares are in high esteem. It is seated on a mountain, near the sources of the Marne. It is thought to stand the highest of any in France; and the prospect from the towers of the principal church is beyond conception. It is 35 miles NE of Dijon.

LANGUEDOC, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonois; on the E by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W by Gascony; and on the S by the Mediterranean and Roussillon. It was 225 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where broadest. Toulouse was the capital. It is now included in the departments of Aude, Gard, Upper Garonne, and Hérault.

LANION, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast. Its trade consists in wine and hemp, and it has some mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guingamp, &c. speak the Welsh language, which was probably brought hither by the Britons, who took refuge in these parts, in the fifth century. Lanion is 15 miles W of Treguier.

LANNOY, a town of France, in the department of the North, five miles from Lille.

LANSINGBURGH, a flourishing town in the state of New York. It was formerly called the New City, and stands on Hudson's River, nine miles N of Albany.

LANZO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 12 miles NW of Turin.

LAON, a town of France, in the

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department of Aisne, with a castle, and lately a bishop's see. Its trade consists in corn and wine; and it is noted for excellent artichokes. It is seated on a mountain, 77 miles NE of Paris.

LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China; on the E by Tonquin and Cochinchina; on the S by Cambodia; and on the W by Burmah. It is full of forests, and abounds in rice and fruits. The king is absolute; and shows himself but twice a year. Their religion is much the same as in China. Langkone is the capital.

LAPLAND, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the North Sea and the Frozen Ocean, on the E by the White Sea, on the S by Sweden and the gulf of Bothnia, and on the W by Norway. It is situate between 69 and 75° of N lat. Swedish Lapland occupies the S division, which is the largest; Russian Lapland is situate in the E part; and Danish Lapland, which is the smallest, extends the whole length of the Severn, a chain of lofty mountains, on their northern side. The Laplanders are of a middling stature. They have generally a flat face, fallen cheeks, dark gray eyes, thin beard, brown hair, are stout, straight, and of a yellowish complexion, occasioned by the weather, the smoke of their habitations, and their habitual filthiness. Their manner of life renders them hardy, agile, and supple, but, at the same time, inclined to indolence. They are so proud of their country and constitution, that, when removed from the place of their nativity, they usually die of the nostalgia, or longing to return. Their women are short, often well made, complaisant, chaste, and extremely nervous; which is also observable sometimes among the men. The men are divided into Fishers and Mountaineers. The former make their habitations in the neighbourhood of some lake, whence they draw their subsistence. The others seek their support on the mountains, possessing herds of reindeer, which they use according to the season; but they go generally on foot. The Fishers, who

are also called Laplanders of the Woods (because in summer they dwell upon the borders of the lakes, and in winter in the forests) live by fishing and hunting, and choose their situation from its convenience for either. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greatest number of the Russian Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is full of superstition, a compound of Christian and pagan ceremonies.

LAR, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in silk. Lon. 52 45 E, lat. 27 30 N.

LARACHA, a strong town of the kingdom of Fez, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 35 40 N.

LAREDO, a seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, 30 miles W of Bilbao. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 43 23 N.

LARINO, a town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see, 60 miles NE of Naples.

LARISSA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was famous as the residence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on the Peneus, 50 miles S of Salonichi. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 48 N.

LARISTAN, a province of Persia, N of the gulf of Persia. Lar is the capital.

LARRYBUNDAR, a seaport of Hindoostan Proper, at the mouth of a branch of the Indus called the Larrybundar. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 44 N.

LARTA. See ARTA.

LASSA, a small city, the capital of Great Thibet. The houses are of stone, spacious, and lofty. Seven miles on the E side of the city, is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand lama. Lassa is 850 miles N by E of Calcutta. Lon. 91 40 E, lat. 30 34 N.

LATAKIA, formerly LAODICEA, a town of Syria, with a harbour, a bishop's see, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is the most flourishing

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place on the coast, and is 75 miles SW of Aleppo, and 245 N of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

LATTON, a village in Essex, 21 miles N by W of London. It had a priory, whose church, now used for a barn, is three miles S of the parish church.

LAVAL, a considerable town of France, in the department of Maine, with two castles. Since the revolution, it has been erected into a bishopric. The inhabitants are computed at 24000. Linen is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It is seated on the Maine, 15 miles S of the town of that name, and 40 W of Mans.

LAVAMUND, or **LAVANT MINDE**, a town of Carinthia, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It belongs to the archbishop of Salzburg, and is seated on the Drave, 40 miles E of Clagenfurt.

LAVAUR, a town of France, in the department of Tarn. Before the revolution, it was a bishop's see; and it is seated on the Agout, 20 miles NE of Toulouse.

LAUBACH, a strong town, capital of Carniola, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on a river of the same name, by which it is so divided, that it lies partly in Upper and partly in Lower Carniola. It is 32 miles S of Clagenfurt, and 155 S by W of Vienna. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 46 24 N.

LAUDA, a town in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, 18 miles SW of Wurtzburg.

LAUDER, a small borough of Berwickshire, with a castle, 22 miles S of Edinburgh.

LAUDERDALE, a district of Berwickshire, in Scotland.

LAVELLO, an ancient town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 30 miles E by N of Naples.

LAVELT, or **LAFELT**, a village near Maestricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1747.

LAVENHAM, a large clothing town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a branch of the river Bret. Its church is one of the finest in the

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county; its steeple 137 feet high. It is 12 miles S by E of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 61 NE of London.

LAVER, the name of three contiguous parishes in Essex, 21 miles N by W of London, distinguished by the appellations of **HIGH**, **MAGDALEN**, and **LITTLE**. In High Laver, Mr. Locke spent the last ten years of his life, at the seat of sir Francis Masham, bart. Here he died, in 1704; and was interred on the S side of the churchyard, under a black marble gravestone.

LAUFFEN, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, three miles S by W of Schaffhausen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the perpendicular height of which is 50 or 60 feet, and the breadth 300.

LAUFFEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, seated near the river Birs, 12 miles SW of Basle.

LAUFFEN, a town in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 10 miles S of Hailbron.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong town of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with an old ruined castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on a rock, on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a small cataract, which, though greatly inferior to that at Lauffen, deserves to be visited by travellers, on account of the beauty of the scenery. It is 17 miles E of Basil.

LAUGHTON, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, on a high hill, near Roch-Abbey. The church is an elegant piece of Gothic architecture; the steeple 195 feet high.

LAVIGNA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the mouth of a river of the same name, eight miles from Rapallo.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wilts, with a good market on Wednesday, for corn and malt. It is 20 miles NW of Salisbury, and 88 W by S of London.

LAUNCESTON, a borough of Cornwall, seated on the Tamar, with a market on Saturday. It is the county-town, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is 28 miles N of Plymouth,

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and 214 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 W, lat 50 40 N.

LAUNU, a town of Bohemia, near Egra, on the road from Leipzig to Prague. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 50 21 N.

LAVERO, **TERRA DI**, a province of Naples; bounded on the W by the Campagna of Rome and by Abruzzo Citeriore; on the N by Abruzzo Citeriore and Molise; and on the S by Principato Citeriore. It is 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; and it is proper for tillage, whence it took its name. It is fertile in excellent vines and fruits. There are also mineral springs and mines of sulphur. Naples is the capital.

LAUSANNE, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college, and a bishop's see. It contains 7000 inhabitants. It is built on such a steep ascent, that, in some places, the horses cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; and foot-passengers ascend to the upper part of the town by steps. It is seated between three hills, a mile from the lake of Geneva, and 50 SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 31 N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, 50 miles NE of Thorn.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, but subject to the French, 10 miles SE of Wiessemburg.

LAWENBURG, a town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle, on an eminence. It is seated on the Elbe, 40 miles SE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 26 N.

LAWENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.

LAWENBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 54 33 N.

LAWINGEN, a town of Suabia, formerly imperial, now subject to the duke of Neuburg. It is seated on the Danube, 32 miles NW of Augsburg.

LAWRENCE KIRK, a small town

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of Kincardineshire, the proprietor of which, the late lord Gardenston, established a flourishing manufactory of lawn, cambric, linen, &c. He also freely renounced all the oppressive services due from his tenants. It is six miles W of Inverbervie.

LAWRENCE, ST. the largest river in N America, proceeding from lake Ontario, from which it runs 700 miles to the Atlantic. It is navigable for large ships of war, as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal, it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger. It is here called the Iroquois.

LAXENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with a royal palace, seated on a river, 10 miles S of Vienna.

LAYTONSTONE. See **LOW LAYTON.**

LEA, a river, which rises in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames, below Blackwall.

LEADHILLS, a village of Lanerkshire, situate among the mountains of Clydesdale, and said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundreds of miners, with their families.

LEAO-TONG, or **CHEN-YANG**, one of the three departments of E Chinese Tartary, or country of the Mantchew Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. It is bounded on the S by the great wall of China and the gulf of Lea-tong; and inclosed on the E, N, and W, by a palisade, constructed of stakes seven feet high, without either bank of earth or ditch. Chen-yang, or Moungden, is the capital.

LEATHERHEAD, a town in Surry, which had formerly a market. Here is a bridge of many arches over the river Mole. It is 18 miles SW of London.

LEATHES WATER, called also **WYTHEBURN**, or **THIRLMERE WATER**, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S by E of Keswick. The

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singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle by two peninsulas, that are joined by a bridge. Its outlet joins the rapid Greta at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwent Water.

LEAWAVA, a seaport, on the E coast of the island of Ceylon. Lon. 83 15 E, lat. 6 40 N.

LEBEDA, an ancient seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, with an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 85 miles E of Tripoli. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 32 50 N.

LEBRIJA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which produce the best oil in Spain. It is 12 miles NE of St. Lucar.

LEBUS, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, secularised. It is seated on the Oder, 10 miles N of Francfort, and 43 E of Berlin.

LECCÉ, a populous town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 195 miles ESE of Naples.

LECCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on lake Como, 26 miles N of Milan.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube, below Donawert.

LECHLADE, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E by S of Gloucester, and 77 W by N of London.

LECHNICH, a town of the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles SW of Cologne.

LECK, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Rhine at Wyck-by-Deursfede, and enters the Merve, 10 miles E of Rotterdam.

LECTORE, a strong town of France, in the department of Gers, with a castle. It was lately an episcopal see, and is situate on a mountain, at the

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foot of which runs the Gers, 12 miles E of Condom.

LEDBURY, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is inhabited by many clothiers, and is 13 miles E of Hereford, and 116 WNW of London.

LEDESMA, a strong town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tome, 20 miles SW of Salamanca.

LEE, a village in Kent, in the churchyard of which Dr. Halley, the great astronomer, is interred. It is six miles SE of London.

LEE, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, crosses the county of Cork, forms the fine harbour of Cork, and enters St. George's Channel.

LEEDS, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its Cloth-Halls. It has a manufactory of camlets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of carpets, resembling those of Wilts and Scotland. Here are also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery. Within three miles of the town are numerous collieries. Leeds has a magnificent stone bridge over the Aire, which is navigable for boats, that carry much coal from hence to York and Hull. It is 22 miles WSW of York, and 193 N by W of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 48 N.

LEEFOOGA, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, visited by capt. Cooke in 1776. Many parts of the country, near the sea, are waste; but, in the internal parts, the marks of population, and of an improved state of cultivation, are conspicuous. It is seven miles in length, and three in breadth.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, 18 miles N of Stafford, and 154 NNW of London.

LEERDAM, a town of the United

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provinces, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, 17 miles NE of Dort.

LEEROT, a fortress of Germany, in E Friesland, seated at the confluence of the Lee, with the Embs, 10 miles E by S of Embden.

LEESTOWN, a flourishing town of the state of Kentucky, in the county of Fayette. It is seated on the river Kentucky, a few miles W of Lexington.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, that part of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, commencing at Dominica, and extending to Porto Rico.

LEEUW, a fortified town of Austrian Brabant, on the Geete, 12 miles E of Louvain.

LEGHORN, a strong city of Italy, in Tuscany, with one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterranean; and as it is a free port, its commerce is prodigious. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and no religion is disturbed. The Jews have a handsome synagogue and schools. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 4.5 miles SW of Florence, and 145 NW of Rome. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

LEGNANO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the Adige, 25 miles below Verona.

LEICESTER, the county-town of Leicestershire, with markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is a borough, and a place of great antiquity, but much declined in magnitude and importance. It has suffered much in the civil wars, and in those under Charles I, was stormed by the royalists. The combing and spinning of wool into worsted, and manufacturing it into stockings, &c. is the chief business of this town and neighbourhood. It has five parish churches, and a spacious market-place. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V, was made the first law for

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the burning of heretics. Near the town, are the ruins of an abbey, where cardinal Wolsey died. Leicester is seated on the Soar, one of the bridges over which, called Bow Bridge, was long visited by the lovers of antiquity, on account of its having been the accidental monument over the grave of Richard III; but this bridge fell in 1791. Leicester is 24 miles S by E of Derby, and 99 NNW of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 52 38 N.

LEICESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by Nottinghamshire, on the E by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, on the S by Northamptonshire, on the SW by Warwickshire, and on the NW by Derbyshire. It extends 35 miles from E to W, and 30 from N to S; contains six hundreds, 12 market-towns, and 200 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. The air is extremely healthful, and the soil, in general, affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans, for which it is proverbially noted. This county has been long famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as for its sheep. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the county.

LEIGH, a seaport of Essex, on a creek in the mouth of the Thames, opposite the E extremity of Canvey Island. It is noted for oysters, and has a good road for shipping. It is 18 miles SSE of Chelmsford, and 40 E of London.

LEIGH, a town of Lancashire, whose market is decayed. It is seven miles N of Warrington, and 164 NW of London.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordshire, with a considerable market on Tuesday, for fat cattle. It is seated on a branch of the Ouse, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 41 NW of London.

LEININGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seven miles SW of Worms.

LEINA, a river of Germany, which flows through Brunswick-Lunenburg,

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and passing by Hiligenstadt, Gottingen, Callenberg, and Hanover, falls into the Aller.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E and S by St. George's Channel, on the W by Connaught and Munster, and on the N by Ulster. It is 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It contains 12 counties and 858 parishes. The counties are Catherlough, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, E Meath, Queen's County, W Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom. The air is temperate, and the soil fruitful in corn and pastures. Dublin is the capital.

LEIPSICK, a strong city in the electorate of Saxony, with a castle, and a famous university. Here are three great fairs every year, which last a fortnight each. Leipsick was taken by the imperialists, in 1632, and in 1641 by the Swedes. In 1745 and 1756, it was taken by the Prussians. The Austrians took it, in 1758, but were soon obliged to give it up. It was restored to the elector in 1763. It is seated between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleyffe, the Elster, and the Barde, 40 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

LEITH, a seaport of Edinburghshire, on the frith of Forth, two miles N of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is a large and populous town, and being situate on both sides of the harbour, is divided into N and S Leith. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier, at the mouth of the little river, called the Water of Leith. The commerce of Leith, both foreign and domestic, is very considerable. Ships of great size are built at this port; and here are several extensive ropewalks. There are also flourishing manufactories of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; a great carpet manufactory, a soap-work, and some iron forges. There are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 56 0 N.

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LEITH-HILL, a hill in Surry, admired for one of the finest prospects in Europe, five miles E by S of Darking.

LEITRIM, the county-town of Leitrim, in Ireland; formerly a place of some note, of which St. Liegus was bishop. It is 80 miles NW of Dublin.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N by Donegal Bay, on the NE by Fermanagh, on the E by Cavan; by Longford on the SE, Roscommon on the SW, and Sligo on the W. It is 42 miles long, and 17 broad; is a fertile country, and, though mountainous, produces great herds of black cattle. It contains 21 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

LEIXSLIP, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, with a castle, seated on the Liffey. Near it, is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon Leap, and the ruins of the church and castle of Confy. Leixslip is eight miles W of Dublin.

LEMBURG, or **LEOPOLD**, a large commercial city of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Red Russia, and now of the Austrian kingdoms of Galacia and Lodomeria. It is seated on the Peltu, 90 miles NW of Kamienieck, and 150 E of Cracow. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels; has a Roman catholic archbishop, and an Armenian and Russian bishop. In 1704, it was taken by storm, by Charles XII. Lon. 24 26 E, lat. 49 51 N.

LEMBRO, the ancient **IMBROS**, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania, 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name, and a harbour. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 40 25 N.

LEMGOW, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lieppe, 17 miles N of Paderborn.

LEMNOS, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, now called **STALIMENE**. It is near the straits of Gallipoli, and its capital is of the same name. It is above 112 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, who says that it is often shadowed by Mount Athos, though at the distance of 87 miles.

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The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was thence called Lemnius Pater. Lemnos was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which not a trace remains. The modern Greeks entertained the same opinion of that earth of Lemnos, which is said to have cured Philoctetes, and which Galen went to examine. It is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with all the pomp of ceremony. This earth, called Terra Sigillata, formed into small loaves, and sealed with the grand signior's seal, is then dispersed over all Europe. The greatest virtues are attributed to it; and yet a chymist can discover nothing but a mere clayey earth, incapable of producing the effects ascribed to it. Lemnos is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks, are very industrious. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

LENA, a river of Siberia, which receives 16 large rivers, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, by several mouths.

LENCICIA, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, seated on a rock, on the river Blura, 37 miles SE of Gnesna, and 110 N by W of Cracow. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 52 10 N.

LENHAM, a town of Kent, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on an eminence, 10 miles E of Maidstone, and 47 ESE of London.

LENNOX. See **DUMBARTONSHIRE**.

LENS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, eight miles NE of Arras, and 95 of Paris.

LENTINI, or **LEONTINI**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles SW of Catania.

LENZBURG, a town in Switzerland, on a small river, in the canton of Bern, eight miles W of Baden.

LEOGANE, a town of the West Indies, with a good harbour, on the W side of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and royalists in January

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1794, but retaken by the republicans in October following.

LEOMINSTER, a borough of Herefordshire, with a market on Friday. It is noted for its fine wool, and is seated on the Lug, 25 miles W by N of Worcester, and 137 WNW of London.

LEO, St. a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marrechia, eight miles SW of San Marino, and 15 NW of Urbino.

LEON, a fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by the Asturias; on the W by Galicia and Portugal; and on the S by Estramadura and Castile, which also bounds it on the E. It is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into two parts by the Douero.

LEON, a city of Spain, capital of the province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba, with a bishop's see. It has the finest cathedral in all Spain, and is seated between two sources of the Esra, 50 miles SE of Oviedo, and 165 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 42 45 N.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua; the residence of the governor, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Buccaneers in 1685, and is seated at the foot of a volcano, at the NW extremity of lake Nicaragua, 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 88 10 W, lat. 12 25 N.

LEON, New, a kingdom of N America, lying between New Mexico on the N, the gulf of Mexico on the E, Panuco on the S, and New Biscay on the W.

LEONARD-LE-NOBLET, St. an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a considerable manufactory of paper, and another of cloth for clothing the army. It is seated on the Vienne, 12 miles NE of Limoges, and 195 S of Paris.

LEONHART, a town in the duchy of Carinthia, 42 miles E of Clagenfurt.

LEONTINI. See **LENTINI**.

LEOPOLD. See **LEMBURG**.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a strong town

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of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665. It is seated on the Waag, 36 miles NW of Neuhäusel, and 62 E of Vienna.

LEPANTO, a considerable seaport of Livadia, with an archbishop's see. It is built on a mountain, in the form of a sugar-loaf, and is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a castle. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but was afterward evacuated, in 1699, in consequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. Near this town, don John of Austria obtained a famous victory over the Turkish fleet, in 1571. It is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 100 miles WNW of Athens, and 350 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 22° 0' E, lat. 38° 30' N.

LEPERS, ISLE OF, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168° 0' E, lat. 15° 23' S.

LEIRIA, or LEIRIA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal; and is 30 miles S of Coimbra, and 60 N of Lisbon.

LERICI, a seaport of Italy, on the E coast of the gulf of Spezia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 9° 55' E, lat. 44° 5' N.

LERIDA, an ancient city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a castle. It is seated on a hill, on the Segra, 16 miles SW of Balaguer, and 200 NW of Madrid.

LERINS, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, five miles from Antibes. In that nearest the coast, called St. Margaret, state-prisoners were formerly confined. It was taken by the English in 1746, but retaken in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat.

LERMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, with a palace and a park. Lon. 3° 25' W, lat. 42° 16' N.

LERNICA, a village in Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from its ruins. It lies on the S coast of the island, and has a good road, and a small fort.

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LERO, or LEROS, anciently **LERIA**, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Nativolia. Lon. 27° 0' E, lat. 37° 0' N.

LERWICK, the chief town of the Shetland islands, on the E side of the Mainland, or principal island. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, &c. Lon. 1° 30' W, lat. 60° 20' N.

LESCAR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It was lately a bishop's see, and is seated on a hill, three miles NW of Pau, and 42 SE of Bayonne.

LESQUIS, THE, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Lesquistan, or Daghestan. It is bounded on the S and E by Persia and the Caspian; on the SW and W by Georgia, the Ossis, and Kisti; and on the N by the Kisti and Tartar tribes. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the Circassians.

LESKEARD, a borough of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and has a good free-school, and a considerable manufactory of yarn. It is 49 miles W by S of Exeter, and 221 by S of London.

LESPARE, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, in the environs of which are found transparent pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of Alençon, and called *Cailloux de Medoc*, Medoc stones.

LESSINES, a town of Austrian Hainault, famous for its linen manufacture. It is seated on the Dender, six miles NE of Ath, and 22 SW of Brussels.

LESTORMAL-CASTLE, in Cornwall, near Lestwithiel, formerly the residence of the earls of Cornwall.

LESTWITHIEL, a borough of Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Fowey, not far from its

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fall into Fowey Haven. Formerly ships came as far as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. It is 19 miles WNW of Plymouth, and 230 W by S of London.

LETTERE, a commercial town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles NW of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples.

LEVANT, this word signifies the **EAST**; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for **TURKEY IN ASIA**; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, the island of Candia, &c. The **LEVANT SEA** means the E part of the Mediterranean.

LEVANTINA, VALLE, or the **LEVANTINE VALLEY**, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between Mount St. Gothard, and the Lago Maggiore, and divided into two parts by the Tesino. It is eight leagues long; its breadth inconsiderable. The lower part is populous, rich in pasturage, and produces much hemp and flax. It is a bailiwick, subject to the canton of Uri. Ossogna is the residence of the bailiff, and it consists only of a few houses.

LEUCATE, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 18 miles S of Narbonne.

LEUCHSTENBERG, a town in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a mountain, near the Esreimpt, 50 miles NW of Ratisbon.

LEVEN, LOCH, a beautiful lake of Kinrosshire, 12 miles in circumference. It has several small islands, one of which is a ruinous castle. Here, Mary queen of Scots was confined, after the murder of lord Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell: hence, however, she escaped in 1568. Another island, named St. Serf's Isle, is said to have been a residence of the Pictish priests: it was afterward the seat of a priory, of which some remains are to be seen. This lake produces trout of peculiar excellence; of which great quantities, at certain seasons, are sent to the Edinburgh markets,

In autumn, a singular species, called the gully trout, is here salted and dried.

LEVEN, a river of Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond; and enters the Clyde, below Dumbarton. This river is the subject of a beautiful ode by Dr. Smollet; and, on the W side of it, is a pillar to his memory.

LEUGNE, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone, lying to the E of Vesoul. Here is a cavern, 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which serves as a barometer. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible sign of rain the next day. From the roof, which is 50 feet high, descend columns of ice, of a prodigious size. The brook, which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in summer, but flows in winter.

LEUK, a town of Switzerland, in the Upper Vallais, seated on an eminence, near the Rhone. It is one of the independent commonwealths of the Upper Vallais, and is remarkable for its springs, whose water is so hot that it will boil an egg. It is much frequented in the summer, on account of these springs, which nearly resemble those of Bath; but the accommodations are inconvenient: formerly, they were tolerably good; but, in 1719, an *avalanche* (a vast body of snow) fell with such impetuosity from a neighbouring glacier, as to overwhelm the greatest part of the houses and the baths, and to destroy a number of the inhabitants. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 46 12 N.

LEVROUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle, 35 miles SW of Bourges.

LEUSE, a town of Austrian Hainault, seated on the Dender, 14 miles NW of Mons.

LEUTKEK, a free imperial town of Suabia, on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 22 miles NE of Lindau.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Elbe, 30 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 50 31 N.

LEWARDEN, a populous and strong town of the United Provinces, capital

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of Friesland. It has several canals in the streets, which are continued not only to the sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W of Groningen, and 65 N by E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 53 11 N.

LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on the river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is 25 miles NE of Gran.

LEWES, a borough of Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It contains six parish churches, and is seated on the Ouse, which is navigable here for barges. Near this town was fought a battle in 1263, when Henry III and his son (afterward Edward I) were made prisoners by the earl of Leicester. Lewes is situate on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, 30 miles E of Chichester, and 49 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 55 N.

LEWIS, one of the most considerable of the Western Islands of Scotland, which being connected by a narrow isthmus with HARRIS, forms but one island, about 60 miles in length, and of great breadth toward the middle and north end. It is greatly intersected by arms of the sea, by which it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation. Stornaway is the only town in Lewis. This island belongs to Ross-shire. There are several inferior isles and rocks, comprehended under Inverness-shire. The whole lies 20 miles NW of the isle of Skye.

LEWISBURGH, the county-town of Mifflin, in Pennsylvania, seated on the Juniata. Lon. 77 39 W, lat. 40 35 N.

LEWISHAM, a village in Kent, on the river Ravensbourn, five miles SE of London. The church is an elegant new edifice.

LEXINGTON, a town of N America, capital of the state of Kentucky and county of Fayette. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons; the method

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of burying in which appears to be totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the neighbourhood, also, are the remains of two ancient fortifications, with ditches and bastions. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These fortifications, with the burial grounds, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people different from the present Indians, and farther advanced than they in the arts of life. In a word, Mr. Filson, in his account of this country, has advanced arguments to prove, that these people were, in all probability, an ancient colony from Wales. Lexington stands at the head of the Elkhorn, 470 miles W of the new city of Washington. Lon. 85 10 W, lat. 38 20 N.

LEYDEN, a city of the United Provinces in Holland. It is four miles and a half in circumference. It has eight gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greatest part built of freestone. There are several hospitals, and a university, which has generally 200 students, though there are but two colleges; for the scholars board in the town, and have no dress to distinguish them. Here are manufactories of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland. Leyden is famous for the long siege it sustained, in 1573, against the Spaniards. It is seated near the ancient bed of the Rhine, four miles E of the German Ocean, and 20 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 52 10 N.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine Islands, about 237 miles in circumference. There are very high mountains, that cut it almost through the middle, and occasion so great an alteration in the air, that when it is winter on the N, it is summer on the S side of the island. It contains 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards. Lon. 125 0 E, lat. 11 0 N.

LEZINA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on a bay of the gulf of

Venice, 75 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 41 44 N.

LIBANUS, the name of mountains of Turkey in Asia, which lie between Syria and Palestine, extending from W to E from the Mediterranean as far as Arabia. They are so high, that they are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful vallies. They were formerly famous for cedar trees; but now scarcely any remain.

LIBAU, a seaport of Courland, on the Baltic, 45 miles N of Memel. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

LIBOURNE, a populous town of France, in the department of Gironde. It is one of the staples of the commerce of Bourdeaux, and is seated on the Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux, and 205 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 44 58 N.

LICH, or **LICHA**, a town in the landgravate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 21 miles N of Francfort on the Maine.

LICHFIELD, a city of Staffordshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a city and county of itself, and unites with Coventry in forming one episcopal see. It contains three parish-churches, beside the cathedral, a free-school, and two hospitals; is 14 miles SE of Stafford, and 119 NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 54 N.

LICHTENBERG, a castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains, and considered as impregnable. It is 12 miles from Hagenau.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Cullembach, 20 miles NE of Cullembach.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 15 miles NE of Bamberg.

LICHTENSTEIG, a town of Switzerland, capital of the county of Tockenburg. It is seated on the Thur, 31 miles E of Zurich.

LICOLA, a lake of Naples, formerly famous for excellent fish; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a moun-

tain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine Lake.

LIDA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. Lon. 25 34 E, lat. 53 54 N.

LIDD, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in Romney Marsh, and is a member of the Cinque Ports. It is 26 miles S of Canterbury, and 71 SE of London.

LIDFORD, a village of Devonshire, on the river Lid, three miles E of Brent Tor. It was once a famous borough, with a castle; and its parish may now compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pept between two rocks; and the water is at such a depth below, that passengers can only hear its water, without seeing it. Near this is a fine cataract. It is nine miles S by W of Oakhampton, and 204 SW of London.

LIDDLE, a river of Roxburghshire, which falls into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Esk.

LIDDISDALE, a district of Roxburghshire, comprehending the southern angle of that county.

LIECHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach, 17 miles S of Nuremburg, and subject to that city.

LIEGE, an ancient city of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name. Here the Maese is divided into three branches, which, after having passed through the city under several bridges, unite again. Here is a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. Liege is four miles in circumference, has 150 streets, and 16 gates. They make a great many firearms here, which are exported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and surrendered to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702. The bishop is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats. In 1789, the inhabitants having complained of the op-

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pression which they experienced under his government, insisted upon a charter of privileges. As the bishop and chapter did not comply with their demands, they had recourse to arms; and the bishop, apprehensive for his safety, left the city, and appealed to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. That chamber issued decrees in his favour: the king of Prussia, in 1790, seemed to act as a mediator; the sentences, however, issued by the imperial chamber against the insurgents, were followed by requisitorial letters addressed to the government of the Austrian Netherlands, desiring that his imperial majesty's troops would assist those of the electoral princes, in enforcing the decrees: in consequence of which, the Austrians entered Liege in 1791, restored the old magistracy to their functions, and reinstated the bishop and chapter. In 1792, the French took the city, and effected another revolution; but being driven thence in 1793, the citizens were once more obliged to submit. Liege is 15 miles SW of Maastricht, and 62 of Cologne. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 37 N.

LIEGE, a bishopric of Westphalia, bounded on the N by Brabant and Guelderland; on the E by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers; on the S by Luxemburg and the Ardennes; and on the W by Brabant and the county of Namur. It contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beside quarries of marble.

LIEOU-KIEOU, the general name of 36 islands lying between Corea, Formosa, and Japan. They form a powerful empire, the inhabitants of which are civilized, and ought not to be confounded with the other savage nations dispersed throughout the islands of Asia. Each island has a particular name: the largest and principal is called Lieou-kieou, and extends 146 miles from N to S, and 38 from E to W. They have a king, who is tributary to China. Kint-ching, the capital, in Cheouli, the S part of Lieou-kieou, lies in lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

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LIEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city and seaport of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tonquin, from which it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It is 325 miles SW of Canton.

LIERE, a town of Austrian Brabant, at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, nine miles N of Mechlin.

LIESINA, an island of Venetian Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, 58 miles long, and 12 broad.

LIESINA, a seaport of Dalmatia, capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fort on an inaccessible mountain. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 43 30 N.

LIESKENSHOECK, a fort of Dutch Flanders, on the W side of the Scheld, opposite Fort Lillo, and seven miles NW of Antwerp.

LIESSE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, once famous for an image of the Virgin Mary. It is six miles E of Laon.

LIESTAL, or **LIECHSTAL**, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, seated on the Ergetz, five miles S by E of the city of Basle.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which rises in Wicklow, and falls into the Irish Sea, a little below Dublin.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 24 miles NE of Donegal.

LIGNE, a town of Austrian Hainault, on the Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons.

LIGNIERES, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with a castle 22 miles SSW of Bourges.

LIGNITZ, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle; seated on the rivulet Cet, 30 miles S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 36, lat. 51 10 N.

LIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle, seated on the Orney, eight miles SE of Bar-le-Duc, and 125 of Paris.

LIGON, a seaport, in the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a territory of the same name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch East India com-

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pany. It is seated on the E coast. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 40 N.

LIGUEIL, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on a brook, 23 miles SSE of Tours.

LILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the Navez, 17 miles NW of Arras.

LILLO, a fort of Dutch Brabant, on the E side of the Scheld, seven miles N of Antwerp. It was taken, 1793, by the French, who soon after evacuated it, retaking it, however, in 1794.

LIMA, a city of S America, capital of Peru, with an archbishop's see, and a university. In 1534, Pizarro marching through the country, was struck with the beauty and fertility of the extensive valley of Rimac. There, on a small river of the same name with the valley, at the distance of five miles from Callao, the most commodious harbour in the Pacific Ocean, he founded a city, and gave it the name of Ciudad de los Reyes. This name it retains among the Spaniards in all legal deeds, but is better known to foreigners by that of Lima, a corruption of the ancient appellation of the valley in which it is seated. Lima gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is surrounded by brick walls, with ramparts and bastions. The streets are handsome and straight: the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes, but what they want in height they have in length and depth; for some of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The city is four miles in length, and two in breadth. It is the seat of the viceroy, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, &c. Earthquakes are very frequent, and by that in 1746, it was almost destroyed. The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, sent from Spain in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, they paved the streets

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he was to pass through with ingots of silver. Lima is 800 miles S of Quito. Lon. 76 44 W, lat. 12 1 N.

LIMA, an audience of Peru, lying on the Pacific Ocean, bounded on the N by the audience of Quito, on the E by the Andes, on the S by the audience of Los Charcos, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean.

LIMALE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Dyle, 13 miles SE of Brussels.

LIMBURG, the capital of Austrian Limburg. It was taken by the French in 1675, and by the allies in 1702. Here is a manufactory of woollen cloths, and it is famous for its excellent cheese. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Verfe, 15 miles SE of Liege. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 38 N.

LIMBURG, a province of the Netherlands, subject partly to the Austrians, and partly to the Dutch. It is bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, on the E by that duchy and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S and W by the bishopric of Liege, from which it is separated by the Meuse. It is 42 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands. The capital of the Austrian part is of the same name.

LIMBURG, a town of the electorate of Treves, seated on the Lahn, 10 miles E of Nassau.

LIMERICK, or **LOUGH MEATH**, a city of Ireland, in the county of the same name. Within a century, it was reckoned the second city in the kingdom: at present it has lost its rank; not because it flourishes less, but because Cork flourishes more. It is still a commercial and populous place; and consists of the Irish and English Town; the latter situate on an island, formed by the Shannon, and called King's Island. It is three miles in circumference, and has markets on Wednesday and Saturday. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures, are carried on here, and the export of provisions is considerable. Ardferit and Aghadoc, in the county of Kerry, are

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united to the see of Limerick. King William was obliged to raise the siege of this city in 1690; but, in 1691, the garrison surrendered on a very honourable capitulation. It is 94 miles SW of Dublin. Lon. 8. 34 W, lat. 52 42 N.

LIMERICK, a fertile county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N by Tipperary and Clare, from which last it is separated by the Shannon; on the W by Kerry; on the S by Cork, and on the E by Tipperary. It contains 130 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament.

LIMME, a village in Kent, four miles from Romney. It was formerly a flourishing port, till choked up by the sands. It used to be the place where the lord warden of the Cinque Ports was sworn, at his entrance on his office. The Roman Stane-street ended here; and the ruins of the Roman walls may be seen. Here was a castle, now converted into a farmhouse.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issuing from the lake of Wallenstadt, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat flows through the lake of Zurich, and falls into the Aar, below Baden.

LIMOGES, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and its horses are in great esteem. It is seated on the Vienne, 50 miles NE of Perigueux. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 45 50 N.

LIMOSIN, a late province of France, bounded on the N by La Marche, on the E by Auvergne, on the S by Querci, and on the W by Perigord and Angoumois. It is now the department of Upper Vienne.

LIMOUX, a commercial town of France, in the department of Aude. It has a manufactory of cloth; and its environs produce an excellent white wine, called *La Blanquette de Limoux*, the Perry of Limoux. It is seated on the Aude, 37 miles W by S of Narbonne.

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LINCHE, or **LINCHE**, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, seated on a river, 10 miles SW of Dunkirk.

LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Witham, which here divides into three streams. It had formerly 50 churches, now reduced to 14, beside the cathedral. It is a bishop's see, the largest diocese in England. The cathedral is admired for its interior architecture, in the richest and lightest Gothic style. The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 12 men to ring it. Lincoln sends two members to parliament, and is a county of itself; whose liberties extend 20 miles in circumference. It is 32 miles NE of Nottingham, and 133 N of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Humbers, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the E by the German Ocean; on the SE by the Wash and Norfolk; on the S by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; on the SW by Rutlandshire; and on the W by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It is 77 miles long, and 45 in breadth, where widest. It is divided into three parts; namely, Holland on the SE, Kesteven on the SW, and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, one city, 31 market-towns, and 630 parishes; and sends twelve members to parliament. The air is various, according to its three divisions. The soil, in many places, is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-feed, and very rich pastures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somersetshire; their horses are also excellent, and very large; their hunting hounds and hares are noted for their swiftness; and their sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures. Lincoln is the capital.

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LINDENFELS, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N of Heidelberg.

LINDISFARNE. See **HOLY ISLAND**.

LINDKOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of W Gothland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on lake Wenner, 12 miles NW of Skar, and 178 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 58 25 N.

LINDAU, a free imperial town of Suabia. Here is a celebrated abbey of canoneses, whose abbeys is a prince's of the empire, and a Roman catholic, though the inhabitants of the town are protestants. It is a trading place, and is seated on an island of the lake of Constance, 12 miles SE of Buchorn, and 75 S by W of Augsburg.

LINDSEY, the largest of the three principal divisions of Lincolnshire, including all the county that lies N of Lincoln, and the Fossdike, which Henry I cut between the Witham and the Trent. The air is generally esteemed healthy, especially on the W side. Toward the NE is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds. See **AXHOLM**.

LINGEN, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the Embs, 30 miles W of Osnaburg.

LIN-KIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of KIANG-SI, seated on the river Yu-ho. It has only four cities of the third class in its district; but is of some note, on account of one of its villages being the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire. It is 410 miles N by E of Canton.

LIN-TSIN-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong, seated on the Great Canal. Among the edifices admired here, is an octagonal tower, divided into eight stories, the walls of which are covered on the outside with porcelain; and near this are some temples of beautiful architecture. It is 225 miles S of Peking.

LINLITHGOW, a borough, the county-town of Linlithgowshire. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but

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here is still shown the room in which Mary queen of Scots was born. Linlithgow is 16 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 0 N.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or **WEST LOTHIAN**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the frith of Forth, on the E by Edinburghshire, on the SW by Lanerkshire, and on the W by Stirlingshire. It is 19 miles long from NE to SW. Its breadth, except on the shore of the Forth, does not exceed 12.

LINOSA, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa, 12 miles from Lampedosa, and 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 50 N.

LIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan; including, in its jurisdiction, two cities of the second, and six of the third class.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria, with two castles. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble, and a bridge over the Danube. The French took it in 1741, but the Austrians retook in 1742. It is seated at the confluence of the Danube and Traen, 42 miles E of Passau, and 100 W of Vienne.

LINTZ, a town, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Coblenz.

LINTON, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles SE of Cambridge, and 46 N by E of London.

LIPARI ISLANDS, 12 islands in the Mediterranean, N of Sicily, between lon. 14 1 and 15 12 E, and lat. 38 20 and 38 40 N. They are nearly as follows; Lipari, Strombolo, Volcano, Salini, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panari, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Lisca, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They are subject to the king of Naples, and produce great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, raisins, currants, and figs. Some of their wines are much esteemed; particularly the Malvasia, well known all over Europe. These islands are of volcanic origin.

LIPARI, the most fertile and populous of the Lipari Islands, 15 miles in

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circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and, by the description of Aristotle, it appears to have been considered by the sailors in his time, what Strombolo, is in ours, as a lighthouse, as its fires were never extinguished. It has not suffered from subterraneous fires for ages past, though it every where bears the marks of its former state. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered.

LIPARI, an ancient town, capital of the island of Lipari, with a bishop's see. It was ruined in 1544, by Barbarossa, who carried the inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. It stands on the S side of the island. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, with a castle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, retaken by the imperialists in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1691, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles NE of Temeswar, and 75 of Belgrade.

LIPPE, a river of Westphalia, which washes Paderborn and Ham, and falls into the Rhine, above Wesel.

LIPSTADT, a considerable town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It was formerly free and imperial; afterward subject to its own counts, and now to the king of Prussia. It has a communication with the Rhine, and by the Lippe, and is seated in a morass, 17 miles WSW of Paderborn. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 51 42 N.

LIQUE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles W of St. Omer.

LIS, a river of the Netherlands, which running by Aire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, falls into the Scheld at Ghent.

LISBON, the capital of Portugal, with an archbishop's see, a university, a tribunal of the inquisition, and a strong castle. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755.

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The harbour will contain 10,000 sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety. It is seated on the Tajo, 10 miles from its mouth, and 255 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 38 42 N.

LISBURN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It was burnt down about 53 years ago; but has been neatly rebuilt, and has a manufactory of linen cloth. It is seated on the Laggan, eight miles SW of Belfast.

LISCA, one of the Lipari Islands, a small desert spot, three miles SW of Strombolo.

LISIER, St. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, lately an episcopal see. It has a chapel, once famous for the resort of pilgrims. It is seated on the Sarat, 50 miles SE of Auch, and 390 S by W of Paris.

LISIEUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Calvados, lately an episcopal see. It has a good trade in linen cloth, and is seated at the confluence of the Touque and Orbec, 40 miles SW of Rouen.

LISLE, a strong city of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is one of the richest and most commercial places in France; and the inhabitants are computed to be 65,000. It is called Lisle (that is, *L'Isle*, The Island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes, which have been drained. Its citadel, by Vauban, is the finest in Europe next to that of Turin. They have manufactures of all sorts; but their principal trade is in camlets. Lisle was taken by the allies, in 1708; but was restored in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792, it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians. It is seated on the Deule, 14 miles W of Tournay, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 38 N.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, in a spacious bay, between Mull and Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, nine miles long, and two broad; and was the residence of the bishops of Argyle.

LISONZQ, a river, which rises in Carinthia, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at the harbour of the same name.

LISSA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, who have here a fishery of pilchards and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 ° E, lat. 42 52 N.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen, 50 miles W of Kalisch.

LISSA, a village of Silesia, 16 miles from Breslaw, remarkable for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1757.

LITHUANIA, a fertile country of Europe, anciently governed by its grand dukes, but, in 1569, united to Poland under one elective king. It is bounded on the S by Volhinia; on the W by Little Poland, Polachia, Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N by Russia, which last also bounds it on the E. It is 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. Its principal rivers are, the Dnieper, Dwina, Nieman, Pripecz, and Bog. Among the various products of this country are excellent little horses, which they never shoe, because their hoofs are very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In the forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country swarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, seem to have fixed their headquarters in this duchy. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. In 1772, the empress of Russia compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering upon Russia, and including at least one third of the country. This she erected into the two governments of Polotsk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania.

LITIZ, a town of the state of Penn-

sylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the moravians. It is eight miles from Lancaster, and 70 miles W of Philadelphia.

LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Janna; on the E by the Archipelago; on the S by the Mores; and on the W by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly so called, and its capital is Athens.

LIVADIA, an ancient town, in the province of that name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, and is 58 miles NW of Athens.

LIVADOSTA, a town of Livadia, seated on the gulf of Lepanto, in the isthmus of Corinth, to the N of the city of that name, with a bishop's see.

LIVENZA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which falls into the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

LIVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on a mountain, near the Moselle, eight miles NE of Toul.

LIVERPOOL, a flourishing borough and seaport of Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. At the commencement of this century, it was only a small village, a hamlet to the parish of Walton, three miles off. It is now, with respect to commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expence, ships being admitted into noble wet docks, secured by large floodgates. One very considerable branch of its trade is that of procuring slaves on the coast of Africa. The trade to Ireland is very considerable; many ships are sent to Greenland; the coasting trade to London employs a great number of ships; and many good ships are built here. Liverpool communicates, by the Mersey, with Warrington, and with a canal, called the Sankey Canal, running to some coal-pits, and other works, a little way up the country, by the Irwell and the duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with Manchester; by the Weaver, with the Cheshire salt works; and by the duke of Bridge-

water's Canal, with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, and all its communications. The Exchange, a handsome modern edifice, was burnt down, Jan. 18, 1795. At Liverpool is an assembly-room and an elegant playhouse. The new borough gaol is a large structure, on Mr. Howard's plan. Beside the two parochial churches, there are ten other churches for the established religion. There are also Roman Catholic chapels and dissenting meeting-houses; and, among the charitable foundations, are almshouses for the widows of mariners killed or lost at sea, or decayed seamen; and a new asylum for lunatics. Liverpool is 18 miles W of Warrington, and 203 NW of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 53 23 N.

LIVONIA, a province of the Russian empire, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by the three bordering powers of Russia, Sweden, and Poland. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N by the government of Revel, or Esthonia; on the E by that of Pskof, or Pleskof; on the S by that of Polotsk and part of Poland; and on the W by the gulf of Livonia. It is 250 miles from N to S, and 150 from E to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the North. The czar Peter, perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change of sovereigns, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caspian Sea; but being persuaded to recall them, most of them perished before the edict was published; so that he was obliged to repeople their country with other nations.

LIZARD, a promontory of Cornwall, the most southern in England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. Lon 5 10 W, lat. 49 57 N.

LLANBEDER, a town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It

is seated on the Tyvy, over which is a bridge into Carmarthenshire, 24 miles E by N of Cardigan, and 197 WNW of London.

LLANDILOVAWR, a town of Carmarthenshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on an ascent, on the Towy, 13 miles NE of Carmarthen, and 194 WNW of London.

LLANELLY, a town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek, 13 miles S by E of Carmarthen, and 216 WNW of London.

LLANGADOC, a town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the Brane and Sawthy, 18 miles NE of Carmarthen, and 185 WNW of London.

LLANGOLLEN, a town of Denbighshire, with a beautiful bridge of four arches over the Dee, seven miles SW of Wrexham, and 184 NW of London.

LLANIMDOVERY, a town of Carmarthenshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated near the Towy, 26 miles NE of Carmarthen, and 181 WNW of London.

LLANROOST, a town of Denbighshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Conway, 15 miles SW of Denbigh, and 222 NW of London.

LLANTRISSENT, an ancient town of Glamorganshire, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a portreeve, who is sworn by the deputy constable of the castle that stands near it. It is 10 miles NW of Landaff, and 166 W of London.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near the river Cane, 15 miles N of Montgomery, and 179 NW of London.

LLANYDLOS, a town of Montgomeryshire, with a great market on Saturday, for woollen yarn. It is 18 miles SW of Montgomery, and 180 WNW of London.

LLAUGHARN, a town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated at the mouth of the Towy,

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near the ruins of two castles. It is seven miles SW of Carmarthen, and 233 WNW of London.

LO, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Channel. It is seated on the Vire, and has a good citadel. It has considerable manufactories of serges, shalloons, ribands, and gold and silver lace, and is 12 miles from Coutances, and 125 W of Paris.

LOANDA, a town of Africa, capital of Angola, in Congo, with a good harbour, a fort, and a bishop's see, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 8 15 S.

LOANGO, a kingdom of Africa, in Congo, lying on the Atlantic. It is 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth. The king and his court reside in a town of the same name. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. This country lies between 10 and 19° E lon. and 1 and 5° S lat.

LOBAW, a town of Western Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 25 miles from Culm.

LOBOA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 miles E of Badajoz.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district of the same name, one of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It contains 1500 inhabitants. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in the form of a crescent, with two wings; and, in the front, is a row of trees, and the public walk. It contains three convents, and a small Franciscan monastery, perched on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a superb view of the lake of Locarno, and its magnificent boundaries. Locarno was once situate on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks: at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 46 miles N of Novara, and 55 N by W of Milan. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 46 10 N.

LOCARNO, LAKE of. See **MAGGIORE**.

LOC

LOCHABER, a bleak, barren, mountainous district of Invernesshire, in Scotland.

LOCHEM, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen, seated on the Borrel, 10 miles E of Zutphen.

LOCHER MOSS, a morass of Dumfriesshire, 10 miles in length, and three in breadth, where vast oak trees, canoes, and anchors, have been frequently dug up.

LOCHEs, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a strong castle, the prospect from which is very extensive. Here was one of those horrid dungeons, built by Lewis XI, the walls, floors, ceilings, and doors of which were lined with plates of iron fastened to bars of the same metal. The unfortunate Ludovic Sforza, duke of Milan, taken in battle, under Lewis XII, ended his days in one of them. In the choir of the late collegiate church, is the tomb of the celebrated Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII, to whose patriotic exhortations that monarch owed almost all his glory. Loches is seated on the Indre, 15 miles S of Amboise.

LOCHMABEN, a borough of Dumfriesshire, situate on the Annan, nearly opposite the place where it receives the united Yea and Kinnel, 10 miles NE of Dumfries.

LOCHRIDA, or **OCRIDA**, a large town of Turkey in Europe, seated on a hill, near a lake of the same name, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see, 62 miles SE of Durazzo.

LOCHTA, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Tornea. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

LOCHWINNOCH, a town of Renfrewshire, seated on the lake of the same name, called also Castle Semple Loch, which is three miles in length. On an island in this lake, is an old fortress, called the Peel; a name frequently given to old fortresses in Scotland. From this lake issues the river Black Cart.

LOCHY, LOCH, a lake in the SW part of Invernesshire, 10 miles in

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length, and from one to two in breadth. From the NW the waters of Loch Arkel descend into this lake. Out of it runs the Lochy, which, after receiving the Spean, falls into Loch Eil.

LODDON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, eight miles SE of Norwich, and 113 NE of London.

LODESAN, a district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. Its cheeses are in high esteem. Lodi is the capital.

LODVEZ, a town of France, in the department of Herault, lately a bishop's see. It has manufactories of hats and of cloth for the army, and is seated on the river Logue, at the foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles NW of Montpellier.

LODI, a strong town in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Lodosan. It is 20 miles SE of Milan. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 15 N.

LODOMERIA. See **GALICIA**.

LODRONE, a town in the bishopric of Trent, seated on lake Idro, where it receives the river Chiese, 31 miles SW of Trent.

LOEWENSTEIN, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a district of the same name.

LOGOWOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Dnieper, 25 miles NW of Kiof.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, 52 miles E of Burgos, and 115 N by E of Madrid.

LOIR AND CHER, a department of France, including the late province of Blaisois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher; the first of which falls into the Sarthe, and the last into the Loire. Blois is the capital.

LOIRE, UPPER, a department of France, late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the principal river in France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, begins to be navigable at Roanne, and watering Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, falls into the bay of Biscay, below Paimbœuf. Le Puy is the capital.

LOIRE, LOWER, a department of France, containing part of the late pro-

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vince of Bretagne. Nantes is the capital.

LOIRET, a department of France, late the province of Orléanois; so named from a river that falls into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

LOMBARDY, a part of Italy, which comprehends almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. It lies toward the N, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Upper Lombardy, the western part, comprehends Piedmont, Montferrat, and Milan. Lower Lombardy, the eastern part, contains Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the territories of the Church, the Paduan, Vicentino, the Veronese, Bresciano, Cremasco, and Bergamo.

LOMBEZ, a town of France, in the department of Gers, lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 27 miles SW of Toulouse.

LOMOND, BEN, a great mountain of Stirlingshire, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. It stretches along the E side of Loch Lomond several miles; and its broad base extends so far into the country, that the ascent of this mountain, though steep, is computed to be six miles.

LOMOND HILLS, some beautiful verdant hills in the W part of Fife-shire.

LOMOND, LOCH, a beautiful lake of Dumbartonshire, 28 miles long; its breadth, from seven miles, decreasing to three quarters of a mile. There are 33 islands in this lake, several of which are inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins. Others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey, or seacagle. In 1755, when Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated.

LON, or LUNE, a river which rises in Westmorland, and flowing by Kirby Lonsdale, falls into the Irish Sea, below Lancaster.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of *The City*, properly so called; the city of Westminster; and the borough of

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Southwark, beside the suburbs in Middlesex. London and Westminster are in Middlesex, on the N side of the Thames; Southwark is seated on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but the greatest breadth does not exceed three. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman. From the aldermen, the lord mayor is annually chosen; and there are 236 common council-men, a recorder, a common serjeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a townclerk, a city remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman of rank, chosen by the dean and chapter, and has an under steward, who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Middlesex, who, beside their county-hall, on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-street, and seven other public offices. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III granted it to the city. It was then called the village of Southwark: it was afterward named the bailiwick. In the reign of Edward VI, it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. The city has a high bailiff and steward here. Among the churches in the metropolis, is the cathedral of St. Paul, 2292 feet in circumference, and 365 in height to the top of the cross. Westminster Abbey, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. Here most of our monarchs have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VII, adjoining, Leland calls The Wonder of the World. St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is a church of

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exquisite interior beauty, the masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren. Bow Church, in Cheapside; St. Bride's, in Fleet-street; St. Dunstan's in the East; and St. Martin's in the Fields, are among the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. The parish churches, in the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster, and one belonging to the Temple, one of our celebrated seats of law. It was founded by the Knights Templars in the reign of Henry II, upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for the dissenters of all persuasions, and three synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James is an ancient building, very mean in external appearance; but the apartments are said to be the best calculated for regal parade of any in Europe. The town residence of the royal family is a house at the west side of St. James' park, built by the duke of Buckingham, in 1703: being purchased by the king in 1761, it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is still frequently called Buckingham House. Carleton House, in Pall-mall, is the residence of the prince of Wales, and is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended, but is not yet completed. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the houses of lords and commons; the Guildhall of the city; the Sessions House in the Old Bailey; the County-hall on Clerkenwell-green; the Tower of London, an ancient fortress, once a royal palace, now containing some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of

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public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill; the Bank of England in Threadneedle-street; the Customhouse, in Thames-street; the Excise Office, in Broad-street; the East India House, in Leadenhall-street; the Mansion House for the lord mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the ancient bridge, called London-bridge; and the two magnificent modern bridges of Black-friars and Westminster. The British Museum, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; and the Leverian Museum, in Great Surry-street, are, perhaps, the noblest of their kind in Europe. The Inns of Court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the public places of diversion; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the prisons; with its fine squares and streets, its flourishing manufactures, and its prodigious commerce, favoured by various local and peculiar advantages, are all too numerous to be here particularly mentioned. It may suffice to observe, that London is the first city in Europe with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. Paris and Constantinople may dispute the latter with it. Its population, like that of all other towns, has been greatly overrated, and is not yet exactly determined; 'but it is probable,' says Dr. Aikin, 'that the residents in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all the out parishes, fall short of 600,000.' London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits: we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which 13,000 houses were destroyed. London is 165 miles NW of Paris, 264 SE of Dublin, and 180 W by S of Amsterdam. Lat. 51 31 N.

LONDON, NEW, a seaport of N

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America, in the state of Connecticut, and county of the same name. Its harbour, the best in Connecticut, is defended by two forts, and is seated at the mouth of the Thames, 80 miles NE of New York.

LONDON, NEW, a town of Virginia, on James River.

LONDONDERRY, a handsome town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is still surrounded by walls, and is remarkable for a long siege it sustained against James II, in 1689, till a naval force from England, with some troops under general Kirke, broke the boom across the harbour, and brought a seasonable relief; by which the enemy were so dispirited, as to raise the siege. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. The principal commerce of Londonderry is with America and the West Indies. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length, and of singular and excellent construction, was erected in 1791. Londonderry is four miles S of Lough Foyle, and 104 NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 5 W, lat. 55 4 N.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the W by Donegal, on the N by the ocean, on the S and SW by Tyrone, and on the E by Antrim. It contains 31 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. The greater part of this county was given by James I, to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 miles in length, and 16 in breadth; bounded on the E and S by West Meath; on the NW by Leitrim; on the NE by Cavan; and on the W by the Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It contains 24 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

LONGFORD, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 70 miles NW of Dublin.

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LONG ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties. It is 140 miles long, but not more than 10 broad. This island, in 1792, contained upward of 30,000 inhabitants.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a kind of inland sea in N America, 25 miles broad, and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

LONGINICO, a small town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, a mile distant. It is seated on the Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S of Lepanto.

LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles N of Carlisle, and 307 NNW of London.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on a river, 23 miles N of Rouen.

LONGWY, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle. It is divided into the Old and New Town; the latter fortified by Vauban. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1792, but retaken two months after. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles SW of Luxemburg, and 167 NE of Paris.

LONSDALE. See **KIRBY LONSDALE**.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, a town of France, in the department of Jura. It derives its name from the salt springs with which it abounds, and is seated on the river Solvan, 30 miles from Dole.

Loo, a town of Dutch Guelderland, eight miles W of Deventer.

LOOE, EAST and WEST, two contemptible boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge of several arches. They send together as many members to parliament as London. The market of East Looe is on Saturday.

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They are 16 miles W of Plymouth, and 232 W by S of London.

LOOKOUT, CAPE, a cape of N Carolina, S of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound.

LOOTS, the capital of a county of the same name, in the bishopric of Liege, 16 miles W of Maastricht. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 50 52 N.

LOPATKA, CAPE, the S extremity of the peninsula of Kamtschatka. See **KURILES**.

LORA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir, 28 miles NE of Seville.

LORA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and county of Hohenstein, 30 miles N of Saxe Gotha.

LORE, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles N of Malaga.

LORBUS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is 150 miles SW of Tunis.

LORCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Murcia, seated on an eminence, near the Guadalentin, 30 miles W of Carthage.

LORCA, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Remms, 20 miles NW of Esslingen.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1791, by capt. Hunter, who could distinctly descry 32, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was distinguishable. Lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, 140 leagues E of New S Wales. It abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that our seamen came near enough to knock down as many as they wanted with a stick. It was discovered, in 1788, by lieutenant King. At its S end are two high mountains, the southernmost named Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the S is a remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a steeple at a

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distance. This island is three miles long, and very narrow across. Lon. 159° 0 E, lat. 31° 36 S.

LORENZO, a town of Italy, in the Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 miles E of Rovigo.

LORETTO, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It contains the Casa Santa, or House of Nazareth, in which it is pretended that Jesus Christ was brought up; and that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to its present site. The inner part is very old; but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within is a church, built of freestone. In this is the famous lady of Loretto, to which prodigious numbers frequently go in pilgrimage, among whom are many of the first distinction; and this chapel must be immensely rich, on account of the magnificent presents made to the Virgin from time to time. Loretto is seated on a mountain, three miles from the gulf of Venice, 12 SE of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome.

LONGUES, a populous town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, five miles W by S of Draguignan, and 360 S by E of Paris.

LORN, a district of Argyleshire, between Loch Eive and Loch Awe.

LORRAIN, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Luxemburg and Treves, on the E by Alsace and Deux-Ponts, on the S by Franche Comté, and on the W by Champagne and Bar. It is 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. In 1733, the French conquered Lorraine; and, at the peace in 1735, it was agreed, that Stanislaus, the titular king of Poland, father-in-law to the king of France, should possess this duchy with that of Bar, and that after his death they should be united to France. It was also agreed, that Francis Stephen, duke of Lorraine, the emperor's son-in-law, should have the grand duchy of Tuscany as an equivalent for Lorraine. After the death of the great duke of Tuscany, in 1737, king Stanislaus and the duke of Lorraine

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took possession of their respective dominions. This province now forms the three departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and the Vosges.

LORRICH, a small town of Germany, in the district of Rheingau, seated on the E side of the Rhine, eight miles NW of Bingen.

LORRIS, a town of France, in the department of Loiret. It was the residence of Philip the Long, in 1317, and of other kings of France. It is 15 miles W by S of Montargis.

LOT, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, and watering Mende and Cahors, enters the Garonne, below Agen.

LOT, a department of France, including the late province of Querci. It takes its name from the river Lot, Cahors is the capital.

LOT AND GARONNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Guienne, and so called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

LOTHIAN, EAST. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, MID. See EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, WEST. See LINTHGWASHIRE.

LOUANS, a small town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, situate in an island, between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan, 18 miles SE of Chalons.

LOUDUN, a town of France, in the department of Vienne. It is remarkable for the tragical end of its rector, Urbain Grandier, who, in the year 1634, was burnt alive for having caused certain Ursulin nuns to be possessed with devils! It is seated on a mountain, 30 miles NW of Poitiers, and 155 SW of Paris.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Soar, 18 miles N of Leicester, and 109 N by W of London.

LOUISA, a town of Swedish Finland, seated on a bay of the gulf of Finland, and defended by a fortress.

LOUISBURGH, a town of N Ame-

rica, capital of the island of Cape Breton, with an excellent harbour. It was taken by the English in 1745, restored to the French in 1748, taken again by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763; since which the fortifications have been destroyed. Lon. 59 48 W, lat. 45 34 N.

LOUISIANA, a country of N America, bounded on the E by the Mississippi, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, on the W by New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably seated between the extremes of heat and cold; its climate varying as it extends toward the N. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a staple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. This country was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1681; and settled by Lewis XIV, in the beginning of this century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain.

LOUISVILLE, a town of N America, in the state of Kentucky and county of Jefferson, seated on the Ohio, opposite Clarksville, 25 miles SW of Lexington. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 38 3 N.

LOUITCHOU FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territory is separated, by a narrow strait only, from the isle of Hai-nan. It is 315 miles SW of Canton.

LOUITZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E of Gnesna.

LOU-NGAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si, situate near the source of the Tso-tsang-ho, and containing eight cities of the third class in its jurisdiction. It is 375 miles SW of Pekin.

LOUNG, LOCH, a great arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, which communicates with the frith of Clyde.

LOURDE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle, seated on a rock, on the Gave de Pau, 10 miles from Bagneres.

LOUTH, a fertile county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 miles in length, and 13 in breadth, bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlingford Bay; on the E by the Irish Sea; on the W by Monaghan and E Meath, from which last county it is parted, on the S, by the Boyne. It contains 50 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

LOUTH, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, 19 miles N by W of Drogheda.

LOUTH, a large corporate town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It has a new navigation, by means of its brook, the Lud, to the German Ocean, at Tetney Creek, and is 28 miles NE of Lincoln, and 148 N of London.

LOUVAIN, a city of Austrian Brabant, with a castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly seven miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. They formerly made large quantities of cloth, inasmuch that there were 15,000 weavers; but, at present, it is remarkable only for good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It was taken by the French in 1746, 1792, and 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 12 miles NW of Brussels. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 53 N.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the W end of the Bommel Waert. In this castle, the patriotic chiefs were imprisoned by prince Maurice; whence that party has ever since been called the Louvestein party. It is 16 miles E of Dort.

LOUVIERS, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a considerable manufactory of fine cloths. It is seated on the Eure, 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 NW of Paris.

LOUVO, a populous town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace, 50 miles N of the city of Siam.

LOWDORE, a celebrated cataract of Cumberland, on the E side of the lake of Derwent-Water, in the vale of Keswick.

LOWESTOFT, a town in Suffolk,

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with a market on Wednesday. It is built on a cliff, on the most easterly point of Great Britain; partakes with Yarmouth in the mackerel and herring fisheries; is frequented for sea-bathing; and has a manufactory of coarse china. It is 10 miles S of Yarmouth, and 117 NE of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 35 N.

LOWES-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N to S, and, under the lofty Mellbreak, falls into Cromack Water.

LOWICZ, a populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa, with a strong fortress, seated on the Bzura, 21 miles S of Plocksko.

LOW-LAYTON, a village in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms but one parish, and is situate on the skirts of Epping Forest. In this parish are some remains of a Roman station; several foundations, with Roman bricks, coins, &c. having been dug up. It is six miles NE of London.

LOXA, a considerable town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Xenil, 18 miles W of Granada.

LOXA, a town of Peru, 200 miles NE of Paita.

LOYTZ, a town of Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, seated on the Pene, 10 miles above the city of Gutzkow.

LOZERE, a department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous barren country, and receives its name from one of its principal mountains. Mende is the capital.

LUBAN, a town of the Russian government of Livonia, 70 miles E of Riga.

LUBANSKEN SEA, or, **LAKE OF LUBAN**, a lake in Livonia, into which the river Rositta falls.

LUBEN, a town of Lower Lusatia, situate on the Spree. It is the capital of a circle of the same name, and is 60 miles SE of Berlin. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

LUBEC, a seaport in the duchy of Holstein. It is a free imperial city,

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and was the head of the famous hanseatic league, formed here in 1164. It was likewise the most commercial city and powerful republic of the North. It retains not a shadow of its former power, and has lost great part of its trade. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and there are five large churches, one of which is the cathedral. Lubec is seated at the confluence of some rivers, the largest of which is the Trave, 30 miles NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 53 52 N.

LUBEC, a small bishopric in the duchy of Holstein. It has been enjoyed by protestant princes of the house of Holstein, ever since 1562, when Lutheranism was established here.

LUBEC, an island of the Indian Ocean. Lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

LUBEN, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the principality of Lignitz, 22 miles NW of Breslaw. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 51 20 N.

LUBLIN, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a Jewish synagogue. It is seated on the Wieprz, 75 miles SE of Warsaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

LUBOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles SE of Cracow.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Var, 25 miles NE of Toulon.

LUO, a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on the Drome, 32 miles S of Grenoble.

LUCAR-DE-BARAMEDA, **ST.** a fine seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see, seated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 44 miles S by W of Seville, and 270 of Madrid. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 58 N.

LUCAR-DE-GUADIANA, **ST.** a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small harbour, on the river Guadiana, 39 miles NE of Faro. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 37 18 N.

LUCAR-LA-MAYOR, **ST.** a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 10 miles NW of Seville.

LUC

Lucca, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name, with an archbishop's see. Here are considerable manufactories of silk, and of gold and silver stuffs. Lucca is seated near the river Serchio, 10 miles NE of Pisa, and 155 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Lucca, a republic of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea. It is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Their oil, in particular, is in high esteem; and the common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread. It is under the protection of the emperor, and the government is aristocratic.

Luce, a great bay of Wigtonshire, E of the Mull of Galloway.

Lucera, an ancient town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 30 miles SW of Manfredonia, and 65 NE of Naples.

Lucern, the most considerable of the cantons of Switzerland, except Zurich and Bern; bounded on the E by the cantons of Unterwalden, Schweitz, and Zug; and on the N, W, and S, by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants are Roman catholics; and can send 16,000 men into the field. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The government is entirely aristocratical.

LUCERN, the capital of the canton of Lucern, in Switzerland. It is divided into two by a branch of the Reufs, which falls into the lake, on which the town is seated. It scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants. The pope has always a nuncio resident here. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tone, and extraordinary size: 'the centre pipe,' says Mr. Cox, 'being 40 feet in length, near three in breadth, and weighing 1100 pounds.' Lucern is 30 miles SW of Zurich. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 47 5 N.

LUCERN, LAKE OF. See **WALD-STÄETTER-SEE.**

LUCERNA, a town of Piedmont, 15 miles SW of Turin.

LUCHEN, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S of the city of that name.

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LUCIA, St. one of the windward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 22 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. George I, granted this island to the duke of Montagu, who settled it; but disputes arising between the French and English, it was agreed that the island should be abandoned, and considered as one of the neutral islands. In 1763, it was stipulated, that the neutral islands should be divided between the two crowns, and St. Lucia was allotted to France. In 1779, it was taken by the English, but restored to the French in 1783. In 1794, it was again taken by the English. It is 21 miles S of Martinico. Lon. 60 45 W, lat. 13 25 N.

LUCIA, St. one of the Cape de Verd islands, 400 miles W of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24 32 W, lat. 16 45 N.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 10 miles S of Sienna.

Lucknow, an ancient and extensive city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Oude. It is meanly built; the houses chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; and many consist entirely of mats and bamboos, thatched with leaves of the cocoa-nut, palm-tree, and sometimes with straw. The streets are crooked, narrow, and worse than most in India. In the dry season, the dust and heat are intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep as to be scarcely passable; and there is a great number of elephants belonging to the nabob and the great men of his court, which are continually passing the streets, either to the palace, or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot passenger. The comforts, convenience, or property of the people are, indeed, little attended to, either by the great men or their servants; the elephant itself being frequently known to be infinitely more attentive to them as he passes, and to children in particular. Lucknow is seated on the Goomty, 650 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 81 25 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Lucko, a town of Poland, capital of Volhinia, with a citadel, and a bi-

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shop's fee, seated on the river Ster, 75 miles NE of Lemburg, and 175 SE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

LUCCO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, on the W bank of lake Celano.

LUÇON, or **LUZON**, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. Cardinal Richelieu was bishop of this place. It is 17 miles N of Rochelle.

LUCONIA, or **MANILLA**, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as may be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoanuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. Philip II, of Spain, formed a scheme of planting a colony in the Philippine Islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manilla, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishment. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled in the Philippine Islands, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with all the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct course of navigation, the longest from land to land on our globe. This trade, at first, was carried on with Callao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco, on the coast of New Spain. From this port annually sail one or two ships, which are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manilla spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks, &c. Lon. 122° E, lat. 15° N.

LUDERSBURG, a town of Germa-

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ny, in the duchy of Lawenburg, seated on the Elbe, five miles above the town of Lawenburg.

LUDGERSHALL, a borough in Wiltshire, whose market is dispersed. It is 15 miles N of Salisbury, and 72 N by W of London.

LUDLOW, a borough of Shropshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Tame. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales; and it is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates. It has likewise a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales; and a stately church, formerly collegiate. It is 29 miles S of Shrewsbury, and 138 NW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

LUGANO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, the principal of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake of Lugano, and is the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise, which passes from Italy, over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardin. It contains 8000 inhabitants, and is 17 miles NW of Como. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N.

LUGANO, a lake of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps. It is 25 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth.

LUIGO, an ancient city of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is seated on the Minho, 32 miles SE of Mondonnedo.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland, at the mouth of the Lula, on the gulf of Bothnia, 42 miles SW of Tornea. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 65 29 N.

LUND, the most ancient town of Sweden, capital of Schonen, with an archbishopric, and a university. It is principally supported by its university, founded by Charles XI, and from him called Academia Carolina Opthorum. Here likewise a Royal Physiographical Society was instituted in 1776. Lund is 20 miles SE of Landskrona, and 225 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 33 N.

LUN

LUNDEN, a town of the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Eyder, 36 miles NNW of Gluckstadt.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, between Devonshire and Pembrokehire. Lon. 4 13 W, lat. 51 25 N.

LUNEL, a town of France, in the department of Gard, near the river Ridourle. It produces excellent Muscadine wine, and is 36 miles E of Montpellier.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the elector of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded by the Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lawenburg on the N; by Brandenburg on the E; by Brunswick on the S; and by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia on the W. It is 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. Part of it is full of heaths and forests, which abound with wild boars.

LUNENBURG, a fortified town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name. The chief public edifices are three parish churches, the ducal palace, three hospitals, the townhouse, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt, which chiefly employ the inhabitants. Lunenburg is seated on the Ilmenau, 31 miles SE of Hamburg, and 60 N of Brunswick. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 53 16 N.

LUNERA, a mountain between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains much sulphur and alum; and the springs that rise from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUNEVILLE, a large town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle where the dukes of Lorraine formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Stanislaus, who founded here a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. This castle is now converted into barracks. Luneville is seated on the Vezouze and Meurthe, 12 miles SE of Nanci.

LUT

LUGO GLAVO, a town of Austrian Istria, seated near the mountains of Vena, 15 miles W of St. Veit.

LUAR, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 30 miles NE of Besançon.

LURI, an ancient town of Corsica, between Cape Corse and the towns of Bastia and St. Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a marquissate of Germany, bounded on the N by Brandenburg, on the E by Silesia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Misnia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is subject to the elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Vonne, 12 miles SW of Poitiers, and 200 of Paris.

LUSO, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W of Rimini.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria; seated on the Muehr, 34 miles SE of Gratz.

LUTKENBURG, a town in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 13 miles from Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Monday, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 31 N by W of London.

LUTSCHINEN, a river of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, formed by the junction of two streams; the one called the Weiss Lutschinen, flowing through the valley of Lauterbrunnen; and the other called the Schwartz Lutschinen, which comes from the valley of Grindelwalde. In a rainy season, the river forms a torrent, which rushes impetuously through the great masses of rock that obstruct its course, and, with inconceivable violence, forces from their beds the most enormous fragments. The road to Zwey Lutschinen and Lauterbrunnen is over this river, by a kind of bridge, which is suspended over the roaring torrent, and fixed against the sides of rocks, that are almost in a leaning position. A huge vertical stone, in the middle of the river, supports some thick planks, so badly joined, as to be neither steady

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nor solid; and these form the wretched bridge, over which the inhabitants daily pass, with a firm step and undaunted eye; a passage, which the traveller, unaccustomed to such strange communications, would tremble to attempt. Hence the Lutschinen flows till it falls into the lake of Brienz.

LUTTER, a town in the duchy of Brunswick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the imperialists, by the Danes, in 1626. It is eight miles NW of Goslar.

LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Swift. Here Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector: he died in 1385, but was dug up and burnt for a heretic 40 years after. Lutterworth is 14 miles S of Leicester, and 83 NNW of London.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, famous for a battle fought here, in 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed, in the moment of victory. It is seated on the Elster, 12 miles NW of Lipsick.

LUTZENATEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 30 miles NW of Strasburg.

LUXEMBURG, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars of the 16th century. In 1684, it was taken by the French, who augmented the fortifications so much, that it is one of the strongest places in Europe. In this condition, it was restored to the Spaniards in 1697; retaken by the French in 1701; given to the Dutch, as a barrier town in 1713; but ceded to the house of Austria in 1715. It is divided by the Alſitz into the upper and lower towns; the former, almost quite surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain; and is 25 miles SW of Treves. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 49 37 N.

LUXEMBURG, a duchy of the Austrian Netherlands; bounded on the E by Treves; on the S by Lorrain; on the W by Champagne, and Liege;

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and, on the N, by that bishopric and Limburg. It lies in the forest of Ardennes, and in some places is covered with mountains and woods, but, in general, is fertile in corn and wine; and has many iron-mines. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French.

LUXEUIL, a town in France, in the department of Upper Saone, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 15 miles W of Vesoul.

LUZERNE, a county of Pennsylvania, 80 miles long, and 61 broad. In 1790, it contained 4,904 inhabitants. Wilkesborough is the capital.

LUZZARA, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guastalla, near the confluence of the Crostolo with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is 10 miles S of Mantua.

LUZZI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Craté, three miles S of Bisignano.

LYCHAM, a town of Norfolk, whose market is disused. It is 24 miles W of Norwich, and 92 NNE of London.

LYDSING, a village in Kent, near Gravesend. Here 600 young Normans, who came over with Alfred and Edward, the sons of Ethelred, after the death of Canute, to take possession of their father's throne, were massacred by Godwyn earl of Kent.

LYESSE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, 15 miles E of Landrecy.

LYME-REGIS, a borough and seaport of Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the declivity of a craggy hill, at the head of a little inlet; and its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Here, in 1685, the duke of Monmouth landed, in arms, against James II. Lyme is 28 miles E by S of Exeter, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 53 40 N.

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LYMINGTON, a borough and seaport of Hants, with a market on Saturday; seated about a mile from the channel between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, and 90 miles SW of London. Lon. 1° 42' W, lat. 50° 45' N.

LYNDHURST, a village of Hants, with a seat, which belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest. It is seven miles N of Lymington, and 82 SW of London.

LYNN REGIS, or **KING'S LYNN**, a borough and seaport of Norfolk, with markets on Tuesday and Saturday. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities. It also partakes in the Greenland fishery. It has two churches, a large chapel, and a good market-place, with an elegant cross. It is 46 miles N by E of Cambridge, and 106 of London. Lon. 0° 28' E, lat. 52° 45' N.

LYONNOIS, a late province of France, which, with that of Forez, forms the department of Rhone and Loire.

LYONS, the second city of France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. It was founded, about the year 43 B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt, by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed; that evince its Roman origin. Lyons is the see of an archbishop, and before its recent calamities contained 100,000 inhabitants, upward of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs, of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel-de-ville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in France. The other principal public buildings were the Hotel-Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Customhouse, the

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Palace of Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when, in June, it revolted against the National Convention. Being obliged to surrender, in October, the Convention decreed, that the walls and public buildings of Lyons should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of **VILLE AFFRANCHE**. The chiefs of the insurgents had fled, but several of them were afterward taken; and of 3528 persons, that were tried before the revolutionary tribunal, 1682 were either shot or beheaded. In 1793, however, on the destruction of the faction of the *Jacobins*, the Convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce; and, in 1795, the friends of those who were so wantonly put to death in 1793, avenged their fate by a general massacre of the judges of the revolutionary tribunal, and of all the Jacobins who were then confined in the prisons of Lyons. This city is 15 miles N of Vienna, and 220 SE of Paris. Lon. 4° 55' E, lat. 45° 46' N.

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MABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers; seated on the gulf of Bona, W of the town of Bona.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, in an island, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour 150 years. They pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is Portuguese governor,

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as well as a Chinese mandarin. Lon. 113 46 E, lat. 22 12 N.

MACASSAR, a kingdom of Celebes, whence that island is also called Macassar. See CELEBES.

MACASSAR, a large town of the island of Celebes, capital of the kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, supported by thick posts; and they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, which the rain cannot penetrate. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N to S. Lon. 117 28 E, lat. 5 0 S.

MACARSKA, a seaport of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Spalatro. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 43 49 N.

MACCLESFIELD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bollin. It has manufactories of mohair, twist, handkerchiefs, buttons, and thread; and mills, for the winding of silk. It is 36 miles E of Chester, and 171 NW of London.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria; on the E by Romania, and the Archipelago; on the S by Livadia; and on the W by that country and Albania. Salonichi is the capital.

MACERATA, a populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see, and a university, 12 miles SW of Loreto, and 20 of Ancona.

MACHECOU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Tenu, 20 miles SW of Nantes.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca Islands, 20 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all, producing the best cloves. Lon. 126 55 E, lat. c.

MACHICACO, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 43 37 N.

MACHYNLETH, a town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the Douy, over which is a large stone bridge leading

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into Merionethshire. It is 37 miles W of Montgomery, and 198 NW of London.

MACKERAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segestan and Sablestan, on the E by Hindoostan Proper, on the S by the Arabian Sea, and on the W by Kerman. It is tributary to the king of Candahar; and the capital, of the same name, is 100 miles NW of Tatta. Lon. 66 0 E, lat. 26 0 N.

MACOCO, a kingdom of Africa, to the E of Congo, and S of the equator. The Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves, elephants teeth, and copper.

MACON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire. It was lately a bishop's see; is remarkable for its good wine; and is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Saône, 35 miles N of Lyons, and 188 SE of Paris.

MACRES, a river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean.

MACRI, an ancient town of Samos, in the Archipelago.

MACRO, or **MACRONISSE**, an island of the Archipelago, 20 miles E of Athens.

MACUNA, one of the Navigators Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean. Here M. de la Peyrouse, commander of the French ships, the Bouffole and Astrolabe, met with his first fatal accident; his captain of the Astrolabe, with eight officers and five sailors, being massacred by the natives. Lon. 169 0 W, lat. 14 19 S.

MACZUA, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex.

MADAGASCAR, the largest of the African islands, lies between 44 and 51° E lon. and 12 and 25° S lat. It is 40 leagues E of the continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the straits of Mosambique. It extends 900 miles from N to S, and is from 200 to 300 broad. The natives are commonly tall, well made, of an olive complexion, and some of them pretty black. Their hair is not woolly, like that of the negroes of Guinea; but it

is always black, and for the most part curls naturally: their nose is small, though not flat, and they have not thick lips. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with each other. They have neither temples nor priests. They have no rules relating to marriage; for the men and women cohabit for some time, and then leave each other as freely. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, camellions, and other animals common to Africa. They have corn and grapes, and several sorts of excellent honey; as also minerals and precious stones. The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been expelled. There are only some parts on the coasts yet known.

MADAM'S COURT HILL, a hill in Kent, 19 miles from London, in the road to Sevenoaks. It commands a fine prospect of Kent and Suffex.

MADEIRA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles in circumference, and 240 N by E of Teneriff. In 1419, when the Portuguese, under the patronage of prince Henry, had made their second voyage to their recently-discovered island of Porto Santo, they observed, toward the S, a fixed spot in the horizon, like a small black cloud. By degrees, they were led to conjecture that it might be land, and steering toward it, they arrived at a considerable island, uninhabited, and covered with woods which, on that account, they called Madeira. Prince Henry, the next year, settled a colony here, and not only furnished it with the seeds, plants, and domestic animals, common in Europe, but he procured slips of the vine from Cyprus, the rich wines of which were then in great request, and plants of the sugarcane from Sicily, into which it had been lately introduced. These thrive so prosperously, that the sugar and wine of Madeira quickly became articles of some consequence in the commerce of Portugal; and its wine, in particular, is now in the highest estimation. The scorching heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally

unknown; for spring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruit throughout the year. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and is extremely beautiful: most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of myrtles, roses, jessamine, and honeysuckle, in everlasting blossom, while the larkspur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows. Few reptiles are to be seen in the island: the lizard is the most common. Funchal is the capital. Lon. 17 6 W, lat. 32 37 N.

MADIA, or MAGGIA, a valley and town of Swisserland, in the Upper Vallais, watered by a river of the same name. It is the fourth transalpine bailiwick.

MADRAS, or FORT ST. GEORGE, the principal settlement of the English East India company on the E side of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is a fortress of great strength, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the margin of the bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticoes, and flat roofs; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not highly decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms; it being impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of the white ant. These animals are chiefly formidable from the immensity of their numbers, which are such as to destroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimensions, and it is the wood work which serves for the basis of the ceilings,

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such as the laths, beams, &c. that these insects attack. There is a second city, called the Black Town, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only; and, although near four miles in circuit, fortified in such a manner as to prevent a surprise from the enemy's horse. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. The present fort, which was erected since the destruction of Fort St. David, in 1758, is, perhaps, one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British nation. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. It is 100 miles N by E of Pondicherry, 1030 SW of Calcutta, and 758 SE of Bombay. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 5 N.

MADRE-DE-DEU, a town and convent of S America, in Terra Firma, seated on the Rio Grande, 20 miles E of Carthagena. It is almost as much resorted to, on account of an image of the Virgin Mary, by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 10 40 N.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city. A fire happened in 1734, which almost reduced it to ashes. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, or Market Place, which is surrounded by 300 houses five stories high, and of an equal height. Every story is adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts are supported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here they had formerly their famous bull-fights. Madrid is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. It is 265 miles NE of Lisbon, 590 S by W of London, and 625 SSW of Paris. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 40 25 N.

MADRID, NEW, a city, now building, or to be built, in a new Spanish settlement, in Louisiana, on the

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Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio. The settlers are to enjoy a free toleration in religion.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, ten miles from Medina-del-Campo.

MADRIGAL, a town of S America, in Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 0 50 N.

MADROGAM, a town of Africa, capital of Mo. omotapa, with a spacious royal palace. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 18 0 S.

MADURA, the capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel, 300 miles SW of Madras. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N.

MAELER, a lake of Sweden, between Westmania and Sudermania. It contains several fine islands, is usually frozen a few weeks in winter, and opens an easy communication, by sledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

MAELSTROM, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, which lies on the coast of Norway, in 68° N lat. in the province of Nordland and district of Lofoden, near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named **MOSKOE-STROM**. It is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it; boats and ships have been carried away, by not guarding against it before they were within its reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpowered by its violence; and then it is impossible to describe the noise they make in their fruitless struggles to disengage themselves. A bear once attempting to swim from Lofoden to Moskoe, afforded the like spectacle; the stream caught him, and bore him down, while he roared terribly, so as to be heard on shore. Large stocks of firs and pine-trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again, broken and torn to such a degree as if bristles grew on them. This plainly shows the bottom to consist of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro.

MAESE, or **MEUSE**, a river, which rises in France, near the vil.

lage of Meuse, in the department of Upper Marne. It waters Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezières, and Charleville; and entering the Netherlands at Givet, it flows to Charlemont, Dinant, Namur, Huy, Liège, Maastricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, Ravestein, and Voorn, where it is joined by the Wahal. At Dort, it divides into four principal branches, the most northern of which is called the Merve. These form the islands of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee, and enter the German Ocean, below the Briel, Helvoetsluys, and Goree.

MAESLANDSLUYS, a town of Holland, five miles SW of Delft.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient and strong town of the Netherlands, about four miles in circumference. It is governed jointly by the Dutch and the bishop of Liège; but has a Dutch garrison. The inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms. Both papists and protestants are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and the magistrates are composed of both. It is seated on the Maese, which separates it from Wyck, but with which it communicates by a bridge. This city revolted from Spain in 1570. It was retaken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, Frederic Henry, prince of Orange, reduced it, after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV took it in 1673, but, in 1678, it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748, the French were permitted to take possession of it, for the glory of his most Christian majesty's arms, on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. It was again taken by the French in 1794. It is 15 miles N of Liège, and 55 E of Brussels. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

MAESYCK, a town in the bishopric of Liège, on the Maese, eight miles SW of Ruremonde.

MAGADOXO, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, on the coast of Ajan; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name. It is defended by a citadel, and has a

good harbour. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 44 0 E, lat. 2 30 N.

MAGDELEN'S CAVE, a cave of Germany, in Carinthia, ten miles E of Goritz. It is divided into several apartments, with a vast number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as snow, and almost transparent.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by the Old March of Brandenburg, on the E by the Middle Marche, on the S by Anhalt and Halberstadt, and on the W by Brunswick. The parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood, are very fertile. It is 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Prussia.

MAGDEBURG, a large and ancient city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name. Here are manufactories of cotton and linen goods, stockings, gloves, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is the strongest place belonging to his Prussian majesty, where his principal magazines and foundries are established. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town, and massacred the inhabitants, of whom only 800 escaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe, to escape violation. It is 40 miles W of Brandenburg. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 52 11 N.

MAGDALENA, a river of N America, in Louisiana. It has its source in the mountains which separate Louisiana from New Mexico, and falls into the Pacific Ocean, to the SW of the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGELAN, a strait of S America, discovered, in 1520, by Magellan, since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail to the Pacific Ocean round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country N of the strait Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili.

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MAGGIA, See **MADIA**.

MAGGIORE, or **LOCARNO**, a lake, partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons. It is 35 miles in length, and six in breadth.

MAGHIAN, a town of Arabia Felix. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 16 3 N.

MAGLIANO, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and district of Sabina; seated on a mountain, near the Tiber, 30 miles N of Rome.

MAGNAVACCA, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort, at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the gulf of Venice, 18 miles N of Ravenna.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 32 miles NW of Paris.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appennines, in the valley of Magra, washes Pont-Remoli and Sarzana, below which it falls into the Mediterranean.

MAGRA, a valley of Tuscany, 27 miles in length and 15 in breadth.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in the department of Herault, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the Mediterranean, into which the lake enters by a canal, the beginning of the famous canal of Languedoc.

MAHALEU, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chicken. Lon. 30 31 E, lat. 31 30 N.

MAHANUDDY, or **MAHANADY**, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Berar, and falls by several mouths into the bay of Bengal, at Cattack.

MAHRATTAS, the name of two powerful states of India. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the S part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candesh, and Visapour; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part of

MAI

Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the Kistna southward; forming a tract of 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, whose obedience to the paishwah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal. Nagpore is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

MAIDENHEAD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Thames, 12 miles E by N of Reading, and 26 W by N of London.

MAIDSTONE, a borough, the county-town of Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Medway, by which it enjoys a trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it. Here are likewise paper-mills, and a manufactory of linen thread. It is 20 miles W of Canterbury, and 35 SE of London. Lon. 0 38 E, lat. 51 16 N.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, in an island formed by the Sèvre and Autize, 22 miles NE of Rochelle, and 210 SW of Paris.

MAINA, a country in the Morea, between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants could never be subdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greatest traffic consists in slaves. The harbour and town are of the same name, and their language is bad Greek.

MAIN, a district of the state of Massachusetts. It is 300 miles long and 104 broad, lying between 68 and 72° W lon. and 43 and 46° N. lat. and bounded on the NW by the high lands, which separate the rivers that fall into St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic; on the E by

St. Croix, and a line drawn due N from its source to the said high lands, which divides this territory from Nova Scotia; on the SE by the Atlantic; and on the W by New Hampshire. It is divided into three counties, and Portland is the capital. The heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter extreme.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Franconia, runs by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz.

MAINE, or MAYENNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of the same name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, soon after its junction with the Sarthe, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

MAINE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including the late province of Anjou. Angers is the capital.

MAINLAND, ORKNEY, or PARMONA, the principal of the Orkney Islands, 24 miles long and nine broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland. The soil, however, is more fertile, and in some parts, better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See ORCADES.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Shetland islands, 60 miles long, from N to S. Its breadth seldom exceeds six miles. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant fertile spots. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns below, shelter seals and otters; and to the bays resort swans, geese, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with cod, turbot, haddock, and, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings of incredible extent. They are visited, at the same time, by whales, and other voracious fishes. Lobsters, oysters,

muscles, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with sheep of a small breed, and shaggy appearance; but their fleece is commonly soft, and often extremely fine. From their wool, stockings of such a fine texture have been made, that, although of a large size, a pair was capable of passing through a common gold ring. Their horses are of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong and handsome, and are well known by the name of Shelties, from the name of the country. The rivulets and lakes abound with salmon, trout, &c. A mine of copper, and one of iron, are in the hands of the Anglesey company, and are said to be extremely productive. There is an inexhaustible store of peat, but no coal. Lerwick is the capital.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Eure, with a castle, five miles from Chartres.

MAINUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha, eight miles N of Henneberg. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 50 46 N.

MAJORCA, an island subject to the king of Spain, and situate in the Mediterranean, between Ivica and Minorca. It is 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive-trees, and delicious wine.

MAJORCA, a strong city, capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It contains 6000 houses, built after the antique manner, and 22 churches, beside the cathedral. The harbour is extremely good. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is seated on the SW side of the island. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 39 30 N.

MAIRE, LE, a strait of S America, lying between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuego, in lat. 55 S. Ships sometimes sail through this strait in their passage to Cape Horn.

MAIXANT, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of the

MAL

Two Severs. It is one of the new bishoprics created since the revolution. It carries on a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Sevre, 26 miles SW of Poitiers, and 215 SW of Paris.

MALABAR, the W coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between 9 and 14° N lat. It is divided among several petty princes and states, which are all mentioned in this work, in their respective places.

MALACCA, a peninsula in Asia, containing a kingdom of the same name; bounded by Siam on the N; by the ocean on the E; and by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra, on the SW. It is 600 miles in length and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots. Their pineapples, in particular, are the best in the world; and their cocoa shells will hold an English quart. Their religion is a kind of Mahometanism. The Dutch have a factory in the town of Malacca, which they took from the Portuguese, in 1640.

MALAGA, an ancient, commercial, and strong town of Spain, in Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 15 miles S of Cordova, and 235 of Madrid. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 35 N.

MALAMOCCHO, an island and town in the Lagunes of Venice, five miles S of that city.

MALATHIAH, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Lesser Armenia, seated on the Arzu, with an archbishop's see. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 39 8 N.

MALCHIN, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the Peene, where it falls into lake Camrow, 10 miles N of Wahren.

MALDEN, a borough of Essex, with a market on Saturday. It has now only two parish churches; a third having been long converted into a free-school. It is said to have been the seat

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of some of the old British kings; and was the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by the British queen Boadicea, but rebuilt by the Romans. It is seated on an eminence, near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Vessels of a moderate burden come to the bridge over the Chelmer, but large ships are obliged to unload at a considerable distance below, in the arm of the sea called Blackwater Bay, or Malden Water. Malden carries on a considerable trade, and is 20 miles E of Chelmsford, and 37 NE of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 46 N.

MALDEN, a village in Surry, two miles SE of Kingston. Here are some gunpowder mills, on the stream that flows from Ewel to Kingston.

MALDIVES, a cluster of about 32 small islands SW of Ceylon. The northernmost, called, by the French, The Head of the Islands, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N. Their chief trade is in couries, a small shellfish, whose shells serve instead of money. They have a king in one of the islands; and the inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly pagans.

MALESTROIT, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Oust, 37 miles E of Port l'Orient.

MALICOLTO, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 16 and 15 S lat. and 167 45 E lon. It is 20 leagues long from N to S. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to correspond, in many particulars, with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures is one particular, that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the S Pacific Ocean.

MALIO, CAPE, or ST. ANGELO, a cape of the Morea, at the S entrance of the gulf of Napoli, 15 miles E of Malvasia.

MALLING, WEST, a town in

MAL

Kent, with a market on Saturday, six miles W of Maidstone, and 30 E by S of London.

MALLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on the Blackwater, 17 miles N of Cork.

MALMEDY, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with an abbey, seated on the river Recht, nine miles S of Limburg. It was taken by the French in October 1794.

MALMISTRA, an ancient town of Natolia, with an archbishop's see; seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles SE of Terasso. Lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 50 N.

MALMOE, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonon, seated on the Sound, with a strong citadel, 15 miles SE of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 53 38 N.

MALMESBURY, an ancient borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, near the Avon, over which it has six bridges. It is 26 miles E by N of Bristol, and 95 W of London.

MALO, St., a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, and lately an episcopal see. Its harbour is difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; but it is large and well frequented, and is defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. In 1758, they landed in Cancale bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway. It is 17 miles NW of Dol, and 205 W of Paris. Lon. 1 57 W, lat. 48 39 N.

MALORIA, a small island on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W of Leghorn. Lon. 104 E, lat. 43 34 N.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Plazencia.

MALPAS, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a hill, not far from the Dee, 15 miles SE of Chester, and 166 NW of London.

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MALTEAQUET, a village of Austrian Hainault, famous for a victory gained by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and called also the battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village. It is seven miles S by E of Mons.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little better than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Sicily that it is now become a fertile island. The heat is so excessive, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants is said to be about 90,000. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. The emperor Charles V gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and it is extremely well fortified. It was attacked in 1566 by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise, with the loss of 30,000 men. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of eight nations; but now they are but seven, the English having forsaken them. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chastity; and yet they make no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. Malta is 60 miles S of Sicily. Valetta is the capital. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 35 54 N.

MALTA, MELITA, or CITTA VECCHIA, an ancient and strongly fortified city of Malta, seated on a hill in the centre of the island. It is the residence of the bishop, and was formerly twice as large as at present. Near this city are the catacombs, said to extend 15 miles under ground; and a small church, dedicated to St. Paul, adjoining to which is a statue of the saint, with a viper in his hand, said to be placed on the spot where he shook the viper off; and close to it is the grotto in which he was imprisoned.

MALTON, a borough in the N ri-

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ding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and is composed of two towns, the New and the Old. It is 20 miles NE of York, and 21 6 N by W of London.

MALVASIA, a small island of Turkey in Europe, on the E coast of the Morea, remarkable for its excellent wines. The capital is called Napolidi-Malvasia. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 57 N.

MALVERN CHASE, an extensive chase in Worcestershire, containing 7356 acres in that county, 629 in Herefordshire, and 103 in Gloucestershire.

MALVERN, GREAT, a village of Worcestershire, eight miles W by S of Worcester, and 22 N by W of Gloucester. It had once an abbey, of which nothing remains but the gateway of the abbey, and the nave of the church, now parochial.

MALVERN HILLS, lofty mountains in the SW of Worcestershire, rising one above another for about seven miles, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. They run from N to S; the highest point being 1313 feet above the surface of the Severn, and appear to be of limestone and quartz. On the summit of one of these hills, on the Herefordshire side, is a camp, which is still called the camp of Owen Glendowr; a chief, who, at the head of a remnant of unconquered Welshmen, in the commencement of the 15th century, carried fire and sword into the richest counties of England.

MALVERN, LITTLE, a village of Worcestershire, seated in a cavity of Malvern Hills, three miles from Great Malvern. Henry VII, his queen, and his two sons Arthur and Henry, were so delighted with this place, that they adorned the church with a great number of painted glass windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated state.

MALVERN WELLS, two noted chalybeate springs on Malvern Hills,

between Great and Little Malvern. They are recommended as excellent in cutaneous complaints, the kings-evil, &c. and one of them is called the Holy Well.

MALWA, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Guzerat, on the N by Agimere, on the E by Alhabad and Orissa, and on the S by Candesh. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and highly diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and is divided among the pashwah of the Western Mahrattas, and two of the inferior chiefs.

MAMARS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the river Diye, 14 miles W of Bellesme.

MAN, an island in the Irish Sea, 30 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the natives. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow. The duke of Athol was formerly lord of this island, the sovereignty of which, he sold, in 1765, to the crown, reserving, however, the manorial rights, &c. It is 12 miles S of Scotland, 30 N of Anglesey in Wales, 35 W of Cumberland, and 40 E of Ireland.

MANACHIA, a town of Natolia Proper, anciently called Magnesia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the river Sarabat, 22 miles above Smyrna. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 38 45 N.

MANAR, an island, on the E coast of that of Ceylon. The Portuguese got possession of it in 1560; but the Dutch took it from them in 1658. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 0 N.

MANATAULIN, an island of N America, on the N side of lake Huron. It is 100 miles long, and

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eight broad. Its name signifies 'a place of spirits;' and it is held sacred by the Indians.

MANCHESTER, a village in Warwickshire, anciently a Roman station on the Watling street, where several coins have been dug up. It lies near Atherstone and the river Anker.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in the province of New Castile, lying between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here that Cervantes made his hero, don Quixote, perform his chief exploits.

MANCHE, or the department of the Channel, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Coutances is the capital.

MANCHESTER, a large, populous, and flourishing town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; which has raised it to greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its chief ornaments are the college, the market-place, the exchange, and the collegiate church. It has an additional church, built in 1723. By the Irwell, over which it has an ancient and lofty stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation. It is 67 miles WSW of York, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 53 30 N.

MANCHESTER, a town of Virginia, on James' River.

MANDERSCHUIT, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is 24 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

MANDRIA, a small desert island, in the Archipelago, between Samos

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and Langos. It gives name to the sea near it.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; and is seated on a gulf of the same name, 50 miles N of Cirensa, and 100 NE of Naples. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

MANGALORE, a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar. It has an excellent road for ships to anchor in while the rainy season lasts; is seated on a rising ground; and is inhabited by Gentooes and Mahometans. The former, on their festival days, carry their idols in triumph, placed in a wagon, adorned on all sides with flowers. There are several sharp crooked iron hooks fastened to the wheels, upon which the mad devotees throw themselves, and are crushed to pieces. It is a place of great trade; and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a large church frequented by black converts. Lon. 74 44 E, lat. 12 50 N.

MANGEEA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, about five leagues in circumference. Captain Cook represents it as a fine island; but the hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it soon. Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

MANGUSHLAK, a town of Turcomania, on the E coast of the Caspian Sea. Its commerce is considerable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their country. It is 37 miles SW of Astracan. Lon. 48 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

MANHARTSBERG, the northern part of Lower Austria, separated from the southern by the Danube, and bounded on the W by Upper Austria, on the N by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E by Hungary.

MANHEIM, a beautiful city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The streets are quite straight, and intersect each other at right angles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000, including the garrison, which consist of 5000. The fortifica-

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tions are good; and the town is almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent structure; and the cabinet of natural curiosities, and the collection of pictures, are much vaunted. Mannheim is six miles NE of Spire, and 10 W of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 49 26 N.

MANUEL, a mountain of Hispaniola, 20 miles in circumference, high, craggy, and almost inaccessible.

MANILLA, or **LUCONIA**, the chief of the Philippine Islands. See **LUCONIA**.

MANILLA, a large and populous city, capital of Luconia and the other Philippine Islands. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins; and, the next year, there was another less violent. This city is situated near lake Bahia, on the E side of a bay, which is a circular basin, ten leagues in diameter, and great part of it landlocked. The part peculiar to the city, is called Cavite: it lies five miles to the S, and is the usual station of the ships employed in the Acapulco trade; for an account of which see **LUCONIA**. This city abounds with convents; but the morals of the people are, notwithstanding, more licentious than in almost any other part of India. There is indeed, an inquisition here; but corruption of morals is not exposed to its censure. On account of the pure and healthy temperature of its air, this city has been called, by Dr. Lind, the Montpellier of all the European settlements in the East. Lon. 120 53 E, lat. 14 36 N.

MANNINGTREE, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Stour, 11 miles W of Harwich, and 60 ENE of London.

MANOSQUE, a populous town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, with a castle, seated on the Durance, 10 miles S of Forcalquier, and 350 S by E of Paris.

MAN

MANKESA, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Cardenero and Lobregat, 20 miles NW of Barcelona.

MANS, LE, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Maine. It was formerly very populous; but the inhabitants now scarcely amount to 14,000. It has excellent poultry, known at Paris by the name of pullets of Mans; and its wax and stuffs are famous. It is seated on a high hill, at the foot of which runs the Sarre, and near its confluence with the Hu'sue. It is 70 miles S of Alençon, and 75 W by N of Orleans. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 41 58 N.

MANSAROAR, a lake of Thibet, from which the southernmost head of the Ganges is supposed to issue. It is 115 miles in circumference. Lon. 79 0 E, lat. 33 15 N.

MANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, 35 miles SW of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 51 41 N.

MANSFIELD, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood; has a great trade in corn and malt; and participates in the stocking manufacture. It is 12 miles N of Nottingham, and 140 N by W of London.

MANSILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 15 miles SW of Leon.

MANTCHEW TARTARS, a branch of the Mogul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the 13th century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. They inhabit the three departments of E Chinese Tartary, called Leao-tong, Ki-rin, and Tciticar. They retain the customs they brought from China.

MANTES, a considerable town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. King Philip Augustus died here in 1223; and here is the tomb of king John, in the church of a late chapter, which he founded. The wines from the vineyard of the late Celestins, out of the town, are famous,

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Mantes is seated on the Seine, over which it has a bridge, the great arch of which, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide. It is 31 miles NW of Paris.

MANTUA, a fertile duchy of Italy, divided by the Po into two parts. It is bounded on the N by the Veronese; on the S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E by the Ferrarese; and on the W by the Cremonese. It is 50 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. Charles IV, duke of Mantua, a prince of the empire, having taken part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heirs, the emperor kept the Mantuan, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which were confirmed to them by subsequent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1740, his eldest daughter, the queen of Hungary, kept possession of the Mantuan.

MANTUA, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Italy, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. It contains above 16,000 inhabitants. It is very strong by situation as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two causeways, which cross the lake; for which reason, it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, now much decayed. The air, in the summer, is very unwholesome; and the lake is formed by the inundations of the Mincio. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua is an archbishop's see, and has a university. It is 35 miles NE of Parma, and 220 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 10' N.

MARAGNAN, a province of Brazil, which comprehends a fertile populous island, 112 miles in circumference. The French settled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were expelled by the Portuguese. It has a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 54 55 W, lat. 1 20 S.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in Ve-

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netian Friuli, with a strong citadel, seated in a marsh, at the bottom of the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 46 0 N.

MARASCH, a populous town of Natolia, seated near the Euphrates. It is encompassed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-Taurus. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 38 15 N.

MARATHON, a village of Livadia, formerly a city; famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades over the Persians. It is 10 miles from Athens.

MARAYCABO, a lake, or arm of the sea, in Terra Firma, in about 70° W lon. and 10° N lat. It opens into the Caribbean Sea.

MARAYCABO, a considerable town of S America, capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and they have very fine tobacco. It was taken by the French buccaneers in 1666 and 1678. It is seated near a lake of the same name. Lon. 70 45 E, lat. 10 0 N.

MARBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wurttemberg, seated on the Neckar. It was burnt by the French in 1693. It is 13 miles N of Stuttgart.

MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, 28 miles SW of Malaga. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 36 29 N.

MARCA, a small island in the gulf of Venice, five miles from Ragusa, on which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruins.

MARCELLIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on the river Isere, at the foot of a hill, five miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S by E of Paris.

MARCELLINO, a river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the sea, two miles from Augusta.

MARCHE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Berry; on the E by Auvergne; on the W by Angoumois; and on the S by Limosin. It now forms the department of Creuse.

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MARCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Volges, 20 miles S of Neufschateau.

MARCHE, or **MARCHE-EN-FAMINE**, a town of Luxemburg, seated on the Marfette, 45 miles NNW of Luxemburg.

MARCHENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a suburb as large as the town. It is 18 miles W of Seville.

MARCHIENNES, a town in the county of Namur, seated on both sides of the Sambre, four miles W of Charleroy.

MARCHIENNES, a village of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

MARCHEBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, with a strong castle, seated on the Drave, 25 miles S of Gratz.

MARCIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, seven miles E of Naples.

MARCIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated near the Loire.

MARCK, a fertile territory of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; bounded on the N by the bishopric of Munster, on the E by the duchy of Westphalia, and on the W and S by that of Berg. It belongs to the king of Prussia. Ham is the capital.

MARCO, ST. a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on the Senito, 22 miles N of Cosenza.

MARDIKE, a village of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on a celebrated canal, to which it gives name, four miles W by S of Dunkirk.

MAREE, LOCH, a fresh-water lake of Rosshire, 18 miles long, and, in some parts, four broad. It has many small islands, and abounds with salmon, chary, and trout.

MARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, remarkable for the green finned oysters found near the coast, and its salt. It is seated near the Atlantic, 32 miles

NW of Saintes, and 270 SW of Paris.

MARETIMO, an island on the W coast of Sicily. It is 10 miles in circumference, has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces plenty of honey. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

MARGARETTA, an island of S America, near Terra Firma, discovered by Columbus, in 1498. It is 40 miles long, and 14 broad. Lon. 63 12 W, lat. 10 46 N.

MARGATE, a seaport of Kent, in the isle of Thanet. It has rapidly increased by the great resort to it for sea-bathing; and there are regular passage-boats, to and from London. It is 14 miles N of Deal, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 51 24 N.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order. It is seated on the Tauber, 16 miles SW of Wurtzburg.

MARIAN ISLANDS. See LADRONES.

MARIA, ST. an island of the Indian Ocean, five miles E of Madagascar. It is 27 miles in length, and five in breadth. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It is inhabited by about 600 negroes.

MARIA, ST. a considerable town of Terra Firma Proper, built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated at the bottom of the gulf of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 78 12 W, lat. 7 43 N.

MARIA, ST. one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 3000 inhabitants.

MARIA, ST. a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702; and is seated on the Guadaleta, 18 miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 36 39 N.

MARIE-AUX-MINES, a town of France, in the department of the Volges, divided in two by the Leben.

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It is famous for its silver mines, and is 25 miles NW of New Brissach.

MARIENBURG, a town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines, 28 miles from Dresden.

MARIENBURG, a strong town of Western Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle; seated on a branch of the Vistula, 30 miles SE of Dantzic. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 54 9 N.

MARIENBURG, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault, 10 miles SW of Charlemont.

MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on lake Wenner, 35 miles SE of Carlstadt, and 162 SW of Stockholm.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Western Prussia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 53 42 N.

MARIAGALANTE, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, subject to the French. It extends 16 miles from N to S, and four from E to W; and is 30 miles N of Dominica. Lon. 61 11 W, lat. 15 52 N.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiss, by the French, in 1515. It is seated on the Lambro, 10 miles SE of Milan.

MARINO, ST. a strong town of Italy, capital of a small republic, surrounded by the duchy of Urbino, under the protection of the pope, with three castles. It is seated on a mountain, 14 miles NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 33 E, lat. 43 54 N.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a castle, 10 miles E of Rome.

MARK, ST. a town, on the W side of St. Domingo, N of Port-au Prince. The houses are all built of freestone. It was taken by the English and royalists in January 1794.

MARKET JEW. See **MERAZION**.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough of Wilts, with a market on Saturday. In 1267, a parliament was held in the

castle, which enacted several important laws, called the statutes of *Marlebridge*. Of the walls and ditch of this castle there are still some remains; and the site of a Roman castrum, with Roman coins, prove it to have been a Roman station. This town has often suffered by fire, particularly in 1690, on which account an act of parliament passed, to prevent the houses from being thatched. It is seated on the Kennet, 43 miles E of Bristol, and 74 W of London.

MARLBOROUGH, FORT, an English factory on the W coast of Sumatra, three miles E of Bencoolen, and 300 NW of Batavia. Lon. 102 9 E, lat. 3 49 N.

MARLOW, GREAT, a borough of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Thame, 17 miles S of Ailcbury, and 31 W of London.

MARLI, a late royal palace in France, between Versailles and St. Germain; seated near a village and forest of the same name. It was noted for its fine gardens and waterworks, there being a curious machine on the Seine, which not only supplied them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is 10 miles NW of Paris.

MARMADE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne. It carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy; and is seated on the Garonne, 40 miles SE of Bourdeaux, and 320 S by W of Paris.

MARMORA, the name of four fertile islands in the sea of the same name. The largest is 30 miles in circumference.

MARMORA, a sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the strait of Gallipoli, on the SW, and with the Black Sea, by that of Constantinople, on the NE. It is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth.

MARMORA, a celebrated cascade of Italy, three miles from Terni, in the duchy of Spoleto.

MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of

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Champagne. It takes its name from a river which joins the Seine, a little above Paris. Chalons is the capital.

MARNE, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

MARNHULL, a village in Dorsetshire, on the Stour, five miles SW of Shaftsbury. The church is an ancient lofty building; the tower of which fell down in 1710, in time of divine service, but was handsomely rebuilt.

MARO, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, in a valley of the same name, eight miles NW of Oneglia, and 48 WSW of Genoa.

MAROGNA, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see; seated near the Mediterranean, 70 miles SW of Adrianople, and 150 of Constantinople.

MAROTIER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 18 miles NW of Strasburg.

MARBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, with a university, a castle, a palace, and a magnificent townhouse. It is seated on the Lahn, 15 miles S of Waldeck, and 47 SW of Cassel.

MARQUESAS, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, of which the most considerable are, St. Christina and St. Pedro. Captain Cook lay some time at the first of these, in his second voyage. The inhabitants of the Marquesas, Society, and Friendly Islands, Easter Island, and New Zealand, seem to have all the same origin; their language, manners, customs, &c. bearing a great affinity in many respects. Lon. 139 9 W, lat. 9 55 S.

MAR-Forest, a district of Aberdeenshire, consisting of vast woodland mountains, which occupy the western angle of that county.

MARSAL, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurthe. It is remarkable for its salt-works; and is seated on the Selle, in a marsh of difficult access, 17 miles NE of Nanci.

MARSALA, a strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; built on the

ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, 53 miles SW of Palermo.

MARSAQUIVER, a strong town of Tremesen, in the kingdom of Algiers. It has one of the best harbours in Africa, and is seated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, three miles from Oran. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 36 1 N.

MARSEILLES, a strong city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It was lately an episcopal see; and the inhabitants are computed to be 90,000. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by small islands; and it is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain. It is divided into the Old Town, or the City, and the New Town. The first appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. The New Town is a perfect contrast to the city, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable; and it has many other fine streets, as well as squares, and public buildings. With respect to commerce, Marseilles has been called Europe in miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages which are here seen and heard. The port is a basin of an oval form, 3480 feet long, by 960 in its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water. It is defended by a citadel and a fort. In 1720, the plague carried off 50,000 inhabitants. In 1793, Marseilles revolted against the French National Convention, but was very soon reduced. It is 13 miles NW of Toulon, and 362 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 27 E, lat. 43 18 N.

MARSANDERAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by the Caspian; on the W by Ghilan; and on the E by Astrabad. Ferabad is the capital.

MARSHFIELD, a town of Glou-

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Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Cotswold hills, 12 miles E of Bristol, and 102 W of London.

MARSICO NUOVO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Apennines, near the river Agri, six miles from Marsico Vecchio, and 73 SE of Naples.

MARSTRAND, a rocky island of Sweden, in the Categate, lying NW of the mouth of the Gotha. On account of its strength, it is called the Gibraltar of Sweden; and having been declared a free port during the last war, it was remarkable as being the place of resort for the American vessels. It is two miles in circumference. The town contains 1200 inhabitants; and the harbour is very commodious, but of difficult entrance. Since the peace of 1783, its trade has declined; and the inhabitants subsist chiefly by the herring-fishery, by the number of ships which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 23 miles NW of Gotheborg. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 59 N.

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter and duchy of Castro; seated on a lake of the same name, called also Bolsena, 35 miles N of Rome.

MARTABAN, a fertile province of Pegu, lying on the gulf of Bengal. The capital is of the same name, and was a rich trading place before ships were sunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up. It is 80 miles S of the city of Pegu. Lon. 96 56 E, lat. 15 30 N.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E of Sarlat.

MARTHA, ST. a province of S America, lying on the coast of Terra Firma, between Venezuela on the E and Carthagena on the W; to which latter province it is similar, in respect both to the climate, and to the face and products of the country. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth.

MARTHA, ST. a seaport, the capital of the province of the same name,

in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see. It was once flourishing and populous, but has much declined since the Spanish fleets no longer touch here. The houses are built of canes, and covered mostly with palmeto leaves. It has been frequently pillaged and ruined by the English, the Dutch, and the buccaneers. It is seated on one of the mouths of the Rio Grande, near the mountains of St. Martha. Lon. 74 0 W, lat. 11 26 N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of N America, near the coast of Massachusetts, 80 miles S of Boston. Lon. 70 22 W, lat. 41 16 N.

MARTHUSEN, a considerable town of Switzerland, in that part of the county of Kyburg, subject to Zurich. It is seated near the Rhine, six miles S of Schaffhausen.

MARTIGUES, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, seated near a lake, 12 miles long and five broad, which is twenty times less considerable than it was formerly, but whence they get very fine fish and excellent salt. Martigues is 20 miles NW of Marseilles.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicante. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

MARTIN, ST. a town of France, in the Isle of Rhe, with a harbour and strong citadel, 15 miles W of Rochelles. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 46 10 N.

MARTIN, ST. one of the Leeward Caribbean islands, in the West Indies, lying SW of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but several salt pits. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but since the commencement of the present war, the former have been expelled by the latter. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 18 4 N.

MARTINICO, one of the Windward Caribbean islands in the West Indies, 100 miles in circumference. The French possessed it from 1635 till 1762, when it was taken by the English; but it was restored in 1763; and again taken by the English in 1794.

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It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and is extremely populous. It has several safe harbours, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in lon. 61° 20' W, lat. 14° 4' N.

MARTORANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 15 miles S of Cosenza.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the confluence of the Noya and Llobregal, 18 miles NW of Barcelona.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress seated on a rock, eight miles S of Anduxar.

MARVEJOLS, a commercial town of France, in the department of Lozere, seated on the Colange, 10 miles NW of Mende, and 300 S of Paris.

MARVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Oshein, three miles N of Jarmetz.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, on the E by the state of Delaware, on the SE and S by the Atlantic, and on the S and W by Virginia. It is 174 miles long, and 110 broad. It is divided into 18 counties, and its capital is Annapolis. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this state, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia.

MARY'S RIVER, ST. a river of N America, in the state of Georgia. It forms a part of the S boundary of the United States, and enters Amelia Sound, in lat. 30° 44' N.

MARY'S STRAIT, ST. a strait in N America, which forms the communication between lake Superior and lake Huron. It is 40 miles long, and has a rapid fall, which, when conducted by careful pilots, may be descended without danger.

MARZA SIROCCO, a gulf on the S side of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valletta; for which reason the grand master ordered three forts to be built for its defence.

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MARELLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the river Arragon, on the road from Madrid to Pampeluna.

MASEATE, one of the Philippine Islands, 75 miles in circumference. The natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122° 25' E, lat. 11° 36' N.

MASERBUGH, a flourishing village on the W side of the bridge of Rotherham. Here was begun, about thirty-eight years ago, by three brothers, Aaron, Jonathan, and Samuel Walker, a considerable iron manufactory, by which they acquired very great fortunes; and it is now carried on by their sons.

MASCATE, a town on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle, seated on a rock, at the bottom of a bay. It is very strong both by nature and art, having been fortified, in 1650, by the Portuguese. It was afterward taken by the Arabs, who put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. The weather is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon. Lon. 57° 26' E, lat. 24° 0' N.

MAS-D-ASIL, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, seated on the rivulet Rife, eight miles from Pamiers.

MASKELYNE'S ISLES, a group of small but beautiful islands, lying off the SE point of Malicollo, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167° 59' E, lat. 16° 32' S.

MASSA, an ancient and populous town of Tuscany, capital of a small principality of the same name, whose sovereignty is independent of the grand duke. It has a strong castle, is famous for its quarries of fine marble, and is 55 miles W by N of Florence. Lon. 10° 0' E, lat. 44° 0' N.

MASSA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, 20 miles S of Naples.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is

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feated on a mountain, near the sea, 25 miles SW of Sienna.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States of N America, bounded on the N by New Hampshire and Vermont; on the W by New York; on the S by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic; and on the E by that ocean, and the bay of Massachusetts. It is 150 miles long and 60 broad; and is divided into 14 counties. It produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, hemp, copper, and iron; and they have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth. Boston is the capital.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, a bay of N America, which spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S. It is so named, as well as the whole state of Massachusetts, from a tribe of Indians of the same name, that formerly lived round this bay. The Indian word is *Mass* *Tebisjag*; that is 'the country on this side the hills.'

MASSAFRA, a strong town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 40 50 N.

MASSERANO, a town of Piedmont, capital of a small principality of the same name, held by its prince as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

MASTICO, CAPO, a cape on the S side of the island of Scio.

MASUAH, a town of Abyssinia, on an island on the coast of the Red Sea. Lon. 39 36 E, lat. 15 35 N.

MASULIPATAM, a commercial seaport of Hindoostan, seated near the mouth of the Kistna, on the coast of Coromandel, 200 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 12 E, lat. 16 8 N.

MATACA, or MANTACA, a commodious bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 35 miles E of Havana. Lon. 81 16 W, lat. 23 12 N.

MATAGORDA, a fortress of Spain, at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

MATALONA, a town of Naples,

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in Terra di Lavoro, eight miles NW of Capua.

MATAMAN, a desert country of Africa, bounded on the N by Benguela, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by the country of the Hottentots, and on the W by the Atlantic.

MATAN, or MACTAN, an island of Asia, one of the Philippines. Here Magellan was killed in 1521; and the inhabitants have since thrown off the yoke of Spain.

MATAPAN, CAPE, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N.

MATARAM, a large and strong town, formerly capital of an empire of that name, in the island of Java. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

MATARO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass-works. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MATCOWITZ, a strong town of Upper Hungary, seated on a mountain, 185 miles NE of Presburg.

MATELICA, a town in the marquisate of Ancona, 15 miles S of Jesi.

MATERA, a considerable town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated on the Canapio, 35 miles NW of Tarento.

MATLOCK, a village, near Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, situate on the Derwent. It has two warm baths, and is much frequented in the bathing season. It is an extensive straggling village, built in a romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain, the houses rising regularly one above another to nearly the summit. There are good accommodations for the company who resort to the baths; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, crystals, &c. The cliffs of the rocks produce a great number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

MATMAI. See **KURILES**.

MATTHEO, ST. a town of Spain in Arragon, 55 miles N of Valencia.

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MATTHEO, ST. an island of Africa, 426 miles distant from Cape Palmas on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

MATTHEW'S ISLANDS, ST. in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 123 51 E, lat. 5 23 S.

MATUMAY, a seaport of Asia, in Yesso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

MAUBEUGE, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and late French Hainault. In September 1793, the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were driven from their position, by the French, in the following month. It is seated on the Sambre, 32 miles S of Mons.

MAULDAH, a city of Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It is a place of trade, particularly in silk. It is 190 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 25 10 N.

MAULZON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 20 miles SW of Pau, and 40 SE of Dax.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, seated near the rivulet Oint, 52 miles NE of Rochelle.

MAURA, ST. an island of the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Cephalonia. Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 39 2 N.

MAURE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 17 miles S of Tours, and 148 SW of Paris.

MAURIAE, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. It is a place of some trade, and the horses are the best in France. It is seated near the Dordogne, 27 miles SE of Tulle.

MAURICE, ST. a town of Switzerland, in the Vallais, situate on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 16 miles NW of Martigny. It guards the entrance into the Lower Vallais.

MAURIENNE, a valley of Savoy, 50 miles in length, extending to

Mount Cenis, which separates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital.

MAURITIUS. See ISLE OF FRANCE.

MAURUA, one of the Society Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, 14 miles W of Bolabola. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 16 25 S.

MAWES, ST. a borough in Cornwall, which has no market, nor church, chapel, or meeting-house. Henry VIII built a castle here, opposite Pendennis castle, on the E side of Falmouth haven, for the better security of that important port. It is three miles E of Falmouth, and 250 W by S of London. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 50 8 N.

MAXIMIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Var. Before the revolution, here was a convent of Dominicans, who pretended to preserve in it the body of Mary Magdalen, which, in return, brought them a great resort of visitors. It is seated on the Argens, 20 miles N of Toulon.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the firth of Forth, seven miles SE of Crail. It has a lighthouse, of great benefit to vessels entering the firth.

MAY, CAPE, a cape of N America, on the N side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 4 W, lat. 39 0 N.

MAYENCE. See MENTE.

MAYENNE. See MAINE.

MAYO, a fertile county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles in length, and 52 in breadth; bounded on the E by Roscommon, on the S by Galway, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NE by Sligo. It contains 73 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. The principal town, of the same name, is much decayed. Lon. 9 39 W, lat. 53 40 N.

MAYO, or the ISLE OF MAY, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantic, 300 miles from Cape de Verd in Africa, and 17 in circumference. Pinosá is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Por-

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tuguese language. Lon. 23° 0' W, lat. 15° 10' N.

MAZAGAN, a strong town of the kingdom of Morocco, seated near the Atlantic, eight miles W of Azamor, and 120 N of Morocco.

MAZARA, a good seaport of Sicily, capital of a fertile valley of the same name, with a bishop's see, 25 miles SW of Trapani. Lon. 12° 30' E, lat. 37° 53' N.

MIACO, a city of the island of Nippon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000. Lon. 134° 25' E, lat. 35° 30' N.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, seated on the Danube, 15 miles E of Belgrade.

MEAO, one of the Molucca Islands, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127° 5' E, lat. 1° 12' N.

MEARNS. See KINCARDINESHIRE.

MEATH, or **EAST MEATH**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the N by Cavan and Louth, on the E by the Irish Sea and Dublin, on the S by that county and Kildare, and on the W by West Meath. It contains 139 parishes, and sends 14 members to parliament. Trim is the capital.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N by Cavan, on the NE and E by East Meath, on the S by King's County, on the W by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon, and on the NW by Longford. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, contains 62 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. Mullenger is the county-town.

MEAUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a bishop's see. It is large and populous; and the fine market-place is a peninsula contiguous to the town, which was formerly well

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fortified, and, in 1427, stood a siege of three months against the English. It is seated on the Marne, 10 miles NW of Colomiers, and 25 NE of Paris. Lon. 2° 58' E, lat. 48° 58' N.

MECAN, a large river, which rises in Thibet, and flowing through Laos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Eastern Ocean, forming an island below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eastern branch.

MECCA, an ancient and famous town of Arabia Deserta; seated in a barren valley, surrounded by little hills. It is supported by the annual resort of pilgrims at a certain season of the year; for, at other times, the shops are scarcely open. On the top of one of the hills is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions, and thither, they affirm, the greatest part of the Koran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. Numbers of sheep are brought hither to be sold to the pilgrims. The temple of Mecca resembles, in form, the Royal Exchange in London. There are cloisters all round the quadrangle within, and cells for those that live a monastic life. The Beat-Allah, in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, covered all over from top to bottom with a thick embroidered silk. The door is covered with silver plates, and there is a curtain before it, thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims' devotion, and is open but two days in the space of six weeks; one day for the men, and the next for the women. Two wooden pillars, in the middle, support the roof, with a bar of iron fastened thereto, on which hang three or four silver lamps. The walls on the inside are marble, and covered with silk. About 12 paces from the Beat, is the sepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend; and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. When the pilgrims have performed their devotions here, they repair to a hill, which, however, is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no less than 70,000 pilgrims every

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year. When certain ceremonies are over, they receive the title of *hagies* or *saints*; and the next morning they move to a place, two or three miles from Mecca, where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Here they pitch their tents, and then throw seven small stones against a little square stone building. This, they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. Every one then purchases a sheep, eating some of it themselves, and giving the rest to the poor people who attend upon that occasion. Mecca is 25 miles from Jodda, its seaport, and 220 SE of Medina. Lon. 40 55 E, lat. 21 45 N.

MECKLENBURG, a fertile country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Pomerania, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Holstein and Lauenburg; lying between 13 25 and 17 0 E lon, and 53 10 and 54 40 N lat. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadest. It was, for many centuries, under the government of one prince; but on the death of the sovereign, in 1592, it was divided between his two sons; the eldest retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, which is considerably the largest share, while the younger obtained the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. This division still subsists; and Adolphus IV, the present duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, is brother to Charlotte, queen of Great Britain. Schwerin is the capital of the former, and New Strelitz of the latter.

MECHLIN, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a district of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals. Here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; and it is famous for its fine lace, and a sort of beer, which is sent into the neighbouring provinces. It submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. In 1792, the French again took it, evacuated it the next year, and re-entered it in 1794. It is seated on the

Dender, 10 miles NE of Brussels, and 15 SE of Antwerp. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 51 2 N.

MECHOACHAN, a fertile province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by Panuco, on the E by Mexico Proper, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by New Galicia. It is 200 miles in circumference, and has mines of silver and copper, and great plenty of cocoanuts and silk. Mechoacan is the capital. Lon. 85 0 W, lat. 20 0 N.

MICKLEY, a province of Asia, bounded on the N by Affam, on the E by China, on the W by Bengal, and on the S by Rooha and Burmah, to which last it is subject.

MEDLIN, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 miles E of Merida.

MEDLPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, and on the gulf of Bothnia, full of mountains and forests. Sundswall is the capital.

MEDEMBLICK, a good seaport of the United Provinces, in N Holland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, nine miles N of Hoorn, and 22 NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 47 N.

MEDINA, a small but famous town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mahomet. It is walled round, and has a very large mosque, in one corner of which is the tomb of Mahomet, inclosed with curtains, and lighted by a great many lamps. Medina is 200 miles NW of Mecca. Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 24 20 N.

MEDINA-CELI, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name; seated near the Xal-long, 10 miles NE of Siguenza, and 75 SW of Saragossa. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 41 12 N.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a large commercial town of Spain, in Leon, 37 miles SE of Zamora, and 75 NW of Madrid.

MEDINA-DE LAS-TORRES, an ancient town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a castle, seated at the foot of a mountain, near Badajoz.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient town of Spain, in Leon, 35

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miles NW of Valladolid, and 50 SE of Leon.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 36 miles NW of Gibraltar, and 20 E of Cadiz.

MEDITERRANEAN, a sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the Atlantic by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople.

MEDNIKI, a town of Samogitia, with a bishop's see, seated on the Warwitz, 40 miles E of Memel.

MEDUA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, 175 miles SW of Algiers.

MEDWAY, a river which rises in Sussex, waters Tunbridge, and, at Maidstone, is navigable to Rochester; below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. Dividing into two branches, the W one enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Shepey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness. The E branch, called the E Swale, passes by Queenborough and Milton, and falls into the sea below Faversham.

MEDWI, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its vitriolic and sulphureous waters. The lodging-houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of lake Wetter. It is three miles from Wadstena.

MEDZIBOZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, seated on the river Bog.

MEGARA, once a large, but now inconsiderable town of Livadia, containing still some fine remains of antiquity. It is 20 miles W of Athens.

MEGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maese, 15 miles SW of Nimeguen.

MEGESVAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its wines. It is seated on the Kotel. Lon. 25 20 E, lat. 46 50 N.

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MEGIERS, a town of Transylvania, 28 miles N of Hermanstadt.

MEHRAN, the principal of the channels into which the Indus is divided, near Tatta, in Hindoostan Proper.

MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with the ruins of an old castle built by Charles VII, as a place of retirement. Here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterward Lewis XI. It is seated on the Yevre, 10 miles from Bourges, and 105 S of Paris.

MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 10 miles from Orleans.

MEILLERIE, a village of Chablais, in Savoy, seated on the lake of Geneva. It is SW of Clarens, which place and Meillerie are both interesting scenes in the Eloisa of Rousseau.

MEINAU, an island in the bay of the Bodmer See, or middle lake of Constance, one mile in circumference. It belongs to the knights of the Teutonic order, and produces excellent wine, which forms the chief revenue of the commander. It is five miles N of Constance.

MEISSEN, a considerable town in the electorate of Saxony and margravate of Misnia, with a castle. The famous manufactory of porcelain is settled here. It is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. 13 33 E, lat. 51 15 N.

MEISSEN, or **MISNIA**, a margravate in the electorate of Saxony, bounded on the N by the duchy of Saxony, on the E by Lusatia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Thuringia. It is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The capital is Dresden.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Natolia, with a bishop's see, and some curious monuments of antiquity. It is seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 miles S of Smyrna.

MELCK, a small, well-fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, 47 miles W of Vienna.

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MELCOMB-REGIS, a borough of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Friday. It is seated on an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which has a draw-bridge in the middle, to admit the passage of ships. The two towns being incorporated together, are governed by a mayor, aldermen, and a recorder; and each sends two members to parliament. Melcomb is eight miles S of Dorchester, and 129 WSW of London.

MELDELA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, belonging to its own prince. It is eight miles from Ravenna.

MELDORP, a considerable town in the duchy of Holstein; seated near the Milde, 15 miles S of Tonnigen, and 45 W of Hamburg.

MELFI, a considerable town of Naples, in Basilicata, with an ancient castle, seated on a rock, and a bishop's see, 16 miles NE of Conza, and 72 of Naples.

MELIDA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa, 25 miles in length. It has six villages and several harbours.

MELILLA, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez. It was taken, in 1496, by the Spaniards, who built a citadel here; but it was restored to the Moors. It is seated near the Mediterranean, 75 miles W by N of Tremesen. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 34 48 N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. The capital, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Quilmanci. Here the Portuguese have 17 churches, nine convents, and warehouses well provided with European goods. They exchange these for gold, slaves, elephants teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, &c. The town is surrounded by fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort; but the entrance is dangerous, on account of the great number of rocks under water. The inhabitants are Christians and negroes, which last have their own king and religion; and the number of both is said to amount to 200,000. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 3 10 S.

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MELITELLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, eight miles W of Leontini.

MELITO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 40 miles N of Reggio.

MELLE, a town of the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 miles E of Osnaburg.

MELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevrés, 13 miles S of St. Maixent.

MELLER. See MAELER.

MELLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Baden. It depends on the cantons of Zurich and Bern, and is seated on the Reuss, five miles S by W of Baden.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Muldaw, 18 miles N of Prague.

MELROSE, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, with a remarkable mosque. Lon. 31 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

MELROSE, a town of Roxburghshire, close by which are the magnificent remains of Melrose Abbey, founded, in 1136, by David I. Part of it is still used for divine service. Alexander II, it is said, is buried here; and James earl of Douglas, slain at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388, and whose death is lamented in the celebrated song of Chevy Chase. Melrose is seated near the Tweed, 28 miles SE of Edinburgh.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a town of Leicestershire, with a great market, on Tuesday, for cattle. It is seated on the Eye, over which are two stone bridges. The fine cheese called Stilton, is made chiefly in the neighbourhood of Melton Mowbray, which is 15 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 106 N by W of London.

MELUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, seated on the Seine, 25 miles SE of Paris.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Alcantara.

MEMEL, a strong town in Eastern Prussia, with the finest harbour in the Baltic, an extensive commerce, and a castle. It is seated on the N extremity of the Curische Haf, an inlet of the

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Haltic, 120 miles NE of Dantzic. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 55 46 N.

MEMMINGEN, a strong town of Suabia, 24 miles SE of Ulm.

MENAN, a large river of the kingdom of Siam, which passes by the city of Siam, and falls into the gulf of that name below Bancoek.

MENANCABO, a town, in the island of Sumatra, capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and seated on the S coast.

MENDE, a populous town of France, capital of the department of Lozere, with a bishop's see. It has manufactories of woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Lot, 35 miles SW of Puy, and 230 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 44 31 N.

MENDIP-HILLS, a lofty mineral tract, in the NE of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, lead, and calamine. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills.

MENDLESHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Friday, 18 miles E of Bury St. Edmund's, and 82 NE of London.

MENDRAH, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 miles S of Mourzook. Although much of the land is a continued level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali that floats on the surface of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it great importance.

MENEHOULD, St. a considerable town of France, in the department of Marne. It is seated on the river Aisne, between two rocks, with a castle, advantageously situated. It was almost totally destroyed by a conflagration in 1719. It was here, on the 20th of September 1792, that general Dumourier gave the first check to the progress of the victorious Prussians, which, in the end, compelled them to a disgraceful retreat. St. Meneshould is 20 miles NE of Chalons, and 110 E of Paris.

MENIN, a town of Austrian Flanders, of which it has been considered as the key; and in every war, from the middle of the 17th century, the

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possession of it has been deemed of the utmost consequence. It has, therefore, been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in April 1794, when the garrison (in order to save the unhappy emigrants) bravely forced their way through the enemy. In 1585, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It is seated on the Lis, eight miles SE of Ypres.

MENTON, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle; seated near the sea, five miles from Monaco. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 43 46 N.

MENTZ, the capital of the electorate of Mentz, with a university, and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is an elector of the empire, &c. This city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. It is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing. The French took it by surprise, October 21, 1792. They so greatly strengthened the fortifications, that, the next year, it stood a long blockade and siege against the king of Prussia, to whom, however, it surrendered, on the 23d of July, 1793. Many of the churches, public buildings, and private houses, were destroyed, or greatly injured, during the siege, as well as the elector's country palace (called the Favorita) some fine villages, vineyards, &c. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, just below its confluence with the Maine; and opposite to it, on the E side, is the strong town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 15 miles W of Francfort, and 75 E of Treves. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 51 N.

MENTZ, an archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N by Weteravia and Hesse, on the S by Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W by the electorate of Treves; is 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; and is very fertile. The elector is also sovereign of Eischfeld, Eischfeld, or Eischfeld (a country surrounded by Hesse, Thuringia, Gry-

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benhagen, and Calenberg) and of the city and territory of Erfort.

MERHEN, a town of Westphalia, which depends on the bishop of Munster, and is seated on the Embs, 15 miles N of Lingen, and 50 NW of Munster.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle. It is seated at the confluence of the Ebro and Segra, 39 miles NW of Tortosa, and 180 NE of Madrid.

MEQUINEZ, a city of the kingdom of Fez, and now the capital of the whole empire of Morocco. It is seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason it is that the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. Close by Mequinez, is a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The houses of Mequinez are very good, but they stand in very narrow streets, and hardly any windows are to be seen, except little holes to look out at. The light comes in at the back of their houses, each of which has a large quadrangle. Mequinez is 66 miles W of Fez. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 33 16 N.

MER, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 10 miles NE of Blois.

MERAN, a trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of Erschland; seated on the Adige, 12 miles NW of Bolzano. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 46 44 N.

MERAZION, or **MARKET JEW**, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday; seated on an arm of the sea, called Mountsbay, three miles E of Penzance, and 283 W by S of London. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 12 N.

MERE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday, 28 miles W of Salisbury, and 100 W by S of London.

MERDIN, a town of Asia, in D'Arbeck, with a castle, and an archbishop's see, 45 miles SE of Diarbekar.

MERECZ, a town of Lithuania, at the confluence of the Berezino and Merez, 30 miles N of Grodno.

MER

MERIDA, a strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 45 miles S by E of Alcantara.

MERIDA, a town of New Spain, capital of Yucatan, with a bishop's see, 120 miles NE of Campeachy. Lon. 89 25 W, lat. 20 15 N.

MERIDA, a town of S America, in the new kingdom of Granada, 130 miles NE of Pampeluna. Lon. 71 0 W, lat. 8 30 N.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of N Wales, bounded on the N by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the E by the latter county and Montgomery, on the S by Cardiganshire, and on the W by the Irish Sea. It extends 36 miles from N to S, and is 34 wide in its broadest part. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. It contains six hundreds, four market-towns, 37 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. Harlech is the capital.

MERITZ, **MERITCH**, or **MERICH**, an important fortress and city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, situated near the river Kistna, 70 miles SW of Visapour. It was taken by Hyder Ally in 1778.

MERK, a river of Austrian Brabant, which runs by Breda, and falls into the Maese, opposite the island of Overflackee.

MERO, a strong town of Pegu, 140 miles SW of the town of Pegu. Lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 0 N.

MEROU, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 112 miles SW of Bockhaa. Lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

MERS. See **BERWICKSHIRE**.

MERSBURG, a town of the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Sala, 10 miles S of Halle, and 56 NW of Dresden.

MERSEY, a river of England, the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire. After receiving the Tame and Irwell, and passing by Manchester

MES

and Warrington, it enters the Irish Sea below Liverpool.

MERSEY-ISLAND, an island of Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bay. In the reign of Alfred, it was seized by the Danes for their winter quarters. It had once eight parishes, now reduced to the two called E and W Mersey.

MERSBURG, a town of Suabia, in the bishopric of Constance, seated on the N side of the lake of Constance, 11 miles from the town of that name. It is the bishop's usual place of residence.

MERTOLA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiano, 60 miles S. of Evora, and 100 SE of Lisbon.

MERTON, a village near Oxford, situate near two military ways. There were intrenchments in the neighbouring woods, supposed to be thrown up by king Ethelred, or the Danes.

MERTON, a village of Surry, seated on the Wandle. It had a celebrated abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I, in which several important transactions took place; particularly, at a parliament held here, in 1236, were enacted the provisions of Merton (the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta) and the barons gave that celebrated answer to the clergy, '*Nolumus, leges Angliæ mutare*—We will not change the laws of England.' Nothing remains of this abbey but the E window of a chapel, and the walls which surround the premises, which are built of flint, are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico manufactories, and a copper-mill; and about 1000 persons are now employed on a spot, once the abode of monastic indolence. Merton is seven miles SW of London.

MERVE, the N branch of the Maese in Holland, on which Rotterdam is seated.

MERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the Lis, 10 miles SE of Cassel, and 24 SW of Menin.

MESCHED, a considerable town of

MET

Persia, in Korasan, famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. It is seated on a mountain, 120 miles SE of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 61 20 E, lat. 37 12 N.

MESSEN, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, seated on the river Mese, on the E coast of the White Sea, 160 miles N of Archangel. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 65 50 N.

MESKIRK, a town of Suabia, in the county of Furstemburg, 15 miles N of Uberlingen.

MESSINA, an ancient and strong city of Sicily, in the Val-di Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a spacious harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is five miles in circumference, and has four large suburbs. The public buildings and monasteries are numerous and magnificent, and it contains 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon. It is five miles in circumference, and extremely deep. The viceroy of Sicily resides here six months in the year; and it is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, especially since it has been declared a free port. This place suffered much by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. It is seated on the seaside, 110 miles E of Palermo, and 180 SE of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 38 10 N.

MESTRE, a town of Italy, in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles NE of Padua.

MESSURATA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, in Africa. Hence a caravan proceeds to Fezzan and the S of Africa. It is 262 miles N of Mourzook. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 31 3 N.

METELIN, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Guesfro. It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines lost any thing of their ancient reputation. It is subject to the Turks, and Castro is the capital.

METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk,

MEW

with a market on Tuesday, 15 miles NW of Thetford, and 86 NNE of London.

MELTING, a strong town and castle of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, seated on the Kulp, 40 miles SE of Laubach.

METRO, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of the church, and falls into the gulf of Venice near Fano.

METZ, an ancient and strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a citadel, and a bishop's see, whose bishop had the title of a prince of the empire. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue. The sweetmeats made here are in high esteem. Metz was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia; its fortifications are excellent; it has, moreover, one of the strongest citadels in Europe; and the inhabitants are computed at 40,000, beside a numerous garrison, who have noble barracks. It is seated at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, 25 miles NW of Nanci, and 190 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 49 7 N.

MEUDON, a palace of the late kings of France, seated on a hill, on the Seine, five miles SW of Paris.

MEULAN, an ancient town in the department of Seine and Oise, on the Seine, over which are two handsome bridges, 20 miles NW of Paris.

MEURS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Dusseldorf.

MEURTHE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of the Vosges, and watering Luneville and Nanci, falls into the Moselle.

MEUSE, a department of France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse, or Maese. Bar-le-Duc is the capital. See **MAESE**.

MEWARI, a considerable town of

MEX

Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a royal palace.

MEWAT, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the SW of Delhi, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow strip, and extending westward 130 miles. From N to S it is 90 miles. Although situated in the heart of Hindoostan, within 25 miles of its former capital (Delhi) its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal; and their chief employment has been robbery and plunder. In 1265, 100,000 of them were put to the sword; but they are still so famous as robbers, that parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindoostan, in order to distress the countries that are the seat of warfare. Mewat contains some strong fortresses on inaccessible hills, and was almost entirely subject to the late Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

MEXAT-ALI, a town of Persia, in Irac Arabia, famous for the superb mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is 100 miles SW of Bagdad. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 32 0 N.

MEXAT-OCEN, a considerable town of Persia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocem, the son of Ali. It is seated on the Euphrates. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 33 0 N.

MEXICANO, or **ADAYES**, a river of America, in Louisiana, which empties itself into the gulf of Mexico.

MEXICO, a beautiful city of N America, in New Spain. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and was seated on several islands, in a salt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, two miles in length each. It contained 80,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces, where the emperor of Mexico resided. Mexico was taken by Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined,

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but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. It is now the capital of the province of Mexico Proper, of the audience of Mexico, and of all New Spain. The streets are so straight, and so exactly disposed, that, in point of regularity, it is the finest city in the world; and the great causeways leading to it, with the want of walls, gates, and artillery, render Mexico extremely remarkable. The great square in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. There are 19 cathedrals and churches, and 22 convents, of the riches of which an idea may be formed from the revenues of the grand cathedral amounting to 80,000*l.* a year, of which the archbishop has 15,000*l.* Mexico is 200 miles NW of Vera Cruz, and 250 N by E of Acapulco. Lon. 100 5 W, lat. 19 54 N.

MEXICO, OLD, or NEW SPAIN, an extensive country in N America, bounded on the N by New Mexico, and on the SE by the isthmus of Darien, where its breadth is not more than 60 miles; its western coast being washed by the Pacific Ocean and the gulf of California, and its eastern by the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. It lies between 83 and 110° W lon. and extends from 7 30 to 30 40 N latitude; being 2000 miles long, and, in its widest part, to the N, above 600 broad. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; many of them peculiar to the country, or, at least, to America. It is celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and has quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. Cochineal is almost peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are superior to any in America; and its logwood has been long an important article of commerce. Among the quadrupeds are the *puma* and *jaquar*, bears, elks, wolves, deer, &c. The *puma* and *jaquar* have been inaccurately denominated, by Europeans, *lions* and *tigers*; but they possess neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. The do-

MEZ

mestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here, almost with incredible rapidity. Numbers of these having been suffered to run wild, now range over the vast plains, in herds of from 30 to 40,000; they are killed merely for the sake of their hides; and the slaughter, at certain seasons, is so great, that the stench of the carcases, which are left in the field, would infect the air, if large packs of wild dogs, and vast flocks of *gallinazos*, or American vultures, the most voracious of birds, did not instantly devour them: these hides are annually exported, in vast quantities, to Europe. New Spain is divided into the three audiences of Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatemala; subdivided into provinces; the principal of which, in each audience, being Guadalajara Proper, Mexico Proper, and Guatemala Proper. The whole country is governed by a viceroy, the extent of whose jurisdiction, however, has been wisely circumscribed, in the course of this century, by the erection of the four remote provinces of Sonora, Cinaloa, California, and New Navarre, into a separate government.

MEXICO, New, a large country of N America, bounded on the W by the gulf of California, on the S by New Spain, on the E by Louisiana, and on the N by unknown countries, so that its extent cannot be ascertained. Great encomiums have been lavished on the fertility of its soil, the richness of its mines, and the variety of its valuable products; and with respect to the favourableness of the climate, it may be sufficient to say, that this country lies within the temperate zone. It is chiefly inhabited by native Americans, hitherto unsubdued by the Spaniards. Santa Fé is the capital.

MEXICO, a gulf of N America, lying between the S coast of E Florida and the NE point of Yucatan.

MEYENFELD, a town in the country of the Grisons, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NE of Coire.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in the département of Ardennes, with a citadel, seated on the Meuse, 12 miles

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NW of Sedan, and 127 NE of Paris.

MEZIN, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated in a country that abounds in vines, from which brandy is principally made; and with the cork-tree, which is sold both in its natural state, and in corks. It is nine miles NW of Condom.

MIA, or **MIJAH**, a large town of Japan, seated on the S coast of the isle of Nippon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 135 40 E, lat. 35 50 N.

MICHAEL, ST. a borough of Cornwall, which has neither market nor fair. It is eight miles SW of St. Columb, and 249 W by S of London.

MICHAEL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the river Meuse, 20 miles NE of Barle-Duc, and 165 E of Paris.

MICHAEL, ST. THE GULF OF, to the E of Panama, that part of the Pacific Ocean, which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

MICHAEL, ST. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, and is seated near the mouth of the Piura, 225 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 5 0 S.

MICHAEL DE IBARRA, ST. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 60 miles NE of Quito.

MICHAEL, ST. a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Guatemala, seated on a small river, 180 miles SE of New Guatemala. Lon. 87 45 W, lat. 12 25 N.

MICHAEL, ST. the most fertile and populous of the Azores or Western Islands. Its two principal harbours are Ponta Delgada and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

MICHIGAN, a great lake of N America; its NE extremity communicates with the NW end of lake Huron, by the strait of Michillimackinac.

MICHILLIMACKINAC, a strait of N America, which unites the lakes of Michigan and Huron, and lies in 85° W lon. and 46° N lat.

MIDDLEBURG, a large and strong

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commercial city of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards, in 1574, after a siege of 22 months. The inhabitants are computed at 26000. The harbour is large and commodious, and has a communication with the sea by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is 20 miles NE of Bruges, and 72 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 32 N.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Iffenghein. It is five miles SE of Sluys.

MIDDLEBURG. See EOOA.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, on the E by Essex, on the S by Surry and Kent, and on the W by Buckinghamshire. It is the least county in England, except Rutlandshire, being only 22 miles from E to W, and 17 from N to S; but it is far the richest. It contains 126 parishes, beside London, and four market-towns, and sends eight members to parliament. The air is healthy; but the soil is not naturally fertile; though by its vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almost perpetual verdure.

MIDDLESEX, a county of N America, in the state of Connecticut, which, with the county of Tolland, has been recently formed from that of Hartford. Middleton and Haddam are the county-towns.

MIDDLETON, a commercial town of N America, in the state of Connecticut, seated on the river Connecticut, 15 miles S of Hartford. It is one of the county-towns of Middlesex.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of N America, in the state of New Jersey, and adjoining Shrewsbury, in the county of Monmouth. Sandy Hook (so called from its shape and soil) is included in this township. On the point of the Hook stands the lighthouse, 100 feet high, built by the city of New York. Middletown is 30 miles SW of New York.

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MIDDLEWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Croke, and is chiefly noted for its salt-pits, and making fine salt. It is 24 miles E of Chester, and 167 NW of London.

MIDHURST, a borough of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Arun, 11 miles N by E of Chichester, and 50 W by S of London.

MIDLAM, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the Ure, 10 miles S of Richmond, and 255 NNW of London.

MIECHAU, or **MIEZAVA**, a town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the Vistula, 10 miles from Thorn.

MIFFLIN, a county of Pennsylvania, 72 miles long and 27 broad. In 1790, it contained 7,562 inhabitants. Lewisburgh is the capital.

MILAN, the capital of a duchy of the same name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and is the largest city in Italy, except Rome. It is seated between the Adda and Tefin, is 10 miles in circumference, and is called, by the Italians, Milan the Great. It contains many fine palaces, with churches, convents, hospitals, and schools. The cathedral, next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the most considerable in Italy, and is entirely built of solid white marble. The treasury belonging to this church is the richest in Italy, next to that of Loretto. Milan has manufactories of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and silver lace, embroideries, &c. Milan has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy. It is the see of an archbishop, and is 35 miles N by E of Casal, and 270 NW of Rome. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 45 28 N.

MILAN, a fertile duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by Switzerland and the country of the Grisons, on the E by the republic of Venice, and the duchies of Parma and Mantua, on the S by Parma and the territory of Genoa, and on the W by Piedmont and Montferrat. It is 150 miles in

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length and 78 in breadth, and is watered by several fine rivers and lakes. This duchy is subject to the house of Austria, and governed by a German nobleman, resident at Milan, under the character of minister from Vienna.

MILAZZO, a strong seaport of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town, and is seated on a rock, on a bay of the same name, 13 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

MILBORN PORT, a borough of Somersetshire, which has no market. It is seated on a branch of the Parret, 38 miles W by S of Salisbury, and 115 of London.

MILDENHALL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a branch of the Ouse, 13 miles N by E of Newmarket, and 69 NNE of London.

MILETO, an ancient town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, five miles from Nicotera.

MILFORD, a town of N America, in the state of Delaware and county of Sussex; seated at the source of a small river, 150 miles S of Philadelphia.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, on the coast of Pembrokehire. It branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. Here the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, landed, on his enterprise against Richard III.

MILHAUD, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, seated on the Tarn, 50 miles NW of Montpellier, and 142 S of Paris.

MILZ, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruits and wine; and has mines of iron and sulphur. In the spring, the fields are enamelled with anemones of all sorts. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, formed of ancient stone quarries. The walls on each side, which are six feet high, are covered with alum, formed by the spontaneous operations of nature. It is the fine

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and genuine capillary or plume alum. This beautiful substance, which is here found in a state of crystallization, rises in threads or fibres like those of a feather, whence it derives its name. Here are two bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. On the E-side of the island is a town of the same name, which contains 5000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N of Candia. Lon. 25° 0 E, lat. 36 41 N.

MILTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, 20 miles SE of Aschaffenburg.

MILTHORP, a village of Westmorland, seated on a river, near the mouth of the Ken, five miles S of Kendal. As the navigation of the Ken is obstructed by a cataract near its mouth, Milthorp is the only port in the county.

MILTON, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the E branch of the Medway, and is noted for excellent oysters. It is 14 miles NE of Maidstone, and 42 E of London. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 51 22 N.

MILTON, a town in Kent, one mile E of Gravesend, incorporated with it, by queen Elisabeth, by the name of the portreeve, jurats, and inhabitants of the towns of Gravesend and Milton. Henry VIII raised a blockhouse here, for the defence of Gravesend.

MILTON ABBEY, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is famous for a ruinous abbey, built by king Athelstan, and for a magnificent Gothic church. It is 14 miles NE of Dorchester, and 112 W by S of London.

MINCH, a great sound, or channel, on the W coast of Scotland, having the islands of Lewis and Harris, N and S Uist, and Barra, on the W, and the ile of Skye on the E.

MINDANAO, the largest of the Philippine Islands, next to Luconia. It is 180 miles long and 120 broad, and is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. The capital is a large city, of the same name, seated on the E side

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of the island. Lon. 125 0 E, lat. 6 0 N.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Suabia, with a castle. It is the capital of a small territory, subject to the house of Bavaria. It was taken by the imperialists after the battle of Elenheim, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough; but it returned to Bavaria, by the treaty of Rastadt. It is 30 miles SE of Ulm. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 48 3 N.

MINDEN, a town of Westphalia, capital of a territory of the same name. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French in 1759. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is 27 miles E by S of Osnaburg.

MINDORA, one of the Philippine Islands, 50 miles in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel, and tributary to the Spaniards.

MINERHEAD, a borough of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a good harbour on the Bristol Channel. It trades to Ireland, and is 31 miles N of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 51 12 N.

MINGRETTA, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W by the Black Sea, on the E by Imeritia, on the S by Georgia, and on the N by Circassia. Its sovereign is tributary to Imeritia.

MINNO, a river of Spain, which rises in Galicia, divides that province from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic.

MINIATO, St. an episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 20 miles SW of Florence.

MINORBINO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 26 miles N of Cirenza.

MINORCA, an island of the Mediterranean, 50 miles NE of Majorca. It is 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. Cittadella is the capital; but the town of Mahon claims greater consequence, on account of its excellent harbour, called Port Mahon, which is defended by Fort St. Philip, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe.

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and on the fate of which the whole island depends. Minorca was taken by the English in 1708; and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756; but it was restored in 1763. It was retaken by the Spaniards in 1782, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. Port Mahon lies in lon. 3-48 E, lat. 39-50 N.

MINORI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalfi.

MINSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wurttemberg, with a castle. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

MINSKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, 55 miles SE of Wilna. Lon. 26 48 E, lat. 54 11 N.

MINSKI, a palatinate of Lithuania. It is very fertile, and has forests, containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of the riches of the country. There are many Jews, who have the same rights as the natives, and are employed in trade, and the practice of physic.

MIOLANS, a fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, seated on a craggy rock, in the valley of Barcelonetta, six miles NE of Montmelian.

MIOSS, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemark, 80 miles in circumference. It is divided by a large peninsula, and contains a fertile island, 10 miles in circumference.

MIQUELLETS, a name given to the Spaniards, who inhabit the Pyrenean mountains, on the frontiers of Catalonia and Arragon, and live by robbing.

MIQUELON, a small desert island, SW of Cape May in Newfoundland; ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Lon. 56 10 W, lat. 46 42 N.

MIRANDA-DE-DOURO, a strong town of Portugal, capital of the province of Tra-los-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock,

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near the confluence of the Douro and Fresna, 37 miles NW of Salamanca, and 268 N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 41 40 N.

MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle; seated on the Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge. It is 34 miles S of Bilbao, and 160 N of Madrid.

MIRANDE, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on an eminence, near the Baïse. Wool, down, and the feathers of geese, are its principal articles of commerce. It is 15 miles SW of Auch, and 340 SW of Paris.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It has a citadel and fort, is subject to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles NE of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

MIREBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, famous for the beauty and strength of the asses which its environs produce. It is 36 miles N of Poitiers, and 175 SW of Paris.

MIRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, famous for its violins and fine laces. It is seated on the Modon, 27 miles S of Nanci, and 220 SE of Paris.

MIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, near the river Vézère, 15 miles E of Bergerac. Near it, is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. It was lately an episcopal town, and is seated on the Gers, 15 miles N of Foix.

MISENO, a cape of Italy, W of the bay of Naples, between Puzzoli and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum.

MISERDEN, a village in Gloucestershire, nine miles NW of Cirencester. Here is a park, in a valley of which is a mount, of a circular form, overgrown with trees. This was the site of an ancient castle, built in the reign of king John.

MISERTRA, the capital of the Mo-

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rea, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is seated on the Vasiliopotamo, 100 miles SW of Athens. Lon. 22 30 E, lat. 37 6 N.

MISNIA. See **MEISSEN**.

MISSISSIPPI, a river of N America, the source of which is unknown; but its length, to its entrance into the gulf of Mexico, is supposed to be 3000 miles. It is the E boundary of Louisiana. In this river, in lat. 44 30 N, are the falls of St. Anthony, where the stream, more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet.

MISSOURI, a river of N America, whose source is unknown. It joins the Mississippi in lat. 39° N, but is a longer, broader, and deeper river, and is, in fact, the principal stream. It has been ascended by the French traders upward of 1200 miles, and appeared to be navigable much higher.

MITCHAM, a village in Surry, seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff-mills, and two calico-printing manufactories. It is eight miles SW of London.

MITTAU, a strong town, the capital of Courland; remarkable for its large ducal palace. It is seated on the river Bolderau, 45 miles E of Goldingen, and 270 NNE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 56 40 N.

MOCHA, or **MOKHA**, a considerable town of Arabia Felix, surrounded by walls. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the inhabitants are computed at 10,000, without including the poor Armenians, or the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. It is seated near the straits of Babelmandel, 500 miles S of Mecca. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 14 0 N.

MONBURY, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, for cattle and provisions. It is 36 miles SW of Exeter, and 208 W by S of London.

MODENA, a city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, with a bishop's see, seated between the rivers Secchia and

Panaro, and defended by a regular citadel. It has been often taken however; particularly by the king of Sardinia, in 1742. The inhabitants are said to be 40,000; and they make here the best masks for masquerades in all Italy. It is 22 miles NW of Bologna, and 34 S of Mantua. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 44 34 N.

MODENESE, or the duchy of Modena, bounded on the W by the duchy of Parma, on the N by those of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E by the Bolognese and Ferrarese, and on the S by Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and is very fertile.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, on a river of the same name, 25 miles SW of Syracuse.

MODON, a strong town of the Morea, with a safe harbour, and a bishop's see; situate on a promontory, projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 miles E of Coron, and 95 SW of Napolit-Romania. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 56 N.

MODZIR, a town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name, and seated on the river Prypec. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 52 5 N.

MOFFAT, a town of Dumfriesshire, seated near the Annan. It has a manufactory of coarse woollen stuffs, and its mineral springs attract much genteel company. It is 20 miles N by E of Dumfries.

MOFFAT HILLS, the highest mountains in the S of Scotland, occupying the N part of Annandale; and from these descend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

MOGADOR, an island and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. Lon. 9 55 W, lat. 31 38 N.

MOGULS, COUNTRY OF THE, or WESTERN CHINESE TARTARY, is bounded on the N by Siberia, on the E by Eastern Tartary, on the S by the great Wall and Leaotong, and on the W by Independent Tartary. The Mogul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses: they form themselves only into wandering hordes, and

live under tents, which they transport from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks require: they pass the summer on the banks of their rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain, or hill, which shelters them from the cutting N wind. They are naturally clownish, and dirty in their dress, as well as in their tents, where they live amid the dung of their flocks, which when dried, they use for fuel instead of wood. Enemies to labour, they choose rather to be satisfied with the food with which their flocks supply them, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. During the summer, they live only on milk, which they get from their flocks, using without distinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarse tea has been infused; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They have also a method of making a kind of spirituous liquor of four milk, especially of that of the mare. The Moguls are free, open and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and transport the ashes to eminences, where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of stones, over which they plant a great number of small standards. They are unacquainted with the use of money, and trade only by barter. Although the Moguls might appropriate to themselves the spoils of a great number of animals, the skins which they use for clothing are generally those of their sheep. They wear the wool inmost, and the skin on the outside. The religion of the Mogul Tartars is confined to the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration for their lamas, who are clownish, ignorant, and licen-

tious priests, to whom they attribute the power of calling down hail or rain: to these lamas they give the most valuable of their effects in return for prayers, which they go about reciting from tent to tent. These people are very devout, and continually wear hanging at their necks a kind of chaplet, over which they say their prayers. All the Moguls are governed by kans, or particular princes, independent of each other; but all subject to the emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand kan of the Tartars. When the Manchews subdued China, they conferred on the most powerful of the Mogul princes the titles of vang, peilé, peizé and cong, which answer to our titles of king, duke, count, and marquis; each of them had a revenue assigned him, but far inferior to the appointments of the Manchew lords at Peking: the emperor settled the limits of their respective territories, and appointed them laws, according to which they are at present governed. All the Mogul nations under the Chinese government, may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Moguls, properly so called, the Kalkas, the Ortoos, and the Tartars of Kokonor.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Corasse, 17 miles NW of Esseck.

MOHAWKS RIVER, a river of N America, which rises N of Fort Stanwix, in the state of New York, passes by that fort and Skeneclady, and empties itself, by two mouths, into Hudson's River, eight miles above Albany. About two miles above its junction with that river, it has a cataract, where the whole stream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly 70 feet.

MOHAWKS, a once powerful tribe of Indians, in N America, living on the Mohawks River. Only one family of them are left in the state of New York, the rest having, in 1776, emigrated, with sir John Johnson, into Canada.

MOHILLA, or **MOHILLA**, one of the Comora Islands, between the N

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end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. Lon. 45° 0' E, lat. 11° 55' S.

MOHILEF, a government of the Russian empire, part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland in 1772.

MOHILEF, a populous commercial town of Lithuania, in the Russian government of the same name. It is seated on the Dnieper, 35 miles S of Orta.

MOISSAC, an ancient commercial town of France, in the department of Lot, seated on the Tarn, near the Garonne, 13 miles NW of Montauban.

MOLA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 14 miles E of Bari.

MOLD, a town of Flintshire, where the assizes are held. It is five miles S of Flint.

MOLDAVIA, a fertile province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is also divided on the NE by the Dniester; on the E by New Russia; on the SE by Bessarabia; on the S by Bulgaria, from which it is parted by the Danube; on the SW by Walachia; and on the W by Transylvania and Hungary. It is 270 miles in length, and 210 in breadth. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town. The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the grand seignior.

MOLT, a lofty mountain of Savoy, at the foot of which is Bonneville, 20 miles S of Geneva.

MOLT, a river of Surrey, which runs to Dorking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is believed to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. Hence it is supposed to derive its name; but the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, two miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry seasons, absorbs the waste water, in caverns in the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames at E Moulsey.

MOLFETTA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see,

seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NW of Bari.

MOLINA, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Gallo, 35 miles SE of Sigüenza, and 88 ENE of Madrid.

MOLISE, a territory of Naples, lying between Terra-di-Lavoro, Abruzzo Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles long; and is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

MOLISE, a town of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name, 50 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14° 43' E, lat. 41° 36' N.

MOLEN, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Lawenburg, subject to the city of Lubeck, and seated on the river Stekinets, 12 miles E of Lawenburg.

MOLSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Brusch, 10 miles from Strasbourg, and 228 miles E of Paris.

MOLUCCAS, or **SPICE ISLANDS**; a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Ocean, the largest not more than 30 miles in circumference. The principal are Ternate, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian. They lie between Gilolo to the E, and Celebes to the W. They are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves, and are all subject to the Dutch. Lon. from 125 to 130° E, lat. from 2° 0' N to 1° 30' S.

MOLWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the province of Grotzka, remarkable for a battle gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1741. It is 40 miles S of Breslaw.

MOMBAZA, a town of Africa, with a citadel, seated in an island of the same name, on the coast of Zanguebar, 70 miles S of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 55° 30' E, lat. 3° 35' S.

MONA, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, on the SW side of Zealand. Lon. 12° 30' E, lat. 55° 20' N.

MONACO, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour.

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It is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock, and has its own prince, under the protection of France. The rock projects into the sea, and is eight miles W of Vintimiglia, and 12 NE of Nice. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 43 48 N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. It is 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; is bounded on the N by Tyrone, on the E by Armagh, on the SE by Louth, on the SW by Cavan, and on the W by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it taken up by Lough Erne. It contains 24 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, 70 miles SE of Tunis.

MONCALLIER, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, five miles SE of Turin.

MONCALVO, a strong town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 miles SW of Casal.

MONCAON, or **MONZON**, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho. The Spaniards have often attempted to take it, but in vain. It is eight miles SE of Tuy, and 26 N of Braga.

MONCHAROO, a city of Asia, in the kingdom of Burmah, which, in 1755, was the residence of the king. It is 39 miles N of Ava, the present capital.

MONÇON, or **MONZON**, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, seated at the confluence of the Sosa and Cinca, six miles S of Balbastro, and 50 NE of Saragossa.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 39 miles SW of St. Malo.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which crossing Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic, near a cape of the same name.

MONDIDIER, a town of France, in the department of Somme, where the kings of France formerly had a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 24 miles SE of Amiens, and 57 N of Paris.

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MONDONNEDO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see, 60 miles NE of Compostella.

MONDOUBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, 13 miles N of Vendôme.

MONDOVI, the largest and most populous town of Piedmont, with a citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the Elero, eight miles NW of Ceva, and 35 SE of Turin.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 30 miles N by E of Portalegra.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 20 miles S of Portalegra.

MONGHIR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, with a fort, seated on the Ganges, 110 miles E by S of Patna, and 275 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 30 E, lat. 25 15 N.

MONGULS. See **MOGULS**.

MONHEIM, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, eight miles N of Donawert.

MONICKEDAM, a seaport of the United Provinces, in N Holland. In 1515, the whole town (the church of St. Nicholas excepted) was destroyed by fire. It is seated at the entrance of the Monick into the Zuider-Zee, eight miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 56 E, lat. 52 29 N.

MENMOUTH, the county-town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. In this town, which was the birthplace of Henry V, is a castle in ruins; and it was formerly surrounded by a wall and ditch. It is a handsome town, has two parish-churches, and is seated at the confluence of the Wye and the Mynnow, by the former of which it carries on a good trade with Bristol. It sends one member to parliament, and is 21 miles W of Gloucester, and 128 W by N of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by Herefordshire, on the E by Gloucestershire, on the SE by the mouth of the Severn, and on the W and SW by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Its extent from N to S is 24 miles, and from E to W 20. It lies in the

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diocese of Landaff; is divided into six hundreds; contains seven market-towns, and 127 parishes; and sends three members to parliament. The air is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. It was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and, from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous rugged surface, and its situation beyond the Wye, which seems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part, it certainly partakes mostly of the character of the latter country, though comprehended in the former. The gentlemen here generally speak English, though the common people use the Welsh language. The manufacture of this country is flannels.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Monomugi, on the E by Sofala, on the S by Caffraria, and on the W by unknown regions. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar-canes, which last grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. It lies on the E coast of Africa, between 14 and 25° S lat. Its capital is of the same name.

MONOMUGI, a kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator, between Abyssinia on the N, Zanguebar on the E, Monomotapa on the S, and Congo on the W.

MONOPOLI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 28 miles SE of Bari.

MONS, a large and strong city of Austrian Hainault. It has been several times taken and retaken in the 16th, 17th, and present centuries; the last time by the French in 1794. It has considerable manufactories of woollen stuffs, and is seated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, at the confluence of the Haisne and Trouille, 17 miles NE of Tournay, and 143 N of Paris. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 27 N.

MONSANTO, a strong frontier town

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of Spain, in Estramadura. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 39 40 N.

MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 25 miles SW of Elvas.

MONSTERBERG, or **MUNSTERBERG**, a town of Silesia, in a province of the same name, 20 miles NE of Glatz, and 27 S of Breslaw.

MONSTIER. See **MOÛTIER**.

MONTABOUR, a fortified town in the electorate of Treves, between Coblenz and Limburg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

MONTAGNE, a castle of France, in the department of Dordogne, famous for being the birthplace of the celebrated Montagne. It is 25 miles from Perigueux.

MONTAGNIAC, a considerable town of Natolia, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 60 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 40 20 N.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 31 E, lat. 17 26 S.

MONTAIGU, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, 24 miles W of Mauleon.

MONT-ALBAN, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a strong citadel, seated on the Rio-Martin, 44 miles S of Saragossa.

MONTALCINO, a populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain, 17 miles SE of Sienna, and 44 of Florence.

MONTALTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the Monacio, 45 miles S of Ancona.

MONTARGIS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loiret. Its mustard and cutlery are excellent; and from the river Loing is a navigable canal to the Seine. It is seated near a fine forest, 15 miles S of Nemours, and 62 of Paris.

MONTAUBAN, a town of France, in the department of Lot, lately an episcopal see. The inhabitants amount to 40,000; and have manufactories of

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silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c. This town was taken from the Huguenots in 1629, and the fortifications were demolished. It is seated on an eminence, on the Tarn, 20 miles N of Toulouse, and 350 S of Paris.

MONTEAZON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, 135 miles SW of Paris.

MONTEBELLARD, a strong town of France, capital of a principality of the German empire, of the same name, between the department of Doubs and that of Upper Rhine. It is seated at the foot of a rock, on which is a citadel. It was taken in 1674 by the French, who demolished the fortifications, but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near the Alaine and Doubs, 45 miles NE of Besançon. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 47 31 N.

MONT BLANC, one of the highest mountains of the Alps, in Savoy, so called from its uncommonly *white* appearance. It is 15,662 feet above the level of the sea, which is 414 feet higher than the peak of Teneriff. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Dr. Paccard ascended it. The French have given the name of this mountain to the conquered duchy of Savoy, as an eighty-fourth department of France.

MONTEBLANC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles N of Tarragona.

MONTERISON, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Vézère, 40 miles W of Vienne, and 250 S by E of Paris.

MONT-DAUPHIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance, eight miles NE of Embrun.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Midouze, 30 miles NE of Dax.

MONTE-CASSINO, a mountain of Naples, on the top of which is a Be-

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nedictine abbey. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 41 39 N.

MONTECCHIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio, eight miles NW of Reggio.

MONTE-FALCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spalatto, seated on a mountain, near the river Clitunno, 12 miles W of Spalatto.

MONTE-FALCONE, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a castle, near the river Ponzano, 12 miles NW of Trieste.

MONTE-FIASCONE, a populous town of Italy, in the territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near lake Bolsena, 12 miles SW of Orvieto, and 45 NW of Rome.

MONTELMAR, a commercial town of France, in the department of Drome, with an ancient citadel, 25 miles S of Valence, and 325 S by E of Paris.

MONTE-MARANO, a populous town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, seated on the Calore, 18 miles S of Benevento.

MONTE-MOR-O-NOVO, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 50 miles E by S of Lisbon.

MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, 10 miles SW of Coimbra, and 83 N of Lisbon.

MONTE-PELOSO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated on a mountain, near the river Basiento, 14 miles E of Cirenza.

MONTE-PULSIANO, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the Chiana, 25 miles SE of Sienna.

MONTESA, a strong town of Spain, in Valencia, the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name, five miles NW of Xativa.

MONTE-SANCTO, formerly Mount-Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Contessa, 17 miles S of Salonichi.

MONTE-VERDE, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E of Naples.

MONTE-FERRAND. See CLERMONT.

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MONTFERRAT, a fertile duchy of Italy, bounded on the E by the Milanese and the territory of Genoa, on the N and W by Piedmont, and on the S by the territory of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Appennines. It is subject to the king of Sardinia, and Casal is the capital.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 16 miles W of Versailles.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 12 miles W of Rennes.

MONTFORT, a town of the United provinces, in Utrecht, with an ancient castle, seated on the Yssel, seven miles S by E of Utrecht.

MONTFORT, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 46 miles S of Lindau. Lon. 9 51 E, lat. 47 22 N.

MONTFORT-DE-LE MOS, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a castle, 55 miles SE of Compostella.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Pereczas, with a fortress composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Pennsylvania, 33 miles long and 16 broad. In 1790, it contained 22,929 inhabitants. Norristown is the capital.

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It sends one member to parliament, and is 26 miles SW of Hereford, and 161 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 16 N.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N Wales, bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, on the NE and E by Shropshire, on the S by Radnorshire, on the SW by Cardiganshire, and on the W by Merionethshire. It extends 36 miles from N to S, and nearly the same from E to W; containing five market-towns and 47 parishes, and sending two members to parliament. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain, than several of the Welsh counties.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 95 miles NW of Paris.

MONT-LOUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, with a fortress, on a rock, at the foot of the Pyrenees. It is the capital of the French part of Cerdagna, and is 430 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E. lat. 42 30 N.

MONT-LUTZ, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the Seraine, 12 miles NE of Lyons, and 205 SE of Paris.

MONT-LUZON, or **MONT-LUGON**, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Cher, 35 miles SW of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris.

MONTMEDI, a strong town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the river Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It is 27 miles SW of Luxemburg, and 170 NE of Paris.

MONTMELIAN, formerly a strong town of Savoy, but, being taken by the French, in 1705, they demolished the fortifications. It is eight miles SE of Chamberry.

MONTMORENCI, a town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci. It is seated on a hill, 10 miles from Paris.

MONT-MORILLON, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Gartempe, 24 miles SE of Poitiers.

MONTPELLIER, one of the largest and most beautiful cities of France, in the department of Herault, with a citadel, a bishop's see; (a university, in which is a celebrated school of medicine) and a late royal botanic garden, the first established in Europe. The number of inhabitants is computed at 32,000. The trade consists in silks, blankets, cotton goods, printed calicoes, gauzes, hides, cordials, perfumed waters, hair-powder, and verdigrise. The air is esteemed so salubrious, that it is the constant resort of great numbers of invalids. It is seated on a hill, five miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet of Merdanfon, which

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is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 miles SW of Nîmes, and 180 S by W of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 43 37 N.

MONTFENIER, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on a hill, 20 miles NE of Clermont, and 240 SE of Paris.

MONTREAL, a fertile island of Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 28 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It was surrendered by the French, to the English, in 1760. It has a town of the same name, built on the side of the river, whence there is a gradual easy ascent to the Upper Town. It has suffered much by fires since it has been in the possession of the English. It is 120 miles SW of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 45 55 E.

MONT-REAL, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle, seated on the Xiloca, 25 miles NW of Teruel.

MONT-REAL, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a rivulet, five miles W of Palermo.

MONT-REAL, or MONT-ROYAL, a fortress of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Moselle, 22 miles NE of Treves.

MONTREUIL, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on a hill, near the river Canche, with a castle, 10 miles NW of Heildin, and 117 N of Paris.

MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on the Thouet, 12 miles from Saumur, and 155 from Paris.

MONTRECHARD, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, seated near the river Cher, with a castle, 12 miles SE of Amboise, and 112 SW of Paris.

MONTROSE, a borough of Angus-shire, near the estuary of the South Esk. Over this river, a new bridge was finished in 1795. At high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a stone pier. The most

remarkable buildings are the townhouse, the church, and an elegant episcopal chapel. Here are considerable manufactories of sailcloth, linen, and thread; and the salmon fisheries on the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. Montrose is 48 miles NE of Edinburgh.

MONT ST. MICHEL, a strong town of France, in the department of the Channel, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended at low water. Its late abbey served at once for a castle and a state prison, and was much frequented by pilgrims. The prior was governor of the town, and the keys were brought to him every evening. This place gave name to the late military order of St. Michel. It is 10 miles SW of Avranches, and 180 W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 37 N.

MONTSAUJEON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 15 miles from Langres, and 145 from Paris.

MONTSERRAT, a high mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin. It is 25 miles NW of Barcelona.

MONTSERRAT, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, discovered, in 1493, by Columbus, and so named from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is nine miles in length and breadth, belongs to the English, and is 30 miles SW of Antigua. Lon. 62 34 W, lat. 16 54 N.

MONZA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro, eight miles NE of Milan.

MOON, MOUNTAINS OF THE, mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssinia and Monomotapa. They are higher than those of Atlas.

MOORSHEDEBAD, a city of Hindoostan Proper, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated on the western arm of the Ganges, 120 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 23 E, lat. 24 15 N.

MORA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles SE of Toledo.

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MORANT, POINT, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lon. 75 56 W, lat. 17 56 N.

MORAT, a commercial town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle. It is celebrated for the siege it sustained against Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which was followed by the battle of Morat, in 1476, in which the duke was totally routed. It is 10 miles W of Bern. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 46 52 N.

MORAT, a lake of Swisserland, in the bailiwick of the same name. It is six miles long, and two broad, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchatel, into which it empties itself by the river Broye.

MORAVIA, a marquifate annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W, by that kingdom and Silesia on the N, by Silesia and Hungary on the E, and by Austria on the W. It is a mountainous country, takes its name from the river Moravia, which runs through it, and is very fertile and populous. Hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here. Olmutz was the capital, but now Brinn claims that honour.

MORAVA, or **MORAW**, a river, which rises on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia, crosses Moravia, and separates Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

MORAVE, a river of Bulgaria, which runs through Serbia, and falls into the Danube at Semendria.

MORBACH, or **MÜRBACH**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 42 miles SE of Strasburg.

MORBEGNO, a town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and regency reside. It is seated on the Adda, 12 miles SE of Chiavenna.

MORBIHAN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a bay between that town

and Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains 30 little islands.

MOREA, formerly called **PELOPONNESUS**, a peninsula in the Spart of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, except the middle, where there are many mountains. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, but retaken in 1715.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almost destroyed, in 1705, by the army of Philip V. It is 80 miles N of Valencia.

MORESBY, a harbour, a little above Whitehaven, in Cumberland; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, and several caverns have been found, called **Picts' Holes**.

MORET, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a castle, seated on the Loire, 35 miles SE of Paris.

MORETON, a town of Devonshire, with a noted market for yarn, on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, near Dartmoor, 14 miles SW of Exeter, and 185 W. by S of London.

MORETON, a town in Gloucestershire, 29 miles ESE of Worcester, and 83 WNW of London.

MORGES, a commercial town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. By its canal, merchandize is transported from the lake of Geneva to other parts. It is seated on a beautiful bay of the lake of Geneva, five miles from Lausanne. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 46 29 N.

MORHANGE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 24 miles NE of Nanci, and 200 E of Paris.

MORLACHIA, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called **Morlacks**, or **Morlacchi**. They inhabit the pleasant vallies of Koter, along the rivers Kerha, Cettina, Narenta, and

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among the inland mountains of *Dalmatia*.

MORLAIX, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle and a tide harbour. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles NE of Brest. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 48 33 N.

MOROCCO, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36° N lat. and bounded on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algiers; on the N by the Mediterranean; and on the S by Mount Atlas. Its greatest length, from NE to SW is above 590 miles, and, where widest, not more than 260 broad. The S part of the empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Tafilet, and Sugelmessa, and the N part those of Fez and Mequinez. The air of this country is pretty temperate, especially to the N of mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is fertile in others; and the fruits and pastures are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance: they are superstitious, deceitful, and cruel. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents, and the Bereberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian slaves, and some merchants, upon the coast, beside a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade. The products of the country are the same as in all the N part of Africa; and the sovereign is absolute master of the lives and properties of his subjects.

MOROCCO, a city of the kingdom of Morocco. Though one of the capitals of the empire (for there are three, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez) it has

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nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace. It is 90 miles E of Mogador, and 400 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 31 12 N.

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the neighbourhood of which is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles SE of Seville.

MOROTOR, one of the Sandwich Isles, seven miles WNW of Mowee. Lon. 117 14 W, lat. 21 10 N.

MORPETH, a borough of Northumberland, with a large market on Wednesday, for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is seated on a river called Cammas Water, and has an ancient castle. It is 28 miles N of Durham, and 287 N by W of London.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Orne, noted for its serges and tanneries. It is 19 miles E of Sees, and 70 W of Paris.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated at the confluence of the Scarpe and Scheld, eight miles SE of Tournay.

MORTAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, seated on the rivulet Lances, 20 miles E of Avranches.

MORTARA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, 15 miles NE of Casal, and 22 SW of Milan. It is subject to the king of Sardinia.

MORTLAKE, a village in Surry, on the Thames, six miles W of London. Great part of the parish is included in Richmond Park; and his majesty has a farm here of 80 acres in his own occupation.

MORTLACH, a village of Banffshire, six miles SW of Keith. Here Malcolm II founded a bishopric, in memory of a victory gained over the Danes. It was translated to Aberdeen by David I.

MORVEDRO, an ancient town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, with the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles N of Valencia.

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MORVEN, a district of Argyleshire, whose mountains are celebrated in the songs of Ossian.

MOSA, a town of Arabia Felix, 25 miles NE of Mocha.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, consisting of three islands, the principal of which is of the same name.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital of an island of the same name, on the E coast of Africa. It is not more than three miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is two miles from the continent. It was seized by the Portuguese in 1497. The town is large, and has a strong citadel to defend the harbour. It is the same to the Portuguese as the Cape of Good Hope is to the Dutch. Their ships always call here in going to the East Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that it can afford safe anchorage for whole fleets. Lon. 40 10 E, lat 15 5 S.

MOSAMBIQUE, a strait or channel, in the Indian Ocean, lying between the E coast of Africa and Madagascar, and between 11 and 25° S lat.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant castle, seated on the Neckar, 26 miles E of Heidelberg.

MOSAURO, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Isar and Ambert, nine miles W of Landschut.

MOSCOW. See **RUSSIA**.

Moscow, formerly a duchy, but now one of the 41 governments of Russia; bounded on the N by the government of Tver, on the E by that of Great Volodimir, on the S by the governments of Kalugo and Resan, and on the W by those of Tver and Smolensko.

Moscow, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be considered as a town built upon the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European. It exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contrast. The streets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved;

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others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions; many brick structures are covered with wooden roofs: some of the wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green; and many are roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered desert; other quarters, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others of a great capital. Moscow is the largest city in Europe; its circumference, within the rampart, that incloses the suburbs, being 26 miles; but its population corresponds, in no degree, with its extent. It contains within the ramparts 250,000 souls, and is still the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court is at Peterburgh. The places of divine worship in Moscow, including chapels, amount to above 1000; of these, 484 are public churches; some of brick, stuccoed, or whitewashed; others of wood painted red. Some of their bells are of a stupendous size; and one, in particular, weighs 432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed solely by the Moskva, which falling into the Oeca, near Colomna, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moskva is navigable in the spring only, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandise is conveyed upon sledges in winter. This city is 555 miles SE of Peterburgh, and 1200 N by E of Constantinople. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 55 45 N.

MOSELLE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a

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river, which rises in the Vosges, waters Epinal, receives the Meurthe below Nanci, and passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, falls into the Rhine at Coblentz. Metz is the capital.

MOSKOE. See **MAELSTROOM.**

MOSQUITO SHORE, a country of New Spain, in North America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean, extending eastward from Point Castile, the boundary dividing it from the bay of Honduras, to Cape Gracioso-a-Dios, 87 leagues; and southward, from Cape Gracioso-a-Dios, to St. John's River, 94 leagues. The interior part of the country is bounded by lake Nicaragua, and fenced by mountains stretching to the W. In magnitude it exceeds Portugal. The soil is superior to that of all our West India islands: the air and climate are more salubrious; and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. They are so situate between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of rocks and shoals, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever succeed. Nevertheless, they are a mild and inoffensive people, of great probity, and will never trust a man who has once deceived them. They had so great a veneration for the English, that they spontaneously put themselves under the protection of the crown of Great Britain. This was first done, when the duke of Albemarle was governor of Jamaica; and the king of the Mosquitos received a commission from his grace, under the seal of that island; since which time, they were not only steady in their alliance with the English, but warm in their affection, and very useful to them on many occasions. When the king died, the male heir went to Jamaica, to certify that he was next in blood, and received a commission in form from the governor of Jamaica, to be king of the Mosquitos; till which, he could not be acknowledged as such by his countrymen. So fond were they of every thing English, that the common people were proud of every

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Christian or surname given them by our seamen, who conferred on their chief men the titles of some of our nobility. But the connexion between the English and the Mosquitos no longer subsists. By a convention with Spain, in 1786, the English, in consideration of certain cessions on the coast of Honduras, agreed to evacuate this country totally; and it is now a province of Spain. See **HONDURAS.**

MOSTAGAN, an ancient town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle and a good harbour, 50 miles NE of Oran. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

MOSTAR, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, 20 miles NE of Narenta.

MOTALA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 miles NW of Taanto.

MOTYR, one of the Molucca Islands, Lon. 128 20 E, lat. 0 10 S.

MOTRIL, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 36 32 N.

MOUAB, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 15 20 N.

MOUDON, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, and formerly of all that part of the country which belonged to the duke of Savoy. It is 12 miles N by E of Lausanne. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 41 N.

MOUG-DEN, or CHEN-YAN, the capital of the country of the Mantchew Tartars, in E Chinese Tartary. It is 440 miles NE of Pekin. Lon. 122 45 E, lat. 41 55 N.

MOULINS, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Allier, over which is a modern bridge of 13 arches; it takes its name from the great number of mills (*moulins*) formerly in its neighbourhood, and contains above 16,000 inhabitants. The cudery of Moulins is more esteemed than that of Chatelleraut. This town is 30 miles S of Nevers, and 55 N of Clermont.

MOULINS-ENGILBERT, a town

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of France, in the department of Nièvre, seated at the foot of the mountains of Morvan, five miles SW of Chateau-Chinon.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N by Lahore, on the E by Delhi and Agimere, on the S by Guzerat, and on the W by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. Its capital, Moulton, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar, ever since 1779.

MOULTAN, one of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of the same name. It is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 200 miles SW of Lahore. Lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

MOULTON, SOUTH, a corporate town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It was anciently, with N Molton, a royal demesne, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. It is seated on the Moul, 12 miles SE of Barnstaple, and 179 W by S of London.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, a prodigious high peak, on the W side of the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand.

MOUNTBAY, a bay on the S coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point; so named from a lofty peninsulated rock, called Mount St. Michael, which rises within it. In this bay is a considerable pilchard fishery.

MOUNTSORREL, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high rock, adjoining to the town, of a dusky red, or sorrel-coloured stone, extremely hard. It has a market on Monday, and is seated on the Stour, 20 miles SSE of Derby, and 105 NNW of London.

MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, at the confluence of the Ardita and Guadiana, 87 miles SE of Lisbon.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, situate on a small river. The medley it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and

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sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. A caravan sets out annually from Messurata to this place; and hence the Fezzaners themselves dispatch, every year, a caravan to Cashna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 miles S of Messurata, 650 NW of Bornou, and 710 N by E of Cashna. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 27 20 N.

MOUSUL, a large, commercial, and fortified town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the Tigris. The inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are a great number of Christians. In 1758, this city and the adjacent country were visited by a dreadful famine, in consequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locusts by which the fruits of the earth were destroyed. It is 130 miles SE of Diarbekar, and 190 NW of Bagdad. Lon. 41 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

MOUSTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. It is noted for a manufactory of fine porcelain, and for a once famous pilgrimage, called our Lady of Beauvezet, seated between two lofty and craggy mountains. It is five miles NE of Riez.

MOUTIER, or MONSTIER, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentina, with an archiepiscopal palace. It is seated on the Isere, 62 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 45 30 N.

MOUZON, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, seated on the Meuse, eight miles SE of Sedan, and 120 NE of Paris.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Islands, 162 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. Lon. 175 56 W, lat. 20 53 N.

MOYENVIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, three miles from Vic. It is remarkable for its salt pits.

MOZCISLAW, a strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It was almost ruined by the Russians, in 1660, but is re-

built. It is seated on the S. sz, 22 miles S of Smolensko.

MUCIDAN, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the river Isle, 18 miles SW of Périgueux.

MUEHR, a considerable town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria; on the river Muehr, 25 miles NW of Graz.

MUEHR, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishopric of Salzburg, crosses Stiria, and falls into the Drave, near Kanisca.

MUGGIA, or **MUGLIA**, a town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, with a castle, seated on a gulf of the same name, five miles SE of Trieste. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 52 N.

MUIRKIRK, a town of Ayrshire, seated on the river Ayr, and noted for a considerable iron-work.

MULL, one of the western islands of Scotland, 25 miles in length, and in some places, of equal breadth. There is only one village, called Tobermorey. The mountains are covered with cattle, which, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. The ruins of several ancient castles are seen on this island.

MULL OF CANTYRE. See **CANTYRE**.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, a rocky promontory, the most southerly point of Scotland, in Wigtonshire.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, seated on the Inn, 37 miles NW of Salzburg, and 40 E of Munich.

MULHAUSEN, an imperial and hanseatic town of Germany, in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony; seated on the Unstruth, 15 miles NE of Eisenach, and 45 E by S of Cassel.

MULHAUSEN, a town of Alsace, which, though entirely inclosed within the dominions of France, is not

only in alliance with the Helvetic confederacy, but is entitled to all its privileges. The whole territory is confined within a precinct of eight miles. The town contains 6000 inhabitants, who are protestants; and there are 2000 subjects in its adjacent villages. It owes its present flourishing state to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. The government is aristo-democratical. Mulhausen is 15 miles NW of Basil. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 47 48 N.

MULHIEM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated near the Rhine, three miles from Cologne. Here the few protestants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine service.

MULLERAS, a town of Germany, in the middle-marche of Brandenburg, seated on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 40 miles SE of Berlin.

MULLINGAR, the county-town of West Meath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the Foyle, 38 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 53 30 N.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in Granada, 28 miles from Malaga.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Suabia, seated on the Danube, 25 miles SW of Ulm.

MUNDU, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then described as a prodigious city, 22 miles in circuit, and containing many monuments of ancient magnificence; but when it was visited by sir Thomas Roe, in 1615, it was fallen much to decay. It occupied the top of a large and lofty mountain, 46 miles S of Ougein, and 434 NE of Bombay. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

MUNGATS, or **MUNKATS**, a town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's

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see, and an impregnable castle, seated on a high rock, 50 miles NE of Tockay.

MUNIA, or **MENIZ**, an ancient town of Egypt, seated on the Nile, 140 miles S of Cairo.

MUNICH, one of the most populous cities in Germany, capital of the duchy of Bavaria. The houses are high and the streets spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace of the elector palatine, as duke of Bavaria, is a stupendous structure, and has a cabinet of curiosities, which, with the library and the gardens, merit attention. The market-place is very beautiful; and here are manufactories of silk, velvet, woollen cloths, and tapestry. This place has often been taken and retaken; the last time by the Austrians, in 1742. It is seated on the Isar, 15 miles SE of Augsburg, and 62 S of Ratibon. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 48 10 N.

MUNSTER, a sovereign bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The Embs run across it, from E to W. It is bounded on the N by Bentheim and Stenfort; on the E by Osnaburg and Paderborn; on the S by Marck; and on the W by Cleves and Zutphen.

MUNSTER, a large and populous city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of the bishopric of the same name, and of all Westphalia. It was free and imperial till 1661; but to keep the inhabitants in awe, a citadel was built. In 1533, a tailor, called John of Leyden, made himself master of the city, and drove away the bishop and magistrates: but it was retaken in 1536, after 14 months siege, and this fanatic was tortured to death with red-hot pincers. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648. It is seated on the Aa, 70 miles N by E of Cologne, and 77 S by W of Bremen. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 52 0 N.

MUNSTER, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 30 miles SW of Straßburg.

MUNSTER, one of the four pro-

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vinces of Ireland; bounded on the N by Connaught, on the E by Leinster, and on the S and W by the Atlantic. It is 135 miles in length, and 120 in breadth; and contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry; one archbishopric, five bishoprics, and 740 parishes. The principal town is Cork.

MUNSTERBURG. See **MUNSTERBERG**.

MUNSTER MEINFELD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 12 miles SW of Coblenz.

MURANO, an island and town of Italy, a mile from Venice; formerly a very flourishing place, which has still some palaces that bear the marks of former magnificence, though now in a state of decay. It contains 20,000 inhabitants. The great manufactories of looking-glass are the only inducements which strangers have to visit this place, which formerly served all Europe with looking-glasses. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 45 26 N.

MURCIA, a province, formerly a kingdom of Spain; bounded on the N by New Castile; on the E by Valencia; on the W by Andalusia and Granada; and on the S by the Mediterranean. It is 62 miles in length, and 58 in breadth. It produces little corn or wine, but plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, sugar, and silk.

MURCIA, a populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Segura, 27 miles N of Carthagena, and 212 SE of Madrid. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 38 2 N.

MURET, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the river Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouse.

MURO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles SE of Conza.

MURRAY FRITH, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the E coast of Scotland, between Tarbetness, in Ross-shire, on the N; and Borough Head, in Murrayshire, on the S.

MURRAYSHIRE, or **ELGINSHIRE**,

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a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the frith of Murray; on the E by Banffshire; on the S by Aberdeenshire and Invernessshire; and on the W by that county and Nairnshire. It extends from SW to NE 50 miles, and along the coast about 20. Its soil, for the greatest part, is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The county-town is Elgin.

MURRHART, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Mur, eight miles from Halle.

MUSSELEBURGH, a seaport of Edinburghshire, seated on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk. It is remarkable for a victory obtained here by the English over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is six miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 0 N.

MUSWELL HILL, a village in Middlesex, NE of Highgate, and five miles from London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill, which belonged to the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell; and as this was deemed a miraculous cure for all scrofulous and cutaneous disorders, they here built a chapel, with an image of our Lady of Muswell, to which there used to be a great resort of patients. This well still belongs to the parish of Clerkenwell.

MUSTAGAM, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, 140 miles W of Algiers. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 36 30 N.

MUSACRA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 62 miles SW of Carthagena. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 37 11 N.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, seated on the Vecht, on the S coast of the Zuider-Zee, seven miles E of Amsterdam.

MYCENE, formerly the capital of a famous kingdom in the Morea, but now reduced to a small village.

MYCONE, an island of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where

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they may ride secure from the N winds. Water is very scarce in summer; but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. Lon. 25 51 E, lat. 37 28 N.

MYSONE, a town and fortified post of the peninsula of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of the kingdom of the same name, eight miles S of Seringapatam.

MYSONE, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to Tippoo Sultan, who styles himself regent of the country. The extent of his territory, from N to S, is 550 miles; its breadth, in the widest place (the N part of the peninsula) 330 miles, but proceeding to the S it diminishes, till it ends in a point. Its area has been compared to that of Great Britain. On the termination of the last war, Tippoo agreed, over and above a large payment in money, to cede one half of his dominions to the English East India Company, and their allies, the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Decan. A descendant of the Hindoostan king of Mysore, whom Hyder Ally deposed, is living, and is kept a state prisoner at Seringapatam, the capital. The country is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren. It lies between 10 and 16° N lat.

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NABURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the river Nab, 10 miles SE of Amberg.

NADEEGSDA. See **KURILIS**.

NAERDEN, a strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province; seated on the Zuider-Zee, 14 miles E of Amsterdam. It has experienced many calamities; particularly in 1572, when it was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of Alva, and all the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, were massacred. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 52 20 N.

NAGERA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, three miles NW of Calahorra, and 138 N of Madrid.

NAGOLD, a town in the duchy of

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Wurtemberg, 10 miles W of Tubingen, with a strong castle.

NAGPOUR, the capital of that part of Berar, a soubah of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which is subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is 560 miles W by S of Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 E, lat. 21 8 N.

NAHE, a river of the palatinate of the Rhine, which flowing by Birkenfeld, Obersteln, and Kreuzenach, falls into the Rhine, below Bingen.

NAIRNE, a borough and seaport, the county-town of Nairnshire, at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 10 miles E of Inverness, and 104 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 57 33 N.

NAIRNESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the frith of Murray, and included on every other side by the counties of Inverness and Murray. Its extent from N to S is 15 miles, and its breadth 12. The soil, though rocky, is rich, and, in general, well cultivated.

NAKSIVAN, a city of Asia, in Armenia, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is seated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

NAMPTWICH, a large town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. The river Weaver runs through the middle of it; and here are salt springs, on the banks of a fresh water stream, from which great quantities of white salt are made. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town. It is 26 miles SE of Chester, and 162 NW of London.

NAMUR, a large cit. of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a strong castle, several forts, and a bishop's see. In 1692, it was taken by Lewis XIV, but in 1695 was retaken by William III. On the death of Charles II, king of Spain, the French seized this city; but it was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns. In 1746, it was again taken by the French,

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but restored in 1748. In 1781, the emperor Joseph destroyed the fortifications of all the barrier towns, except those of Namur, from which, however, he expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was once more taken by the French: they evacuated it in 1793, and retook it in 1794. It is seated at the confluence of the Maeffe and Sambre, 12 miles SW of Huy, and 32 of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 29 N.

NAMUR, a fertile county of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded on the N by Brabant, on the E and S by the bishopric of Liege, and on the W by Hainault. It has marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal; and is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.

NANCY, a large city of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a bishop's see. It contains 34,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the old town and the new, by a canal. The first, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine. The new town, whose streets are as straight as a line, was already one of the finest in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I, titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorraine, enriched it. It is 10 miles E of Toul, and 212 of Paris. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 41 N.

NANFIO, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the N of the island Santorini, 16 miles in circumference. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen here. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 15 N.

NANGASACKI, a large town of Japan, in the island of Ximo-Fisen, with a well frequented harbour. Lon. 128 52 E, lat. 32 32 N.

NANG-KANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on lake Po-yang, and containing four cities of the third class in its district.

NAN-KING, or **KIANG-NING-FOU**, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-nan. It is the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and three distant from the river Yang-tse-Kiang, from which canals

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are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour; for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments; and a third part of the city itself is desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. It is 500 miles SSE of Pekin. Lon. 119 25 E, lat. 32 46 N.

NAN NGAN-FOU, a beautiful and populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, containing, in its district, four cities of the third class. It is 200 miles N by E of Canton.

NAN TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-si. It is the residence of a viceroy, and comprehends eight cities in its district.

NANTES, an ancient and flourishing commercial town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a strong castle on the river, which still exists. The bridges over the Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs are so large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. Since the peace in 1783, Nantes has had a considerable share in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf, and in the salt marshes of Guerande and Croisic. Large vessels can come no higher than Port Launai, which is 12 miles from Nantes. It was in this place that Henry IV promulgated the famous edict, in 1598, in favour of the protestants, which was revoked, in 1685, by Lewis XIV. It is 37 miles SW of Angers, and 217 of Paris. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 47 13 N.

NANTUA, a town of France, in the department of Ain, situate at the extremity of a great lake of the same name, 18 miles SE of Bourg.

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NANTUCKET, an island of N America, in the state of Massachusetts, of which it is a county. It lies to the S of Cape Cod, and had once the most considerable whale fishery on the coast; but it was almost ruined by the civil war. It has one town called Sherburne. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 0 N.

NAPAU, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the NW by Sirinagar; on the NE and E by the ridge of mountains called Himmaleh, by which it is separated from Thiber; on the S by Bahar; and on the W by Oude and Rohicund. Catmandu is the capital.

NAPLES, an ancient and large commercial city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the bottom of the bay of Naples, and is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the churches, the private houses, in general, are better built, and the streets are broader and better paved. The chief articles manufactured here are silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoise-shell and of the lava of Mount Vesuvius; tables, and ornamental furniture, of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; they excel also in cordials and confections, and their macaroni is preferred to that made in any part of Italy. The inhabitants are computed to be 350,000; which is very probable; for though Naples is not one third of the size of London, yet many of the streets are more crowded than the Strand; and a great proportion of the poorest sort are obliged to spend the night in them for want of habitations. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those at Rome in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a noble Go-

this edifice, in which are kept the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary saint of Naples; the latter in two glass or crystal vials. The pretended liquefaction of the dry blood, as soon as brought near the head of the saint, is well known: 'It is' says Mr. Addison, 'one of the most bungling tricks I ever saw.' The harbour, which is spacious, is protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries; but these could not protect the city from a bombardment. The bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a circular figure, thirty miles in diameter; shut out from the Mediterranean by the island of Caprea, and three parts of it sheltered by a noble circuit of woods and mountains. Naples is 110 miles SE of Rome, and 300 S by E of Venice. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 55 N.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Italy, bounded on the NW by the Ecclesiastical State, on the S and W by the Mediterranean, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. Its greatest length, from NW to SE, is 280 miles, and from NE to SW, from 96 to 100. It is divided into 12 provinces; namely, Terra di Lavoro; the ancient Campania Felix, of which the city of Naples is the capital; Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore (hither and further); Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E side of the kingdom. The Normans became masters of this country, in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterward kings of Puglia: but, in 1282, Peter III, king of Arragon, caused all the Normans in Sicily to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this Puglia was joined to Sicily, whence the sovereigns have had the title of King of the Two Sicilies, for 260 years past. It has also been called the kingdom of Naples, from its capital. France and Spain contended for the

sovereignty in the sequel, and bloody wars and revolutions were the consequence. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XII renounced all pretensions to the crown, and the country was governed by Spanish viceroys. In 1647, happened the insurrection of Massaniello in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on the assassination of Massaniello, the Spaniards continued in possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Rastadt in 1714. It was recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734; and the eldest son of the king of Spain is now king of Naples and Sicily. The climate is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September. Mr. Brydone describes it as one of the most inconstant and unfavourable to valetudinarians. He was assured, that in some seasons it had rained every day for six or seven weeks together. But the most disagreeable part of the climate, he adds, is the sirocco, or SE wind, which is very common in May, and is infinitely more relaxing, and gives the vapours in a much higher degree, than the worst of the rainy months of November in Great Britain. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country abounds with grain, the finest fruits and vegetables, rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, manna, alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock-crystal, marble, and minerals; with fine wool and silk. Beside the manufactures spoken of in our account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves, are made of the hair or filaments of a shellfish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Appennines, and Mount Vesuvius. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes (See CALABRIA) which the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius contribute, in some measure, to prevent. The established religion is the Roman ca-

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tholic; and the clergy and convents possess two thirds of the whole kingdom.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, the capital of the island of Malvasia, seated on a rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Napoli-di-Romania. It is defended by a citadel; has a fine harbour, and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the mainland. It gives name to that excellent wine, called Mamefy, was antiently noted for the temple of *Æsculapius*, and is 42 miles SE of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 57 N.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, a seaport of the Morea, at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can enter at a time. It is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, beside people of different nations; and is an archbishop's see. It is 56 miles SW of Athens. Lon. 23 4 E, lat. 37 36 N.

NARA, a rich town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a castle, 25 miles from Meaco. Lon. 134 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

NARBARTH, a town of Pembroke-shire, with a market on Wednesday, and an old castle. It is seated on a hill, 12 miles NE of Pembroke, and 229 W by N of London.

NARBONNE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Aude. Before the revolution, it was an archiepiscopal see. It was the capital of that part of Gaul, called *Gallia Narbonensis*; and it was the birthplace of the emperor *Marcus Aurelius*. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible; and the canal, from the Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E by S of Toulouse. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 43 11 N.

NARBOROUGH, an island of S America, on the coast of Chili. Lon. 74 35 W, lat. 45 0 N.

NANDO, a populous town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 20 miles NW of Otranto.

NARENTA, a town of Turkey in

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Europe, in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 46 miles NE of Ragusa. Lon. 18 27 E, lat. 43 35 N.

NARNI, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in Sabina, with a bishop's see, and the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, and of an aqueduct 15 miles long. It is seated on the Nera, 20 miles SW of Spolito, and 40 NE of Rome.

NAROVA, a river of the Russian empire, which issues from lake Pelpus, and watering Narva, flows into the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town.

NARSINGAPATAN, a town in the peninsula of Hindoostan and territory of Bishnagur, in the dominions of Tipoo Sultan, 400 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

NARVA, a strong town of the Russian empire, which, with its suburbs, according to a former geographical division, is situate partly in Ingria, and partly in Esthonia, as the river Narova divides those two provinces; but, in the present new division, it is comprised in Ingria, or the government of Petersburg. In 1700, Charles XII of Sweden, obtained a great victory here, over Peter the Great. Five years after, the czar took the town by assault; and, notwithstanding his natural savage character, saved the town, by his own personal exertions, from pillage and massacre. Narva is situate on the Narova, 100 miles W of Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 18 N.

NARWAH, or **NARWHA**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra; seated near the Sindé, which falls below it, into the Jumna. It is 127 miles S of Agra. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 25 40 N.

NASEBY, a village in Northamptonshire, famous for the decisive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I, in 1645. It is 12 miles N of Northampton.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, the house of whose sovereign is divided into several branches. It is seated on the river Lahn, 12 miles SE of

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Coblentz. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 50 18 N.

NASSAU, a fertile county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the N by Westphalia, on the E by the county of Solms, on the S by the territory of Mentz, and on the W by the electorate of Treves.

NATA, a seaport of S America, in the government of Panama; seated on the bay of Parita, 70 miles SW of Panama. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 8 10 N.

NATAL, a country on the E coast of Africa, lying NE of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by the Boshman Hottentots. See **HOTTENTOTS**, **COUNTRY OF THE**.

NATCHITOCHEs, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi, at point Coupee.

NATOLIA, a country, formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, extending from the Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is bounded on the N by the Black Sea, and on the S by the Mediterranean. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the soil generally fertile.

NAVARINO, a populous town of the Morea, with an excellent harbour, defended by two forts. It is seated on a hill, near the sea, eight miles NE of Modon. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 37 2 N.

NAVARRÉ, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholesome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain; and, though a mountainous country, it is pretty fertile. Its capital is Pampeluna. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. From this country the late king of France took his other

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title of king of Navarre. See **PALAIS**, **ST**.

NAVARREINS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, seated on the Gave d' Oleron, 26 miles SE of Bayonne.

NAVIDAD, a seaport of New Spain, seated on the Pacific Ocean, 350 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 106 0 W, lat. 19 0 N.

NAVIGATORS ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are a strong and handsome race, scarcely one to be seen less than six feet high, and well proportioned. The women are, delicately beautiful; their canoes, houses, &c. well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy, than any of the islands in this ocean. Lon. 169 0 W, lat. 14 19 S. See **MACUNA**.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Naumburg, seated on the Sala, 60 miles W of Dresden. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 12 N.

NAXKOW, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Laland, with a plentiful fishery. It is 60 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 54 52 N.

NAXOS, or **NAXIA**, an island of the Archipelago, 88 miles in circumference. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, and there are four archiepiscopal sees, one town, and a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants.

NAXOS, or **NAXIA**, a considerable town, capital of the isle of Naxos, opposite the isle of Paros, with a castle and two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 8 N.

NAYLAND, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a woollen manufactory. It is seated on the Stour, 16 miles SW of Ipswich, and 57 NE of London.

NAZARETH, a town of Palestine, famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ, in the early part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where

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the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 32 30 N.

NAZARETH, a town of N America, in the state of Pennsylvania. It is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, and is 10 miles N of Bethlehem, and 63 of Philadelphia.

NEAGH, LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largest in Europe, those of Ladoga, Onega, and Geneva excepted; being 20 miles long and 15 broad. It is remarkable for a healing virtue, and for petrifying wood.

NEATH, a large corporate town of Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the river Neath, over which is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coal. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines. It is seated near the Bristol Channel, 32 miles NW of Landaff, and 200 W by N of London.

NEATH, a river of Glamorganshire, which runs into the Bristol Channel, below the town of Neath.

NEB, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish Sea, at Peel Castle.

NEBIO, a ruined city on the N side of Corsica, with a bishop's see, whose bishop resides at St. Fiorenzo, a mile distant.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, crosses the duchy of Wirtemberg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine at Mannheim.

NECKARS-GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 49 26 N.

NECKARS-ULM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the Neckar. It belongs to the grand-master of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 49 22 N.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has some trade in Suffolk-blues and cloths; and women are employed in spinning and weaving bonelace. It

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is seated on the Orwell, 10 miles NW of Ipswich, and 73 NE of London.

NEEDLES, two rocks at the W end of the isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities.

NEEHEERHOW, one of the Sandwich islands, five leagues W of Atooi.

NEERWINDEN, a village of Austrian Brabant, a little to the N by W of Landen. Hence the two celebrated battles of Landen are sometimes called by the name of Neerwinden. See **LANDEN**.

NEVERN, a village near Newport, in Pembrokeshire, in the churchyard of which is a remarkable old cross. It is 18 miles NE of St. David's.

NEFTA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 33 0 N.

NEGAPATAM, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken by the Dutch. The latter were dispossessed of it by the English in 1782; but, by the peace of 1783, it was agreed to be restored to the Dutch, whenever they should give an equivalent for it. It is 183 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 10 46 N.

NEGOMBO, a seaport on the W coast of Ceylon. Its fort, built by the Portuguese, was taken by the Dutch, in 1640. Lon. 83 45 E, lat. 7 30 N.

NEGRAIS, a seaport of Asia, on the E side of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles W of Pegu. Lon. 94 4 E, lat. 15 50 N.

NEGRIL-POINT, the most westerly promontory of Jamaica.

NEGRO, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the W coast of Angola. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 15 54 N.

NEGRO'S-ISLAND, one of the Philippine Islands, between Panay and Cebu.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a country in Africa, through which the Niger is supposed to run. It has the desert of Zahara on the N; but, at present, it is so little known, that its extent and boundaries cannot be ascertained.

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NEGROPONT, a fertile island of Turkey in Europe, the largest in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubœa, and is near the N coast of Livadia, separated from it by a strait, over which is a bridge. It is 90 miles in length, and, in some places, 25 in breadth.

NEGROPONT, the capital of the island of that name, with a harbour, and a Greek archbishop's see. The walls of the town in which the Turks and Jews reside, are two miles and a half in circumference; but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. It was taken from the Venetians, in 1469. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles NE of Athens, and 260 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

NEILSTON, a village of Renfrewshire. It lies S of Paisley, and is noted for a cotton manufactory.

NEISSE, a town of Silesia, where the bishop of Breslaw has a magnificent palace. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen and wine. This place suffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who, after the peace in 1742, built a citadel. It is seated on a river of the same name, 35 miles SE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 31 N.

NELLENBURG, a town of Suabia, capital of the landgraviate of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 59 N.

NELSON, an English settlement in N America, on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the river Nelson, 250 miles SE of Churchill Fort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company. Lon. 92 35 W, lat. 57 9 N.

NEMÆA, a village of the Morea, famous for the Nemæan games anciently celebrated here.

NEMOURS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with an old castle between two hills, on the spot where stood the town of Grex, in the time of Cesar. It is seated on the Loing, 15 miles SE of Paris.

N E S

NEN, the principal river of Northamptonshire, which is made navigable at Northampton, leaves the county at Peterborough, and crossing the isle of Ely, forms part of the W boundary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnshire Wash. It likewise communicates, by several channels, with the Great Ouse.

NEOCASTRO, a fort of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated in the middle of the strait of Constantinople, 12 miles from Constantinople. Lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 10 N.

NEOTS, ST, a large town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, 20 miles WSW of Cambridge, and 56 NNW of London.

NEPEAN ISLAND, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the S coast of Norfolk Island.

NEPT, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Triglio, 20 miles N of Rome.

NERAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, divided by the river Baïse into Great and Little Nerac. Here are the ruins of a castle, in which the once favourite of the French, Henry IV, spent part of his youth. It is 20 miles SW of Agen, and 380 S by W of Paris.

NERBUDDA, a river, which forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, below Baroach.

NERICIA, a province of Sweden Proper; bounded on the N by Westmania, on the E by Sudermania, on the S by East Gothland, and on the W by West Gothland. Orebo is the capital.

NERO, an island, in the East Indies, the second of the Banda Islands. The Dutch have a fort here, called Fort Nassau. Lon. 129 45 E, lat. 4 40 N.

NERTCHINSK, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Nertcha.

NISLE, a town of France, in the

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department of Somme. It is situated on the Lingon, eight miles NE of Royes, and 66 N by E of Paris.

Ness, Loch, a lake of Inverness-shire, 22 miles in length, and one in breadth.

Ness, a river of Scotland, which is the outlet of Loch Ness, and falls into the frith of Murray, below Inverness.

NETHERLANDS, or the **Low COUNTRIES,** a large country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica. It consisted, in the 15th century, of 17 provinces, which were an acquisition to the house of Austria, by the death of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, whose daughter and sole heiress had been married to the emperor Maximilian. The emperor Charles V., king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and, soon after of Spain, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II. so exasperated the people, that they threw off the Spanish yoke, and, under the conduct of William I., prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the Seven United Provinces; and after a long war (with the interval of a truce of 12 years) Philip IV. expressly acknowledged the independence of these provinces, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. The other 10 provinces, however, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favourable stipulations with respect to their ancient liberties. On the accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish monarchy, it was stipulated, in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria; but some considerable parts were obtained, by conquest or cession, by the French and Dutch. The Dutch have part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders. The French have Artois and the Cambrisis; with part of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault. On the other hand, part of Guelderland, one of the United Provinces, belongs to Austria, and another part to Prussia.

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The late emperor, Joseph II., having projected many innovations, and enforcing them with violence, a universal spirit of revolt broke out; a army of 40,000 men rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested; and by the end of 1790, the Austrians were expelled. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for Leopold II. (the successor of Joseph, who died in the early part of 1790) was enabled, partly by force, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, to recover the entire possession of his authority; the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution. In 1792, the French overran the Austrian Netherlands: they were driven out of the country in 1793; but they returned, in 1794, and subdued every part of it. The Netherlands, in general, are 360 miles long and 260 broad; lying between 2 and 7° E lon. and 49 and 54° N lat. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the E by Germany, and on the S by France. They once constituted a part of the German empire, under the name of the circle of Burgundy. The principal rivers are the Scheld, Rhine, Maese, Moselle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals. The air is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen in winter. The soil is extremely fertile; and there are fine manufactories of lace, lawns, cambrics, tapestry, &c. Brussels, the capital of Brabant, is the capital, likewise, of all the Austrian Netherlands. See **UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS.**

NETTUNO, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, at the mouth of the Loricina, 24 miles S of Rome.

NEVA, a river of Russia, which issues from lake Ladoga, and falls into the gulf of Finland, below Peterburgh.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, in

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the Brigaw, seated near the Rhine, 12 miles N of Basle. It is subject to the house of Austria.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the Danube, five miles from Vienna, with a famous monastery.

NEUBURG, a town in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Entz, with a castle, 25 miles W of Stutgard.

NEUBURG, a town in the circle of Bavaria, capital of the duchy of the same name, subject to the elector palatine. It is 28 miles NE of Augs. burg.

NEUCHATEL, a territory of Switzerland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, that stretches from the lake of Neuchatel to the borders of France; being from N to S 12 leagues, and six in its greatest breadth. By the death of the dukes of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty was claimed by Frederic I, king of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange; and from him it descended to Frederic William II, the present king. The constitution is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are protestants, except in the two districts of Landern and Cressier, where the catholics are predominant. In 1529, this principality entered into an alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucern.

NEUCHATEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of a principality of the same name. It contains not more than 3000 souls. It lies partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain. The chief article of their exportation is wine, produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much esteemed. Here are manufactories also of printed linens and cottons. It is situate on the lake of the same name, 25 miles NE of Lausanne, and 25 W of Bern. Lon. 7° 0' E, lat. 47° 5' N.

NEUCHATEL, or **YVERDUN**, a lake of Switzerland, 20 miles in length from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from SW to NE, at which extremity it has a

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communication with the lake of Bi. enne by a narrow outlet.

NEVERS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Nievre, with a bishop's see. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is seated on the Loire, over which is a handsome bridge. It is 15 miles NW of Moulins, and 145 SE of Paris. Lon. 3° 14' E, lat. 46° 59' N.

NEUFCHATEL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheese, and seated on the river Arques, 20 miles SE of Dieppe, and 75 NW of Paris.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, 27 miles WNW of Luxemburg.

NEUFCHATEAU, a commercial town of France, in the department of the Vosges, seated on the river Mouzon, 25 miles SW of Nanci, and 150 E by S of Paris.

NEUHAUS, a strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle. Lon. 15° 30' E, lat. 49° 8' N.

NEUHAUSEL, a strong town of Upper Hungary, seated on the Neytracht, 40 miles SE of Presburg.

NEVILL'S CROSS, near Durham, famous for the great victory obtained by the English over the Scotch, in 1346.

NEVIN, or **NEWIN**, a town of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Irish Sea, 20 miles SW of Carnarvon, and 249 N of London. Lon. 4° 25' W, lat. 52° 52' N.

NEVIS, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, divided from the E end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. It is subject to the English. Lon. 62° 50' W, lat. 16° 10' N.

NEUMARK, a town of Transylvania, seated on the river Merisch, 55 miles N of Clausenburg.

NEUMARK, a town of Bavaria, 30 miles NNW of Ratibon.

NEUMARK, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslaw, 15 miles W of Breslaw.

NEUS, a river of N Carolina, which

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enters Pamlico Sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

NEUSTADT, a town in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Baltic. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 54 10 N.

NEUSTADT, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near the Elbe. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 24 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Austria, with a bishop's see, a castle, and an arsenal, 30 miles S of Vienna.

NEUSTADT, a town in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 13 miles NE of Hailbron.

NEUSTADT, a town in the bishopric of Wurzburg, seated on the river Sale. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 40 24 N.

NEUSTADT, a town in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, with a castle, 15 miles NW of Hanover.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 10 miles N of Landau.

NEUWIED, a modern city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of the principality of Wied. By the wise and patriotic exertions of its sovereigns, it is become a very flourishing commercial place. The number of inhabitants is between 6 and 7000: the Calvinists the established religion, but all others are tolerated; and the Moravians, in particular, have here a very respectable settlement. Neuwied is seven miles N by W of Coblenz.

NEWARK, a flourishing town of N America, in the state of New Jersey. It has the reputation of making the best cider in the world, and is nine miles W of New York.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a commercial borough of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge into a small island of the river. It once had a castle, now in ruins. Here died the inglorious king John; and here the unfortunate Charles I, after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army. It is 17 miles NE of Nottingham, and 124 N by W of London.

NEWBERN, the county-town of

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Claven, in the state of N Carolina. It is the largest town in the state, and is seated at the confluence of the Nebs and Trent, 499 miles S by W of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 35 20 N.

NEWBURGH, a town of the isle of Anglesey, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Brant, 15 miles SW of Beaumaris, and 257 NW of London.

NEWBURN UPON TYNE, a village in Northumberland, on the W side of Newcastle, inhabited chiefly by miners.

NEWBURY, a corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Thursday. It was formerly eminent for the clothing manufacture, but is much declined in this respect. Its poor are chiefly employed in spinning. Two battles were fought near this town with dubious success, between the forces of Charles I, and the parliament, in 1643 and 1644. Newbury is 16 miles W of Reading, and 56 of London.

NEWBURY PORT, a town of N America, in the state of Massachusetts. The business of ship-building is carried on largely here. It is seated on the river Merrimack, two miles from the Atlantic, and 45 E of Boston. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 42 45 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Tyvy. It had a castle, now in ruins, and is 17 miles NW of Carmarthen, and 219 WNW of London.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, a borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a rivulet, and had four churches, now reduced to one. It has a manufactory of hats, and is 15 miles N of Stafford, and 149 NNW of London.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, a large and populous town of Northumberland, situate between the Picts Wall and the Tyne, which is here so deep, that ships of above 300 tons burden may come up to the town, though the large colliers are stationed at Shields. The town may be considered as divided into two parts,

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of which Gateshead, on the Durham side, is one; and both were joined by a stone bridge, which originally consisted of 12 arches; but by the embankment of the river to form the quays on the N side, they were reduced to nine. On this bridge were houses, at some distance from each other; but in 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of its arches, with the houses upon them. This part of the bridge was rebuilt in 1779. The town rises on the N bank of the river, where the streets, upon the ascent, are exceedingly steep. Through this town went part of the P.A.s Wall. Here is a noble exchange, and the wall of the town, running parallel with the river, leaves a spacious piece of ground before it, between the water and the wall, which being faced with freestone, forms the longest quay in England, except that at Great Yarmouth. Here are four parish churches, beside one at Gateshead. Among the other public buildings is a mansion-house for the mayor, who is allowed 600*l.* for the year, to maintain a proper state; and, beside other charitable foundations, here is an hospital, built by contribution of the keel-men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity. The coal trade is the source of great opulence to Newcastle; which exports also lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones; and imports wine and fruit from the S of Europe, and timber, iron, hemp, &c. from the N. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. It possesses also manufactories of steel, iron, and woollen cloth; and in the town and neighbourhood are several glass-houses. The streets in the old part of Newcastle are unsightly and narrow, and the buildings crowded together; but some of the newer parts are handsome and commodious. The suburbs are chiefly inhabited by keel-men; a sturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ships. Newcastle is 14 miles N of Durham, and 271 N by W of London. Lon. 1° 27' W, lat. 55° 3' N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of N Ame-

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rica, in the state of Delaware. It was settled by the Swedes, in 1627, and was called Stockholm. Being taken by the Dutch, it was called New Amsterdam. It was the first town settled on the river Delaware, and is 35 miles S by W of Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Virginia, on York River.

NEWDIGATE, a village in Surry, five miles SE of Dorking. Here is a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Epsom.

NEWENHAM, CAPE, a rocky point of considerable height, on the W coast of N America, forming the N extremity of a vast bay called Bristol Bay, of which the promontory of Alaska is the S boundary. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162° 24' W, lat. 58° 42' N.

NEWENT, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday; seated near a branch of the Severn, eight miles NW of Gloucester, and 114 WNW of London.

NEWFIDER-SEA, a lake in Hungary, 17 miles in length, and six in breadth, and 20 S by W of Presburg.

NEW FOREST, a forest in Hampshire, situate in that part of the county which is bounded on the E by Southampton Water, and on the S by the English Channel. It is 20 miles long, and 15 broad, and was afforested by William I, who expelled the inhabitants, and laid waste the country for that purpose. His son, William Rufus, was killed in this forest, by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, which had accidentally glanced against a tree. The spot is pointed out by a triangular stone.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island on the E coast of N America, between 47 and 52° N lat. It is a mountainous, barren country, covered with snow five months in the year. It has no native inhabitants, but, in summer, is visited by the Esquimaux Indians. It has several harbours, and there are 500 English families who continue all the year, beside the garrison of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season it is resorted to by at

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least 10,000 people, on account of the fishing-banks to the E. of this island; and here they cure the cod, which is carried to all parts of Europe. It extends 350 miles from N to S, and 200 from E to W.

NEWHAVEN, a town of Sussex, seated at the mouth of the Ouse, seven miles S of Lewes, and 56 of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 48 N.

NEWHAVEN, a town of N America, in the state of Connecticut. It lies round the head of a bay, four miles N of the Sound, and 132 miles NNE of New York. Here is a university, consisting of one college, called Yale College.

NEWMARKET, a town, which has one parish in Suffolk, and another in Cambridgeshire; but the market-place, and all the street, are in Suffolk. It is the most celebrated place in England for horseraces; and here Charles II built a house for the sake of this diversion. It has a market on Thursday, and is 14 miles E of Cambridge, and 60 N by E of London. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 52 20 N.

NEWMARKET, a town of Flintshire, four miles NE of St. Asaph.

NEWHAM, a corporate town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Severn, eight miles SW of Gloucester, and 112 WNW of London.

NEWPORT, a borough in the isle of Wight, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Cowes (which is navigable to it for small vessels) 17 miles S of Southampton, and 91 SW of London.

NEWPORT, a borough of Cornwall, three miles N of Launceston, and 214 W by S of London.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday, 17 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 140 NW of London.

NEWPORT, a seaport of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Usk, over which is a handsome bridge, 19 miles SSW of Monmouth, and 152 W by N of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 51 36 N.

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NEWPORT, a corporate town of Pembrokeshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the foot of a high hill, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 18 miles NE of St. David's, and 235 WNW of London. Lon. 4 50 W, lat. 52 6 N.

NEWPORT, a seaport of N America, in the state of Rhode Island. Its harbour is one of the finest in the world, and to the W of the town is Goat Island, with a fort. It is 80 miles NE of New York. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 41 35 N.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is noted for the manufacture of bonelace, and is seated on the Ouse, 14 miles ENE of Buckingham, and 51 NNW of London.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from two springs at Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished, in 1613, by sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all its windings, is above 38 miles long, and is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company. See **ISLINGTON**.

NEWRY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is Newry Water, having over it two stone bridges; and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford Bay. It has suffered greatly by the rebellions in Ulster, and was burnt by the duke of Berwick in 1689; but it is now so much improved in trade and buildings, that it is the largest town in the county. It is 49 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 54 15 N.

NEWRY-WATER, a river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Armagh and Down, and watering Newry, enters Carlingford Bay.

NEWSHAM, a village in Durham, situate on the Tees, five miles from Darlington. This being the usual ford;

over the river, from the S, the bishop of Durham is met here, at his first coming to the see, when the lord of Stockbourn, at the head of the country gentlemen, advances into the middle of the river, with his truncheon, and presents it to the bishop, who returns it, and is then conducted along, amid the acclamations of the populace. Here was formerly a nunnery.

NEWSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large castle, in which is a church, covered with copper. Near it are the greatest copper-mines in all Hungary. It is seated on the Gran, 20 miles N of Chremnitz.

NEWTON, a borough of Lancashire, with a market on Saturday, five miles N of Warrington, and 190 NW of London.

NEWTON, a borough in the Isle of Wight, 14 miles S of Southampton, and 93 W by S of London.

NEWTON, a town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, seven miles SW of Montgomery, and 169 WNW of London.

NEWTON-BUSHEL, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the Teign, 15 miles S by W of Exeter, and 188 WSW of London.

NEWTONSTWART, a town of Wigtonshire, situate on the Cree, which is navigable for small vessels to within two miles of the town. Over it is a handsome bridge, and at its mouth, in Wigton Bay, is a valuable salmon-fishery. Several manufactures have been commenced with success in this town, which is indebted for its rise and name to the family of Stewart earl of Galloway. It is 26 miles E by N of Port Patrick.

NEWTOWN, a village of Renfrewshire. It lies S of Paisley, and is noted for large print-fields.

NEWTOWN, the capital of the county of Bucks in Pennsylvania, five miles from the Delaware. Lon. 75 1 W, lat. 40 14 N.

NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 15 miles NE of Londonderry.

NEW-YEAR'S-HARBOUR, a port of Staten Land, in S America. Lon. 64 11 W, lat. 54 48 S.

NEW-YEAR'S-ISLANDS, islands of S America, on the N side of Staten Land. Lon. 64 20 W, lat. 54 46 S.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Neytra, 40 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 17 49 E, lat. 48 28 N.

NGAN-XING-FOU, a rich commercial city of China, capital of the W part of the province of Kiangnan. It has six cities of the third class under its jurisdiction; is governed by a viceroy; and is defended by a fort, seated on the river Yang-tse-kiang, 175 miles SW of Nan-kang. Lon. 116 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

NGAN-LO-FOU, a rich and populous city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, containing, in its district, two cities of the second and five of the third class. It is 425 miles W by S of Nan-king.

NIAGARA, a river of N America, which forms the communication between lakes Erie and Ontario, and runs from S to N 30 miles. At the entrance of this river, on its E shore, is Fort Niagara; and 18 miles farther N are the falls of Niagara, reckoned the greatest cataract in the world. It rushes, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice 140 feet perpendicular; and in a strong rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls near as much more. When the water strikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great height, occasioning a thick cloud of vapours, on which the sun, when it shines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

NIBANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 57 miles W of Parma.

NICARAGUA, a fertile province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N by Honduras, on the E by the Atlantic, on the SE by Costa Rica, and on the SW by the Pacific Ocean. It is 400 miles from E to W, and 120 from N to S. The air is temperate and wholesome; and

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the country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

NICARAGUA, a lake of N America, in the province of the same name. It is 200 miles in circumference, has some islands in it, and stretching from the city of Leon NW to SE, communicates with the Atlantic, by the river St. Juan.

NICARIA, an island of the Archipelago, W of Samos, and anciently called Icaria. It is full of rocks; the caverns of which, the Greek inhabitants, who are very poor, make their abode. They are 3000 in number, and apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck. It is 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 37 40 N.

NICASTRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 miles S of Cosenza.

NICE, a county of Italy, bounded on the W by the Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France; on the N by Piedmont; on the E by Piedmont and the territories of Genoa; and on the S by the Mediterranean. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, but has, for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. In 1792, it was conquered by the French. It is 36 miles long and 18 broad, and contains 120,000 inhabitants.

NICE, an ancient and considerable city of Italy, capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1792. It is four miles from the mouth of the Var, and 83 S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 17 E, lat. 43 41 N.

NICE, a city of Asia. See ISMIR.

NICHABURG, the largest city in the province of Korasan, in Persia, famous for a neighbouring mine of Turquoise stones. It is 37 miles from Meshed.

NICHOLAS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which pilgrims formerly resorted. It

is seated on the Meurthe, five miles SE of Nanci, and 265 E of Paris.

NICHOLAS, ST. a seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel; seated at the mouth of the Dwina, on the White Sea, six miles S of Archangel. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 64 0 N.

NICHOLAS, CAPE ST. or, **THE MOLE OF ST NICHOLAS**, a cape, town, and harbour of the W Indies, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo, and commanding the strait, called the Windward Passage. Ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, even during a hurricane. It was taken by the English and French royalists in Sept. 1793. Lon. 73 29 W, lat. 19 49 N.

NICKLESBURG, a town of Moravia, with a castle, 27 miles N of Vienna.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, several islands, at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa nut, the mellori or lerum, a kind of bread fruit, and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously to the greatest perfection. Dogs and hogs are the principal animals. The inhabitants are few, and their indolence extreme. The largest of these islands, which gives name to the rest, is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Its S end is in lon. 94 23 E, lat. 8 0 N.

NICOLAS, ST. one of the most considerable of the Cape de Verd islands, between St. Luc a and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in length. Lon. 14 10 W, lat. 16 32 N.

NICOLÒ, ST. the most considerable of the isles of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

NICOMEDIA, a commercial town of Natolia, now called Ichnich, or Schmit. It was formerly a much larger place, as appears by the fine ruins. It contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks; it is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 50 miles SW of Constantinople.

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NICOPOLI, a town of Bulgaria, famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and Christians in 1396, when the emperor Sigismund lost the day. It is seated on the Danube, 130 miles NW of Adrianople.

NICOPOLI, or **GLANISH**, an ancient town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is seated on the Cerauna, 265 miles from Erzerum. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 38 15 N.

NICOSIA, a strong town of Asia, capital of the island of Cyprus. It is three miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interspersed among the houses. It is 100 miles W of Tripoli, and 160 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 34 54 N.

NICOTERA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 35 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

NICOYA, a town of New Spain, seated on the Pacific Ocean, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles SE of Nicaragua. Lon. 88 0 W, lat. 10 15 N.

NIDAW, or **NIDOW**, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern, with a castle; situate on the lake of Biemme, 15 miles NW of Bern.

NIEBLA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W of Seville.

NIEDERBIEBER, a village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, three miles from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city, were discovered here in 1791.

NIZMECZ, a strong town of Moldavia, between Siczoway and Braslaw, 25 miles from each. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 46 58 N.

NIEMEN, a large river of Lithuania, which passes by Grodno; and after running through Samogitia and Eastern Prussia, falls into the arm of the sea, called the Cusisch-haff, by several mouths.

NIENBURG, a town in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, with a strong

castle, seated on the Weser, 30 miles NW of Hanover.

NIEN CLOSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and bishopric of Schwerin, three miles E of Wismar.

NIENHUIS, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Lippe, 20 miles E of Lipstadt.

NIEPER. See **DNIEPER**.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Fuyhre, 25 miles NE of Berlin.

NIESTER. See **DNIESTER**.

NIEUPORT, a seaport of Austrian Flanders, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Yperlee. In 1383, it was burnt by the rebels of Ghent. In 1583, it was taken by the prince of Parma. In 1606, prince Maurice gained here a great victory over the Spaniards. It has been taken and retaken in the subsequent wars; the last time by the French in 1794. It is nine miles SW of Ostend, and 16 NE of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 7 N.

NIGER, a river of Africa, very little known; but its course is from E to W, running S of the empire of Cassina, toward Tombuclou, in the sands, on the S of which country it is supposed to be lost. The Africans have two names for this river; Neel il Abreed, or River of the Negroes, and Neel il Kibeer, or the Great River. They also term the Nile, Neel Shein; that is, the Egyptian River; so that the term Neel, whence our Nile, is nothing more than the appellative of River, like Ganges or Sinde.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Faister, in the Baltic, with a strong fort, 55 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 54 50 N.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, 60 miles SW of Stockholm.

NILE, a great river of Africa, which rises at the foot of a high moun-

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ain in Abyssinia. It runs first through the great lake Dambis. Taking a long circuit, it afterward flows through the remaining part of Abyssinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo; a little below which it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, form the island called the Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which seven were considerable; but at present there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetta and Damietta. The Nile overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of Sept. when it begins to decrease; and the fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile. During the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands; and they go from one to the other by boats. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains. See NIGER.

NIMEGUEN, a large commercial city, capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It was more than once taken and retaken in this and the two preceding centuries; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1679, and is seated on the Wahal, 35 miles SE of Utrecht. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 55 N.

NING-KOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactories of paper, made of a species of reed; and containing, in its district, six cities of the third class.

NING-PO-FOU, called by the Europeans **LIAMPO**, an excellent seaport of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. The silks manufactured here are much esteemed in foreign countries, especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold, and silver. Ning-po-fou has four cities under its jurisdiction, beside a great number of fortresses, and is seated on the E coast, opposite Japan, 250 miles

SE of Pekin. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 57 N.

NINOVE, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W of Brussels.

NIO, a fertile island of the Archipelago, to the S of Naxia, anciently called Ios. The inhabitants have been celebrated, by a very intelligent traveller, for the regularity of their manners, and the kindness of their behaviour to strangers, as well as to each other. Lon. 25 35 W, lat 36 43 N.

NIORT, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. Here are manufactured druggets, and other coarse woollen goods; and their dry sweetmeats are much esteemed. It is 28 miles NE of Rochelle.

NIPHON, the largest island of Japan, 600 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It contains 55 provinces, and the chief town is Jeddo.

NISHNEI-NOVOGOROD, a town of Russia, in the government of the same name, with a citadel, and an archiepiscopal see; situate on a mountain, at the confluence of the Volga and Ooca, 280 miles E by N of Moscow. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 56 34 N.

NISIBEN, or **NESIN**, a once flourishing, but now decayed town of Diarbeck, 70 miles SW of Diarbekar.

NISITA, an island on the coast of Naples. It is very fertile, and would be more so but for the great number of rabbits. It has a harbour, called Port to Pavone.

NISMES, a flourishing city of France, in the department of Gard, with a bishop's see. Here are fine monuments of antiquity, of which the Roman amphitheatre is the principal. Nismes was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinists; but Lewis XIV demolished their church, in 1685, and built a castle to keep them in awe. The population of Nismes is computed at near 50,000. It is 12 miles NW of Arles, and 75 NE of Narbonne. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 43 51 N.

NISSA, or **NESSAVA**, a town of Servia, seated on the Morava. It was

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NICOPOLI, a town of Bulgaria, famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and Christians in 1396, when the emperor Sigismund lost the day. It is seated on the Danube, 130 miles NW of Adrianople.

NICOPOLI, or **GLANISH**, an ancient town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is seated on the Cerauna, 265 miles from Erzerum. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 38 15 N.

NICOSIA, a strong town of Asia, capital of the island of Cyprus. It is three miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interspersed among the houses. It is 100 miles W of Tripoli, and 160 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 34 54 N.

NICOTERA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 35 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

NICOYA, a town of New Spain, seated on the Pacific Ocean, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles SE of Nicaragua. Lon. 88 0 W, lat. 10 15 N.

NIDAW, or **NIDOW**, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern, with a castle; situate on the lake of Biemme, 15 miles NW of Bern.

NIEBLA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W of Seville.

NIEDERBIEBER, a village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, three miles from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city, were discovered here in 1791.

NIEMECZ, a strong town of Moldavia, between Sotzoway and Brassaw, 25 miles from each. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 46 58 N.

NIEMEN, a large river of Lithuania, which passes by Grodno; and after running through Samogitia and Eastern Prussia, falls into the arm of the sea, called the Cusisch-haff, by several mouths.

NIENEURG, a town in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, with a strong

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castle, seated on the Weser, 30 miles NW of Hanover.

NIEN CLOSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and bishopric of Schwerin, three miles E of Wismar.

NIENHUIS, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Lippe, 20 miles E of Lipstadt.

NIEPER. See **DNIEPER**.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Fuyhre, 25 miles NE of Berlin.

NIESTER. See **DNIESTER**.

NIEUPORT, a seaport of Austrian Flanders, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Yperlee. In 1383, it was burnt by the rebels of Ghent. In 1583, it was taken by the prince of Parma. In 1606, prince Maurice gained here a great victory over the Spaniards. It has been taken and retaken in the subsequent wars; the last time by the French in 1794. It is nine miles SW of Ostend, and 16 NE of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 7 N.

NIGER, a river of Africa, very little known; but its course is from E to W, running S of the empire of Cashna, toward Tombuctou, in the sands, on the S of which country it is supposed to be lost. The Africans have two names for this river; Neel il Abreed, or River of the Negroes, and Neel il Kibeer, or the Great River. They also term the Nile, Neel Shein; that is, the Egyptian River; so that the term Neel, whence our Nile, is nothing more than the appellative of River, like Ganges or Sinde.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Falster, in the Baltic, with a strong fort, 55 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 54 50 N.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, 60 miles SW of Stockholm.

NILE, a great river of Africa, which rises at the foot of a high moun-

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tain in Abyssinia. It runs first through the great lake Dambis. Taking a long circuit, it afterward flows through the remaining part of Abyssinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo; a little below which it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, form the island called the Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which seven were considerable; but at present there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetto and Damietta. The Nile overflows regularly every year, from the 5th of June to the 17th of Sept. when it begins to decrease; and the fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile. During the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands; and they go from one to the other by boats. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains. See NIGER.

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NISSA, or **NESSAVA**, a town of Servia, seated on the Morava. It was

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burnt by the imperialists in 1689, and is 20 miles E of Precop, and 120 SE of Belgrade.

NITH, a river of Dumfriesshire, which gives the name of Nithsdale to that part of the county through which it flows. A little above Dumfries, it joins the Cairn, and forms a fine estuary in Solway Frith.

NITRIA, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four.

NIVELLE, a town of Austrian Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of noble canonesses, whose abbess is styled princess of Nivelles. It is 15 miles SE of Brussels.

NIVERNON, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It now forms the department of Nievre.

NIXABOUR, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 80 miles SE of Meshed.

NIXAPA, a considerable town of New Spain, 30 miles SE of Antiquiera.

NIZZA-DELLA-PACLIA, a town in the duchy of Montferrat, seated on the Belbo, 15 miles SW of Alexandria.

NOANAGUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a district, on the S coast of the gulf of Cutch, inhabited by a piratical tribe, called San-garians. It is 300 miles NW of Bombay.

NOCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 18 miles NE of Spoleto.

NOCERA DI-PAGANI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 15 miles S of Naples.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the Seine, 25 miles NW of Troyes.

NOGENT-LE-ROTRU, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Huisne, 35 miles NE of Mans.

NOIR, CAPE, at the S extremity

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of Tierra del Fuego. Lon. 73 3 W, lat. 54 32 S.

NOIRMOUTIER, a town of France, capital of an island of the same name, at the mouth of the Loire. This island is 17 miles in length, and eight in breadth. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 47 0 N.

NOLA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, 10 miles NE of Naples.

NOLI, a seaport in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see, five miles NE of Final, and 30 SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 18 N.

NOMBRE-DE-DIEU, a town of Terra Firma Proper, E of Porto Bello, to which its once flourishing trade has been long transferred. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 9 40 N.

NOMENY, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Selle, 15 miles N of Nanci.

NON, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, opposite the Canary Islands. The Portuguese, in their first attempts to explore the W coast of Africa, long considered this promontory as an impassable boundary. This its name imports; but they doubled it, at last, in 1412. Lon. 10 30 W, lat. 28 30 N.

NONA, a strong town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, seven miles N by W of Zara.

NOORDEN, a considerable town of Westphalia, 12 miles N of Embden.

NOOTKA. See KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. It is a kind of republic, and is seated among the mountains, 20 miles SE of Spoleto.

NORDGAW. See BAVARIA, UPPER PALATINATE OF.

NORDHAUSEN, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is 25 miles SW of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 51 45 N.

NORDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland. It is 10 miles in circumference; but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not ex-

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reed 10,000. It has many manufactories of cloth, a brass foundry, &c; and is seated on the Motala, which is here navigable for small vessels, 90 miles SW of Stockholm.

NORBLAND, a province of Northern Norway, included in the government of Drontheim.

NORDLINGEN, a free imperial and commercial town of Suabia, seated on the Aigre, 38 miles NW of Augsb. Lon. III 49 E, lat. 48 52 N.

NORDSTRAND, an island in the duchy of Sleswick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 54 40 N.

NORFOLK, a county of England, bounded on the N and E by the German Ocean; on the W by Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and the Wath; and on the S and SE by Suffolk. It extends 77 miles from E to W, and 45 from N to S; contains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market-towns, and 660 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. Its products vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley: wheat is cultivated in the stronger soils; but turnips are more generally grown here than in any other part of the kingdom, and form the basis of the Norfolk husbandry. The peculiar excellence of this culture is, that the ground never lies fallow, as the turnips serve to prepare it for corn, beside fattening great numbers of cattle. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter, which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere. The air is sharp and piercing, which throws the seasons more backward than in other counties under the same latitude; but it is very wholesome. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. Norwich is the capital.

NORFOLK, the most populous town in Virginia, on James River, 105 miles SE of Richmond. Lon. 76 25 W, lat. 35 40 N.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in

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the S-Pacific Ocean, lying E of New S Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. The soil, when cleared, may be rendered very productive; and the air is very wholesome, although, in summer, the heat is excessive. The settlement is formed in Sydney Bay, on the S side of the island, in Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

NORLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Gestríkland, Helsingland, Medelpad, Hiemland, Herjedalia, Ongermania, and West Bothnia.

NORMANDY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by the English Channel; on the E by Picardy and the Isle of France; on the S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne; and on the W by the Atlantic. It now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, and Lower Seine.

NORRISTOWN, the county-town of Montgomery, in Pennsylvania, seated on the river Skuykill. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 40 7 N.

NORTH, the department of the, in France, including the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and the Cambresis.

NORTHALLERTON, a borough in the N-riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a brook, 30 miles NNW of York, and 223 N by W of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 54 23 N.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of Pennsylvania, 111 miles long, and 35 broad. In 1790, it contained 24,250 inhabitants. Easton is the capital.

NORTHAMPTON, the county-town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, which has been made navigable to Lynn. Its principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes, for exportation. Its horse fairs are greatly resorted to. It is a handsome town, and has a spacious market-place. It had seven churches, which are now reduced to four. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire, in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. It sends two members to

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parliament, and has a good county infirmary. Near this town a battle was fought, in 1460, between Henry VI and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner; and near it is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I, in memory of his queen Eleanor. This town is 30 miles SE of Coventry, and 66 NW of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 11 N.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire; on the N by Lincolnshire; on the E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford; on the S by Bucks and Oxfordshire; and on the W by that county and Warwickshire. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough; is divided into 20 hundreds, containing one city, 12 market-towns, and 330 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament. The air is very healthy, excepting only the NE part near Peterborough, which is the commencement of the fenny tract, that extends to the Lincolnshire Wash. This county is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Horned cattle, and other animals, are here fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared.

NORTH CAPE, the most northern promontory of Europe, in Norway. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 10 N.

NORTH CAPE, a cape of the island of southern Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 38 15 W, lat. 54 4 S.

NORTH-CURRY, a town of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Tone, 20 miles SW of Wells, and 134 W by S of London.

NORTHFLEET, a village in Kent, on the Thames, one mile W of Gravesend, and 21 E of London. Vast quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up here.

NORTHEIM, a commercial town in the duchy of Brunswick, seated between the Rhume and Leina, 45 miles S of Hanover.

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NORTHLEECH, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, 25 miles E of Gloucester, and 80 W by N of London.

NORTH SEA. See **CARIBBEAN SEA**.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, receiving its name from being situate N of the Humber. It is bounded on the E by the German Ocean; on the S by the bishopric of Durham; on the W and SW by Cumberland; and on the NW and N by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Tweed. It extends 70 miles from N to S, and 50 from E to W. It lies in the diocese of Durham; contains 12 market-towns, and 460 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. The air is extremely healthful, and, from the situation of this county between two seas, is not so cold as might be imagined from the latitude in which it lies. The soil is various; the E part fruitful, but the W part mostly heathy and mountainous. The SE part abounds with pitcoal; and the SW angle has rich lead mines. Alnwick is the county-town.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 180 miles long, and 80 broad. In 1790, it contained 17,161 inhabitants. Sunbury is the capital.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a town of Pennsylvania, seated in the angle formed by the junction of the W and E branches of the Susquehanna, just above Sunbury, and 138 miles NW of Philadelphia.

NORTHWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Dane, and is chiefly noted for its salt-works. Vast pits of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised. Northwich is 20 miles NE of Chester, and 173 NW of London.

NORTON, or **CHIPPING NORTON**, a corporate town of Oxfordshire, with a good market on Wednesday, for corn and cattle. It is 12 miles SW of Banbury, and 74 NW of London.

NORTON SOUND, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of N America,

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discovered by captain Cook in his last voyage. Lon. 162 47 W, lat. 64 55 N.

NORWAY, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N and W by the North Sea, on the E by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and on the S by the Cate-gate; extending from Cape Lindenas in lat. 58 0, to the N Cape in lat. 71 10. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 30 to 280 miles. It is divided into the governments of Aggerhuys or Christiania, Christianfand, Bergen, and Drontheim. Mr. Coxe has calculated the number of inhabitants to be 750,000. The country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption, but it is exceedingly rich in pasture, and feeds much cattle. The fisheries find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest sailors for the Danish fleet. The exports of Norway are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber and planks, horses and horned cattle, silver, alum, Prussian blue, copper and iron. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns. In 1319, Magnus united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. He was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen VI, husband of the celebrated Margaret; and, at his decease, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof V, who dying without issue, Margaret herself was raised to the throne. On her death, it descended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterward separated from Denmark by the valour of Gustavus Vasa; but Norway continues united to Denmark. The capital is Christiania.

NORWICH, an ancient city, the capital of Norfolk, with three markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It was surrounded by a flint-stone wall, now much decayed. It is seated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth, without locks. Although of considerable extent, the population is not so great as might be expected, as it contains a number of gardens and orchards within the walls. It is a city and county

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of itself; sends two members to parliament; and is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, 60 common council-men, &c. There are, beside the cathedral, 36 parish churches, some of which were formerly covered with thatch; two churches for the Flemings, some dissenting meeting-houses, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which commands a fine view of the city: this castle is the shire-house for the county, and the county gaol; the assizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. Norwich long took the lead, in point of consequence, among the inland towns. For this it was indebted to its great manufactories of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds, which are still considerable, though somewhat declined. It is 43 miles N of Ipswich, and 109 NE of London. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

NORWICH, a town of N America, in the state of Connecticut, seated at the head of the Thames, 12 miles N of New London; at which place and Norwich the courts of law are held alternately. It has manufactories of various kinds.

NORWOOD, a village in Surry, situate on a fine hill, in the parishes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell. It was, some years ago, a principal haunt of the gipsies, and is five miles S of London.

NOTEBURGH, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in lake Ladoga, at the place where the Neva proceeds from this lake. It has a citadel, and was capital of Ingria, before Petersburg was built. It is 25 miles E of Petersburg.

NOTO, an ancient town of Sicily, capital of the Val-di-Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but another town was built at some distance from it, called Noto Nuova. It is 22 miles SW of Syracuse. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 36 50 N.

NOTTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is

seated on a rocky eminence, crowned by its castle; a magnificent modern structure, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, and built on the site of an ancient fortress, celebrated in English history. It is a handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture; particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton. It has also a manufactory of coarse earthen ware; and is remarkable for its fine ale, kept in curious cellars cut one above another in the rock, and sent to all parts of England. It has three parish churches, and several meetings for the dissenters.

At this town, Charles I set up his standard, at the commencement of the civil war. Nottingham is seated on a river, which communicates with the Trent, one mile to the S. It is 16 miles E of Derby, and 123 N by W of London. Lon. 15 W, lat. 53 0 N.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, on the E by the latter county, on the S by Leicestershire, and on the W by Derbyshire. Its greatest length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth above 20. It lies in the diocese of York; is divided into eight hundreds; contains nine market-towns, and 168 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. It enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and pleasant counties in England. Its chief products are pit-coal, malt, wool, licorice, wood, &c.

NOVALLÉ, a populous town of Italy, 10 miles NE of Padua.

NOVARA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Novarese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles SE of Verceil, and 25 W of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 25 N.

NOVA SCOTIA, or **ARCADIA**, a country of British North America, bounded on the W by the United States; on the N by the river St. Lawrence; on the E by the gulf of that name; and on the S by the At-

lantic and bay of Fundy; being so indented by the latter, that its eastern part forms a peninsula. It extends from Cape Sable, its most southern point, in lat. 43 23 to 49 30 N, and from 60 15 to 67 0 W lon. In 1781, part of this country was formed into a new province. See **NEW BRUNSWICK**. The atmosphere, for a great part of the year, is clouded with a thick fog, which renders it unhealthy; and, for four or five months, it is intensely cold. A great part of the country lies in forest; and the soil (except on the banks of the rivers) is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

NOVELLARA, a town of Italy, capital of a district of the same name, with a castle, where their sovereign resides. It is 17 miles E by N of Parma. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 44 48 N.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 22 miles NW of Genoa.

NOVI BAZAR, a considerable town of Servia. On the 21st of September, 1788, the Austrians attempted to take it by assault, but were repulsed; they succeeded, however, on the third of October following. Novi is seated near the Orefco, 72 miles W of Nissa, and 103 S of Belgrade.

NOVIGRAD, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 25 miles N of Buda.

NOVIGRAD, a strong town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a lake of the same name, near the gulf of Venice, 20 miles NW of Zara.

NOVIGRAD, a strong place of Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 miles N of Nissa.

NOU-KIAN, a river of Asia. See **AVA**.

NOVOGOROD one of the most ancient cities of Russia, in the government of the same name. It was formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other Russian towns of the same appellation. It was, for a long time, governed by its own

dukes; and was, in fact, a republic under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the Hanseatic cities. Its territory extended to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the NW limits of Siberia. Its power was so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, 'Who can resist the gods and Great Novogorod?' But, in 1570, it was obliged to submit to Ivan Vassiliwitsch II, grand duke of Russia, by whose cruelties it was first desolated, although its splendour was not totally eclipsed until Peter the Great built Petersburg, to which he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains scarce 7000 souls; but a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former population and magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia. Novogorod is situate near lake Ilmen, 125 miles S by E of Petersburg. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 58 20 N.

NOVOGOROD, once a powerful independent republic, finally reduced and united, in 1570, to the Russian empire, of which it now forms a government.

NOVOGORODECK, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, 70 miles S of Wilna. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 53 35 N.

NOVOGOROD SEVERSKOI, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Dniepr.

NOYA, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Tamara, 15 miles W of Compostella.

NOYERS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Serin, 17 miles SE of Auxere.

NOYON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise. It was lately an episcopal see; is famous as

the birthplace of Calvin, and is seated near the Oise, 22 miles NW of Soissons, and 60 N by E of Paris.

NOZEROT, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, 30 miles S of Besançon.

NUBIA, or SENNAR, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Egypt, on the E by the Red Sea; on the S by Abyssinia, and on the W by Bournou. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which, and of the other rivers, it is fruitful; but, in other places, barren, sandy, and destitute of water. Its productions are gold, elephants teeth, civet, and sandal wood; and they send a great many slaves into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dargola and Sennar.

NUUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA VICTORIA, or TABASCO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, and on the bay of Campeachy. Lon. 92 35 W, lat. 18 0 N.

NUITZ, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, famous for its excellent wines, and seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SW of Dijon, and 150 SE of Paris.

NUMANCA, anciently a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, celebrated for the long siege it maintained against the Romans, who finally subdued and destroyed it, in the year 133 B. C. The ruins of it are still to be seen at Puente-Guarar, on the river Douero. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 41 41 N.

NUNEATON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Anker, eight miles N by E of Coventry, and 99 NNW of London.

NUNEHAM, a village, five miles E by S of Oxford; remarkable for its Spinning Feast, an annual festival, instituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and industry.

NUREMBERG, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a university. It is six miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls. The Pegnitz, over

which are 12 stone bridges, runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. Nuremburg, in process of time, has obtained a territory, 100 miles in circumference. It is seated almost in the centre of Germany, 55 miles NW of Ratibon, and 250 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 27 N.

NUYS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Effst, five miles SW of Dusseldorf, and 20 NW of Cologne. It was taken by the French in 1794.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W of Carolia.

NYON, a commercial town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. There are some Roman inscriptions here, and it is seated near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles from that city. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 46 21 N.

NYONS, a town of France, in the department of Drome, seated at the foot of a chain of mountains, on the river Aigues, with a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral spring, named Pontias, and some manufactories of soap and woollen stuffs. It is eight miles NW of Buis.

NYSLÖT, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle; seated on the Narova, 20 miles SW of Narva, and 60 N of Wiburgh.

NYSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Finland. A peace was concluded here, in 1721, between the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles NW of Abo. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 61 10 N.

OAKHAMPTON, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Oke, 24 miles W of Exeter, and 195 W by S of London.

OAKS CREEK. See CANIADENAGO.

OBAN, a village of Argyleshire, on the seacoast, to the S of Loch Etive. Here is an excellent fishing station, with a customhouse.

OBdach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria; seated at the confluence of the Achza and Traun, 35 miles W of Gratz.

OBERRICH, a town and castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, three miles from Strasburg, to whose late archbishop it belonged.

OBENDORF, a town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, subject to the house of Austria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town; and is seated on the Neckar. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 25 N.

OBERNBERG, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 15 miles S of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs.

OBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Nahe, 30 miles E by S of Treves. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 41 N.

OBERSWESEL, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French, in 1794, and is seated on the Rhine, 40 miles ENE of Treves.

OBOLLAH, a strong town of Irac-Agerai, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Bussarah.

OBskAYA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in Asia. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 70 0 N.

ORY, a river of Asiatic Russia, which joins the Irtysh, near Tobolsk, and falls into the bay of Obiskaya.

OCANO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles E of Toledo.

OCHILS, the name of some verdant hills of Perthshire, lying S of Strathearn.

OCHESENBERG, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg; seated on the Main, 10 miles SE of Wurtzburg.

OCCA, a river of Russia, which falls into the Volga, near Nishnei Novogorod.

OCKER, a river of the duchy of Brunswick, which runs by Goslar, Wolfenbüttele, and Brunswick, and falls into the Aller E of Zell.

OCZAKOW, or **OCZAKOFF**, a town and fortress, lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in the Russian government of Catharinenslaf. It has been an object of contest between the Turks and Russians, many thousands of whom, on both sides, have fallen in the different sieges it has undergone. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1788, and confirmed to Russia, by the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 50 miles W of Cherfon, and 190 N by E of Constantinople. Lon. 36 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ODENSEE, an ancient town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen with a bishop's see; seated on a small river, two miles from the bay of Stegestrand, and 75 W of Copenhagen.

ODER, a river of Silesia, which runs into Brandenburg and Pomerania, where (after having watered several towns) it forms a large lake, and falls into the Baltic, by three mouths; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

ODER, a town of Silesia, seated at the source of the Oder, 16 miles SW of Troppaw.

ODERBURG, a town of Silesia, near the confluence of the Oder and Elsa, 10 miles above Ratibor.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Seltz, 20 miles S of Mentz.

ODIHAM, a corporate town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, 24 miles NE of Winchester, and 42 W by S of London.

OE LAND, a fertile island of Sweden, on the coast of Gothland. It is 84 miles long, but not more than nine broad.

OE L F E L D, a town in the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Aller, 25 miles E of Brunswick.

OESEL, an island of the Baltic, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga,

three miles S of the isle of Dago. It is 74 miles long, and 50 broad, and is defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia.

OE T I N G, a town of Upper Bavaria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, and seated on the Inn, eight miles NW of Burkhansen.

OE T I N G E N, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Wirnitz, 35 miles NW of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 48 58 N.

OFFA'S D I K E, an entrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welsh. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

OFFANTO, a river of Naples, which rises in the Appennines; passes by Conza and Monte Verde; separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra di Bari; and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidus.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the Maine, five miles E of Francofort.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria, seated on the Kinzig, 12 miles SE of Stratsburg, and 28 S of Baden.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the marquissate of Ancona, 26 miles S of Loretto.

OHETEROA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 13 miles in circuit. Though neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the N of it, its manufactures are of a superior kind. Lon. 150 47 W, lat. 22 17 S.

OHIO, a river of N America, which has its source in the Allegany mountains, and is called the Allegany, till its junction with the Monongahela at Fort Pitt, when it receives the name of Ohio. It falls into the Mississippi, in about 36° N lat.

OICH, Loch, a lake of Invernessshire, extending four miles from E to W. It contains some little wooded

Islands; and its waters flow through Loch Ness into the frith of Murray.

OTRA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and an old castle. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles NE of Tarento.

OISANS, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 28 miles SE of Grenoble.

OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine near Pontoise. Beauvais is the capital.

OKENHAM, the county-town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturday, 28 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 98 N by W of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 46' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 42' N$.

OKINGHAM, or **WOKINGHAM**, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, eight miles SE of Reading, and 32 W of London.

OKOTZK, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk. Its capital of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eastern Ocean.

OLDENBURG, a county of Westphalia, bounded on the W by East Friesland, on the S by the bishopric of Munster, on the E by the county of Delmenhorst and the duchy of Bremen, and on the N by the German Ocean. It is 45 miles long, and 22 broad.

OLDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is noted for its horses, and is seated on the Hunta, 22 miles W of Bremen, and 45 SE of Embden. Lon. $8^{\circ} 8' E$, lat. $53^{\circ} 7' N$.

OLDENBURG, a town in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 30 miles N of Lubec.

OLDENDORF, a town in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Wenaw and Esca. Lon. $10^{\circ} 35' E$, lat. $53^{\circ} 16' N$.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the Weser, six miles S of Schawenburg.

OLDENZEEL, a town of the Uni-

ted Provinces, in Overijssel, 30 miles E of Deventer.

OLDESLO, a town in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 miles W of Lubec, and 25 NE of Hamburg.

OLERON, an isle of France, five miles from the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge. It is 30 miles in circumference; is populous and fertile; and is defended by a castle. In the reign of Richard I, this island was part of the possessions of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron. Lon. $1^{\circ} 20' W$, lat. $46^{\circ} 3' N$.

OLERON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Gave, 10 miles SW of Pau.

OLEOKO, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, 36 miles SW of Lucko.

OLIKA, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel. Lon. $26^{\circ} 8' E$, lat. $51^{\circ} 15' N$.

OLINDA, a seaport of Brasil, seated on the Atlantic. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portuguese retook it. Lon. $35^{\circ} 0' W$, lat. $8^{\circ} 13' S$.

OLITA, a town of Spain, in Navarre (formerly a royal residence) 20 miles N of Tudela.

OLIVA, a celebrated monastery of Western Prussia, three miles W of Dantzic. It is remarkable for the peace concluded in 1660, between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland.

OLIVENZA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 13 miles S of Elvas.

OLMEDO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaja, 30 miles S of Valladolid.

OLMUTZ, a commercial town of Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was taken by the king of Prussia, in 1741. In 1758, he besieged it again; but was obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Morava, 80 miles N by E of Vienna. Lon. $17^{\circ} 35' E$, lat. $49^{\circ} 26' N$.

OLNEY, a town of Bucks, with a market on Monday, and a considerable manufacture of bonelace. It is

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feated on the Ouse, 12 miles SE of Northampton, and 56 NNW of Lon. don.

OLONE, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee, 30 miles NW of Rochelle, and 258 SW of Paris. Lon. 143 W, lat. 46 30 N.

OLONETZ, a town of Russia, famous for its mines of iron and mineral water. It is seated in the government of the same name, on the Olonza, which falls into lake Ladoga. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 61 26 N.

OLONETZ, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod.

OLSE, a strong town of Silesia, with a castle, 17 miles NE of Breslaw.

OLSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 60 miles SW of Dresden.

OLTEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Soleure. It is dependent on the bishop of Basle, and is seated a little to the N of the Aar, between Arberg and Araw.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Natolia, one of the highest in all Asia; the top of it is always covered with snow.

OMBRONE, a river of Italy, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Mediterranean.

OMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, three miles S. of Grossetto, between the river Ombrone and lake Castigiano.

OMEGNA, a town in the duchy of Milan, and in the Novarese, with a castle, about five miles N of Orta.

OMER, ST. a fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It was anciently a village, called Sithieu, and owes its present name and importance to a saint, who built a monastery here in the seventh century. In 1677, it was taken by the French, and was confirmed to them by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, eight miles NW of Aire, and 135 N of Paris.

OMMEN, a town of the United Pro-

vinces, in Overijssel, seated on the Vecht, 17 miles NE of Deventer.

OMMENBURG, a strong town of the German electorate of Mentz, seated on the Othern, nine miles SE of Marburg.

OMMIFAEIH, a river of Morocco, which separates that kingdom from Fez, and entering the Atlantic, forms a capacious bay on the E side of Azamor.

ONANDAGO, or **SALT LAKE**, a small lake of N. America, in the state of New York. It empties itself into the river Seneca, soon after its junction with the river Onandago, and is 25 miles from lake Oneida. From the water of this lake the Onandagos (a tribe of Indians) make their salt.

ONANO, a town of Italy, in Orvieto, seated between Acquapendente and Petigliano, five miles from each.

ONEHEKOW, one of the Sandwich islands in the N Pacific Ocean, five leagues W of Atooi. Lon. 161 0 W, lat. 21 50 N.

ONEGA, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. It is 100 miles long and 40 broad, and has a communication with lake Ladoga. The river gives name to a country full of woods, and falls into the White Sea.

ONEGLIA, a principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of Genoa, but subject to the king of Sardinia. It was reduced (with its capital, Oneglia) by the French, in 1794.

ONEGLIA, a seaport of Italy, in the principality of the same name, seated on a small river, 50 miles W by S of Genoa. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 43 58 N.

ONEIDA, LAKE, a lake of N. America, in the state of New York, 20 miles W of Fort Stanwix, and extending W 25 miles.

ONEIDAS, a tribe of N American Indians, living on the banks of Oneida Creek, 21 miles W of Fort Stanwix, in the state of New York.

ONGAR, CHIPPING, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is 12 miles W of Chelmsford, and 21 ENE of London.

ONGOLE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on a river, not far from its entrance into the bay of

OON

Bengal, 829 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 80 5 E, lat. 15 30 N.

ONORE, a seaport, on the coast of Malabar, 398 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 74 45 E, lat. 14 10 N.

ONOTH, a town of Hungary, 30 miles NE of Buda.

ONRUST, a small island, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia, where the Dutch build and careen their ships.

ONTARIO, a lake of N America, situate between 71 and 74° W lon. and 41 and 45° N lat. On its S side it receives the waters of lake Erie, by the river Niagara. It is 600 miles in circumference, and abounds with fish of an excellent flavour. Near the SE part it receives the river Oswego; and on the NE its waters enter the river Iroquois.

ODOOANULLAH, a town of Bengal, on the W bank of the Ganges, once the seat of the government of Bengal. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, famous for the victory gained over Meer Cossim, in 1764, by major Adams. Odoonullah is 32 miles N by W of Moorshedabad, Lon. 87 55 E, lat. 24 58 N.

ONALASHMA, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, the natives of which have been much polished by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. When captain Cook visited them in his last voyage, they did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument, except sewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, and make their clothes, and also work very curious embroidery. They use, instead of thread, the fibres of plants, which they split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoemakers, tailors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatness and perfection in most of their works, that shows they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perseverance. Lon. 165 0 W, lat. 53 5 N.

OKA

OKODOF and **OOSHESHEER**. See **KURILES**.

OOSTBORCH, a town and fort of Dutch Flanders, in the isle of Cad-sand, four miles NE of Sluys.

OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland, 27 miles S of Bork-holm.

OPORTO, or **PORTO**, a flourishing seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero e-Minho, with a bishop's see. It is by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines, large quantities of which are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, and is 147 miles N by E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 10 N.

OPPELEN, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. Here are the chief tribunal of justice, and the first consistory of Silesia. It is seated on the Oder, 40 miles N of Troppaw, and 35 SE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 50 41 N.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 43 N.

OPPIDO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles NE of Reggio.

ORACH, a town of Bosnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles SW of Belgrade.

OKAN, a strong and important seaport in the kingdom of Algiers and province of Tremesen, with several forts, and an excellent harbour. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken in 1708. In 1732, the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept it ever since. In 1790, it was destroyed by an earthquake, nothing but the exterior walls being left standing. Two thousands persons perished on this occasion. The bey of Mascara took advantage of the distress.

ORÉ

ed state of the garrison, but was compelled to retire, after three obstinate attacks. It is 12½ miles W by S of Algiers. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 36 2 N.

ORANGE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Drome. It was an important place in the time of the Romans, of whose antiquities there are some fine remains. It is the capital of a principality of the same name, 17 miles long and 12 broad. Possessed successively by the houses of Baux and Chalons, it devolved, in 1531, on that of Nassau, and was possessed by William III, king of England, who dying in 1702, Frederic William, king of Prussia, claimed it as his heir. Lewis XIV had seized it during the war with king William. He exchanged it, however, in 1713, with the king of Prussia, for the town of Guel-dres; but subject to a compensation to the prince of Nassau-Dietz, whom king William had named his heir. The city was an episcopal see before the revolution. It is seated on the river-Aigues, 12 miles N of Avignon, and 50 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

ORATAVIA, the capital of Teneriff, one of the Canary Islands, 150 miles W of Africa. Lon. 16 20 W, lat. 28 23 N.

ORBALSAN, a town of Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol.

ORBE, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud; capital of the bailiwick of Echallens, the sovereignty of which is divided between the cantons of Bern and Friburg. Its romantic situation, and the boldness of its single-arched bridge projecting over the Orbe, are the admiration of all travellers. It is 24 miles SW of Friburg, and 40 SW of Bern. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 49 N.

ORBITELLO, a strong seaport of Tuscany, in the Siennese, defended by several forts, and seated near the Albegna, 58 miles S by W of Sienna, and 85 S of Florence. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 42 18 N.

ORBRE, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, waters Beziers,

and falls into the gulf of Lyons, five miles below that town.

ORCADES, or **ORKNEYS**, islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by a channel, 20 miles long, and 10 broad. They are 26 in number, of which one greatly exceeds the others in extent. This, like the principal one of Shetland, is dignified with the appellation of the Mainland: it is also frequently called **POMONA**. See **MAINLAND**. Beyond this island, to the NE are seen, among others, Rowday and Westray, Shappinsha and Edda, Stronsa, Sanda, and N Ronalsha; and to the S appear Hoy and S Ronalsha. Near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, that have been known to snatch in boats and light vessels, which were instantly swallowed up. Here are numbers of sheep and small black cattle. Its vegetable products are big (a kind of barley) and oats, but no other sort of grain. In general, the air is moist; and they are often visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. For about three weeks in midsummer, they enjoy the sight of the sun, almost without intermission; but, for the same space in winter, that luminary hardly rises above the horizon, and is commonly obscured by clouds and mists. In this gloomy season, the absence of the day is supplied partly by moonlight, and partly by the radiance of the Aurora Borealis. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers and skins of various kinds, and kelp.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of France, in the department of the North, 14 miles SE of Lille.

ORCHILLA, an island of the Caribbean Sea, 80 miles N of the coast of Terra Firma. Lon. 63 20 W, lat. 12 0 N.

ORDUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Biscay, 20 miles SW of Bilbao. Lon. 3 26 W, lat. 43 11 N.

OREBRO, a town of Sweden, capital of Nericia, in Sweden-Propor, and seated near the W extremity of lake

ORG

Hielmar. On a small island, in the middle of the town, formed by two branches of the Swart, stands the castle, formerly a royal residence. Here are manufactories of fire-arms, cloth, and tapestry; and they carry on a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the canal of Arboga. Orebro is 93 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 59 12 N.

OREGRUND, a seaport of Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia, 60 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 60 20 N.

OREL, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Occa and Orel, 207 miles SW of Moscow. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

ORELANA. See **AMAZONA.**

ORENBURGH, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Russia. Orenburgh, its capital, is seated on the Ural, 750 miles E by S of Moscow. Lon. 55 0 E, lat. 51 45 N.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Minho, over which is a bridge of one arch, 47 miles SE. of Compostella.

ORFA, a commercial town of Asia, in Diarbeck, with a castle on a hill. It is seated on the Euphrates, 83 miles NE of Aleppo, and 100 SW of Diar-bekar.

ORFORD, a seaport and borough of Suffolk, with a market on Monday, the ruins of an old castle, a priory, and St. George's chapel. It is said to have had 12 churches, but has now only one. It is seated on the German Ocean, between two channels, 18 miles E by N of Ipswich, and 88 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 31 N.

ORGANFORD, a village, near Poole, in Dorsetshire, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of pennyroyal, here called *organ*, produced in the neighbourhood.

ORGAZ, a town of Spain, in New

ORL

Castile, with a castle, 15 miles S of Toledo.

ORGELET, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated at the source of the Valouse, 30 miles N by E of Bourg.

ORGIVA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 miles S of Granada.

ORIA, a decayed town of Naples, in Terra d' Otranto, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 miles NW of Otranto.

ORIENT, or PORT L'ORIENT, a regular and handsome town of France, in the department of Morbihan, built in 1720, by the French East India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. It is defended by a citadel, is frequented by the ships of the United States of America, and is five miles from Hennebon. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 46 N.

ORIGUERA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel built on a rock, and seated on the Segura, 33 miles N of Carthagea.

ORIO, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Orio, eight miles SW of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2 19 W, lat. 43 23 N.

ORISSA, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded by Bahan and Bengal on the N, by Berar on the W, by Golconda on the S, and the bay of Bengal on the E. The district of Midnapur is subject to the English East India Company; but all the rest belongs to the Berar Mahrattas.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient town of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the W coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles NW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 40 2 N.

ORKEYS. See **ORCADES.**

ORLAMUND, a town of Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and seated on the Sala, opposite the mouth of the Orla, 50 miles SW of Leipsick.

ORLANDO, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, 15 miles W of Patti.

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ORLEANOIS, a late province of France, now forming the department of Loiret.

ORLEANS, a large city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, with an episcopal see. It is supposed to contain 40,000 souls. It has stood two memorable sieges; the first, in 451, against Attila; the second in 1428, against the English; which last was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc. Its commerce consists in wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. The suburb of Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge, built by Lewis XV, and consisting of nine arches; the centre one 100 feet wide. Orleans is 30 miles NE of Blois, and 60 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 47 54 N.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, commences at the Loire, five miles above Orleans, crosses the forest of Orleans, joins the Loing near Montargis, and passing by Nemours, falls into the Seine.

ORLEANS, FOREST OF, one of the most considerable forests in France, near the city of that name, containing 100,000 acres.

ORLEANS, NEW, a city of N America, capital of Louisiana. It was built during the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven eighths of this city were destroyed by fire. It is seated on the E side of the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth. Lon. 89 53 W, lat. 30 2 N.

ORLEANS, an island and town of N America, a little to the E of Quebec. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 47 0 N.

ORMOND, the N division of Tipperary, in Ireland.

ORMSKIRK, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 miles S of Lancaster, and 206 NNW of London.

ORMUS, a small island of Asia, at the bottom of the gulf of the same name, and at the entrance of the gulf of Persia. It was taken in 1507, by the Portuguese, who fortified it; and it was afterward frequented by a vast

number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered and demolished it. Some time after the Persians rebuilt the fort; and it is still the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour; but it is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 20 N.

ORNANS, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, in the vicinity of which is a well, that, during the time of great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the country. The fishes which it disgorges are called *umires*. Ornans is seated on the Louve, eight miles SE of Besançon.

ORNE, a department of France, including the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the English Channel, eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

ORONOKO, a river of S America, which rises in Popayan, and after a course of 755 leagues, enters the Atlantic, in 9° N lat. where its impetuosity is so great, that it stems the most powerful tides, and preserves the freshness of its waters to the distance of 12 leagues out at sea.

ORONSA, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W of Jura. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, &c.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 50 miles W of Toledo.

OROPESA, a town of Peru, 150 miles NE of Potosi. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 18 0 S.

ORR, a river of Kirkcudbrightshire, which rises near New Galloway, waters the town of Orr, and enters the Solway Frith.

ORSOVA, a town in the bannat of Temeswar, seated on the N side of the Danube, almost opposite Belgrade. It is subject to the Turks.

ORSOY, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, taken, in 1672,

by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is 20 miles SE of Cleves.

ORTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tiber, 10 miles E of Viterbo, and 30 N of Rome.

ORTEGAL, a cape of Galicia, in Spain. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 43 46 N.

ORTENBURG, a town of Austria, seated on the Drave, opposite its confluence with the Liser. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 46 32 N.

ORTHEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, seated on the declivity of a hill, on the Gave de Pau, 17 miles from Pau.

ORTON, a town of Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SW of Appelby, and 271 NNW of London.

ORTZA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Witepski, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Oresa and Dnieper, 30 miles W of Smolensk.

ORVIETO, a territory of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter.

ORVIETO, the capital of a territory in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Paglia and Chiuna, 20 miles NW of Viterbo.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which runs by Ipswich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich, it is called the Gipping.

OSACA, a large town of Japan, with a castle. It has a harbour, and is one of the most commercial places of Japan. The hours of the night are proclaimed by the sound of different instruments of music. Lon. 133 45 E, lat. 35 20 N.

OSAKO, an island in the gulf of Venice, belonging to the Venetians, joined to that of Cherfo to the N, by a bridge. The capital is of the same name, with a bishop's see. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

OSBY ISLAND, an island in Blackwater Bay, near Malden, in Essex,

which is so covered with wildfowl, at certain seasons, that many people come from London to shoot them. It is in the parish of Great Totham; and here the coal ships for Malden unload their cargoes.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with a rich bishop's see. It is seated on the Musone, 10 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome.

OSMA, a decayed town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the Douero, 80 miles N by E of Madrid.

OSNABURG, a city of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a university and a castle. It is remarkable for a peace concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the protestant religion. The protestants have two of the churches. The beer of this place is highly esteemed in Germany. Osnaburg is seated on the Haze, 35 miles NE of Munster, and 75 W of Hanover. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 24 N.

OSNABURG, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is remarkable, that this bishopric is possessed by the papists and protestants alternately, according to the treaty of Westphalia. The protestant bishop is always chosen by the house of Brunswick Lunenburg, and the catholic by the papists. The present bishop is Frederic duke of York, second son of the king of Great Britain. The administration of ecclesiastical affairs, however, belongs to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

OSNABURG ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. It is called Miatea by the natives. Lon. 147 30 W, lat. 17 51 S.

OSORNO, a town of S America, in Chili, seated on Rio-Bueno, 80 miles S of Baldivia.

OSSETIA, the country of the Osses, or **OSSETI**, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N by Great Cabarda; on the E by the

Lefguis Tartars, and on the S and W by Imeritia. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia.

OSKOT, the W division of Queen's County, in Ireland.

OSSUNA, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, 40 miles E of Seville.

OSTAGIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles NW of Genoa.

OSTALRIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, taken by the French, and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the Tordera, 28 miles NE of Barcelona.

OSTEND, a fortified seaport of Austrian Flanders, famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 5, 1601, to Sept. 22, 1604, when it surrendered, by a honorable capitulation. On the death of Charles II, of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but, in 1706, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress-queen Maria Theresa. In the last war, as a neutral port, it became a great mart for trade, and was greatly augmented in population and buildings. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794. Ostend is seated among a number of canals, and is almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. It is 10 miles W of Bruges, 22 NE of Dunkirk, and 60 NW of Brussels. Lon. 3° 1 E, lat. 51° 14 N.

OSTIA, a once celebrated but decayed seaport of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated at the mouth of the Tiber, with a bishop's see: the harbour is choked up. It is 12 miles SW of Rome. Lon. 12° 24 E, lat. 41° 44 N.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, 15 miles E of Mantua.

OSTROGOTHIA, the eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

OSTUNI, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles NW of Brindisi, and 24 NE of Tarento.

OSWEGO, a fort of N America, seated on the S side of lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 176 miles ESE of Albany.

OSWALD, ST. a village in Northumberland, on the Picts' wall, N of Hexham, by some called Heavensfield, on account of Oswald's total defeat of Cedwall, a British usurper, who was killed on the first onset. Here Oswald, who was afterward sainted, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

OSWIECZEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the Vistula, 15 miles SW of Cracow.

OSWESTRY, a corporate town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday, and some trade from Wales in flannels. It is 18 miles NW of Shrewsbury, and 174 of London.

OSYTH, ST. a village of Essex, in which are the remains of an ancient monastery, now the seat of the earl of Rochford, nine miles SE of Colchester.

OTAWA, one of the Society Islands in the S Pacific Ocean. It lies N of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than two miles broad.

OTAKEITEE, an island in the S Pacific ocean, lying in 18° S lat. and 150° W lon. and first discovered, in 1767, by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third's Island. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered by woods, consisting of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut-trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate; particularly a kind of pineapple, and the dragon-tree. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle, and another wrapped about the head, in various pictu-

resque shapes, like a turban. The women wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they pass their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muslin, passing over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. Both sexes are disfigured by those black stains occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. Their houses consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut-tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-tree. As a roof is sufficient to shelter the natives from rains and nightly dews, and as the climate is one of the happiest in the world, the houses have seldom any walls, but are open on all sides. Their cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Though the natives far excel most of the Americans in the knowledge and practise of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water; and having no vessel that could bear the fire, they had no more idea that water could be made hot, than that it could be made solid. The only quadrupeds found on the island, are hogs, domestic dogs, and rats, which they suffer to run about, without ever trying to destroy them. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among them, as among the Chinese; for they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work, could suffer them to grow to that length. The two sexes here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their provisions are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and bananas. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Forster is lavish in his praises of the good-

nature and hospitality of this people; and also of the elegance and gracefulness of the air, features, and persons of many of them, especially of the better sort. The history of Omai, a native of this island, who was brought over to England, and carried back by captain Cook, in his last voyage, is well known.

OTLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 2½ miles W of York, and 202 NNW of London.

OTOQUE, an island of S America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 7 50 N.

OTRANTO, or **TERRA D'OTRANTO**, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by Terra-di-Bari and the gulf of Venice; on the E by the same gulf; and on the S and W by a great bay, between that and Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; and there is a kind of spider, called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous.

OTRANTO, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a citadel, where the archbishop resides. It was taken, in 1480, by the Turks, who did a great deal of mischief, but it has since been restored. It has also suffered greatly by the pirates. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 37 miles SE of Brindici, and 60 SE of Tarento. Lon. 18 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

OTRICO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill 32 miles N of Rome.

OSTEGO, a narrow lake of N America, in the state of New York. It is nine miles long, and lies at the head of the river Susquehannah.

OTTERY, or **OTTERY, ST. MARY**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Otter, 10 miles E of Exeter, and 162 W by S. of London.

OTTONA, or **ORTONA**, an episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N of Lanciano, and 43 E.

of Aqaileia. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 28 N.

OUDE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Doab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 miles from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the British; and a brigade of the Bengal army is stationed on his western frontier; which answers the purpose of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the western states in awe; and, in consideration of this, the nabob pays an annual subsidy of 420,000l. His capital is Lucknow.

OUDE, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, the remains of which are seated on the Ganges, nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan; but whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pilgrimage, from all parts of India.

UDENARD, a strong town of Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort. They have a manufactory of very fine linen and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708; but the duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army, compelled them to raise the siege. It is seated on both sides of the Scheld, 12 miles S of Ghent, and 27 W of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 50 51 N.

UDENBURG, a town of Austrian Flanders, eight miles SE of Ostend.

OUDEPOUR. See CHEITORE.

OVERFLACKER, an island of the United Provinces, in Holland, at the mouth of the Maese. Melisand is the capital.

OVERYSCHÉ, a town of Austrian

Brabant, seated on the Ysche, five miles NE of Brussels.

OVERYSSEL, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by the bishopric of Munster; on the N by Friesland and Groningen; on the W by the Yssel; and on the S by the county of Zutphen and bishopric of Munster. It is divided into the three districts of Drente, Twente, and Salland. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OUZEIN, an ancient town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of the late Madajee Sindia, one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is 452 miles SW of Poonah. Lon. 75 56 E, lat. 23 26 N.

OVIEDO, a town of Spain, capital of Asturia d'Oviedo, with a bishop's see, and a university; seated at the confluence of the Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 50 miles NW of Leon, and 208 of Madrid.

OUZZ, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles W of Susa.

OUNDLÉ, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, 26 miles NE of Northampton, and 83 N by W of London.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, on a mountain, between the Leira and Tomar. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 39 34 N.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained over five Moorish kings, in 1139. Their heads are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles SE of Lisbon.

OUSE, a river of Sussex, consisting of two branches, which unite near Lewes, and entering the English Channel, form the harbour of Newhaven.

OUSE, GREAT, a river which rises near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, and waters Buckingham, Stony Stratford, Newport-Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neots, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnshire Wash.

OUSE, LITTLE, a river, which

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rises in the S part of Norfolk, and dividing that county from Suffolk, as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and falls into the Great Ouse.

OUSE, NORTHERN, a river of Yorkshire, the parents of which are the Ure and Swale, rising in Richmondshire. Uniting at Aldborough, they take the name of the Ouse, and form a large river, which flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels, and afterward receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it falls into the Humber.

OWERRA, or OVEIRO, a town and territory of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin. Lon. 6° E, lat. 6° N.

OWHTEE, the easternmost and largest of the Sandwich Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean. Its length, from N to S is 28 leagues, and its breadth 24. Some parts of the coast present a prospect of the most dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava, that has flowed, not many ages back, from a mountain, which rises with three peaks, on the NE side of the island; and the southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. There are, however, many patches of rich soil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are inclosed by stone fences, and interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. There are supposed to be 150,000 inhabitants. Here captain Cook fell a victim to the fury of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. Lon. 156° W, lat. 19° 28' N.

OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a bishop's see, and a university; and, beside the cathedral, has 13 parish churches. It is seated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell, and, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference. In the university are 20 colleges, and five halls; several of

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which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are, University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen-Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872. To Christ Church College, belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by sir Thomas Bodley; and among the other public buildings, are the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing House, the Radcliffe Infirmary, and a fine Observatory. At Oxford, king John summoned a parliament, in 1258; the proceedings of which were so disorderly, that it was known afterward by the name of 'the mad parliament.' Oxford is governed by a mayor and aldermen, dependent on the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university. It sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the city; and is 26 miles SW of Buckingham, and 38 W by N of London. Lon. 1° 15' W, lat. 51° 45' N.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamshire, on the W by Gloucestershire, on the S by Berks, and on the N by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. Its extreme length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth 26. It contains 24 hundreds, one city, 12 market-towns, and 280 parishes, and sends nine members to parliament. The air is mild and healthy; the soil, though various, fertile in corn and grass. Its products are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties, and its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. The greatest want in this county is that of fuel; for the woods, with which it once abounded, being greatly diminished, it is necessary to supply the deficiency with coal, brought by a

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long and troublesome navigation from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Mersey, by the canal from Braunston to Hampton Gay, and by another canal (for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1793) from Braunston to Brentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience.

OZWIEZIN, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Weitchsel, with a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is 34 miles W of Cracow.

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PACEM, a town of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

PACHAMAC, a valley in Peru, celebrated for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas, in which the Spaniards found immense riches. It is 10 miles S of Lima.

PACHSO, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, S of Corfu, and W of the gulf of Arta. It is subject to Venice.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwise called the **SOUTH SEA**, lying between Asia and America, and upward of 10,000 miles in breadth. When Magellan entered this ocean through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20 days in a uniform direction to the NW without discovering land. In the distress he suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrões, he had the consolation of enjoying such uninterrupted fair weather, with favorable winds, that he gave this ocean the name of *Pacific*. The Spaniards having passed the isthmus of Darien from N to S at the first discovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea, although, with respect to America, it is more properly the western ocean. On one side of the equator, it is called the N Pacific Ocean; and, on the other, the S Pacific Ocean.

PACY, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Eure, eight miles S by E of Vernon.

PADANG, a seaport on the W coast

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of Sumatra, in the possession of the Dutch. Lon. 99 46 E, lat. 0 50 S.

PADDINGTON, a village of Middlesex, W by N of London, to which, indeed, it is contiguous; and yet the parish contains many beautifully rural spots. The church, erected in 1790, is in a singularly pleasing style.

PADERBORN, an ancient and populous town of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric. It takes its name from the rivulet Pader, which rises under the high altar of the cathedral. It has a celebrated university, and is 43 miles ESE of Munster. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 46 N.

PADERBORN, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In the middle of it are high mountains and iron mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures; and its bacon and venison are excellent.

PADERON, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Ulla, 12 miles S of Compostela.

PADSTOW, a seaport in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Camel, on the Bristol Channel, 30 miles W of Launceston and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

PADUA, an ancient and once flourishing city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, with a university and a bishop's see. The houses now bear such a small proportion to the circuit within the walls, and the population of the city, in general, is so much diminished, that it has a gloomy appearance, and grass appears in many places, in the interstices of the pavement. The church of St. Justina, built from a design by Palladio (one of the most elegant he ever gave) is remarkable for its rich mosaic pavement. The hall of the townhouse, one of the largest in Europe, contains the cenotaph of Livy, the historian, a native of Padua. The university, once so celebrated, is likewise on the decline. Here is a cloth manufacture: the city however swarms with beggars. Padua was taken by the Venetians, in 1706. It is seated

on the Brenta and Bachiglione, 26 miles SE of Vicenza, and 225 N of Rome. Lon. 12 1 E, lat. 45 22 N.

PADUANO, a fertile province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E by the Dogado, on the S by the Polesino di Rovigo, on the W by the Veronese, and on the N by the Vicentino. It is about 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. Padua is the capital.

PAFFENHOFFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the Motter, eight miles W of Haguenau.

PAGO, a barren island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Venetian Dalmatia. It is well peopled, and contains salt-works.

PAIMEBEUF, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire, at the mouth of the Loire. Hence all the ships belonging to Nantes take their departure, and here they anchor on their arrival. At the beginning of this century, it was only a village. It is 20 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 47 15 N.

PAINWICK, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a manufactory of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a stone, remarkable for its beauty, for the pavement of floors. It is seven miles SE of Gloucester, and 101 W by N of London.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing town of Renfrewshire. Its streets have names descriptive of the various employments of the inhabitants; as Silk Street, Cotton Street, Lawn Street, &c. The principal manufactures are in silk and thread gauze; and here are extensive cotton-works. The magnificent abbey, for which Paisley was once noted, is now partly in ruins; but there is a chapel entire, which is used as the family burial-place of the marquiss of Abercorn, and is famous for a surprising echo. Paisley is supposed to contain about one third of the number of the inhabitants of Glasgow;

but it stands on nearly as much ground, and is six miles W of that city.

PAITA, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Quito. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaneers, and in 1741, was plundered and burnt by commodore Anson, because the governor refused to ransom it. Lon. 81 19 W, lat. 6 12 S.

PAIX, PORT, a seaport on the N coast of the island of St. Domingo, in the West Indies. Lon. 72 55 W, lat. 19 58 N.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 miles S of Seville.

PALAIS, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, with a strong citadel, which stood a long siege against the English, in 1761, and then surrendered on honorable terms. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 47 18 N.

PALAIS, ST. a town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of St. John-Pied de Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces scarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits, of which they make cider. This is only a very moderate portion of the kingdom of Navarre, wrested, in 1512, from John d'Albret, by Ferdinand, king of Arragon and Castile. This portion, separated from Upper Navarre by the Pyrenees, made part of the kingdom of France, having been annexed to it by Henry IV, who held it in right of his mother, Jeanne d'Albret. St. Palais is seated on the Bidouze, 15 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 43 21 N. See NAVARRE.

PALAMBOANG, or PALAMBANG, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom; seated at the E end of the island, on the straits of Bally. Lon. 114 0 E, lat. 7 10 S.

PALANCOTTA, or TINEVELLY, a town of Hindoostan in the Carnatic, 401 miles SW of Madras. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 8 43 N.

PALAMOS, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 47 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 41 58 N.

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PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the Ibola, 37 miles N of Buda.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Trier; on the E by Franconia and Suabia; and on the W and S by France. It is 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. It has suffered more by the wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together; for, in the last century, Lewis XIV ordered the whole country to be laid waste by fire and sword. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Mannheim is the electorate residence. This electorate is also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria.

PALATINATE, UPPER, OF BAVARIA. See BAVARIA.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S of Messina.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the Oglio, 30 miles NE of Milan.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a rich archbishop's see. It is seated on the Carion, 40 miles SW of Burgos, and 110 N by W of Madrid.

PALERMO, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara. The inhabitants are estimated at 150,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ottangolo, adorned with elegant uniform buildings. From the centre of this square is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the four great gates of the city which terminate them. These gates are each at the distance of about half a mile, the diameter of the city being no more than a mile. There are upward of 300 churches in Palermo, some of them very rich and magnificent. This city has suffered greatly, at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. It is seated on the N side of the island, at the bottom of the gulf

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of the same name, 110 miles W of Messina, and 162 S by W of Naples. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 38 15 N.

PALESTINE, a country of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited its seacoast. It is also called Judaea, from the patriarch Judah; and the Holy Land, from having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus Christ. In the Scriptures it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is divided from Syria, on the N, by Mount Libanus, or Lebanon; from Arabia Deserta on the E by the mountains of Seir; and it has the deserts of Arabia Petraea on the S, and the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fertile country, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, and oil; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these, as it anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its capital, are the most mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the vallies produce large crops of corn.

PALESTRINA, anciently Praeneste, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is the capital of a principality of the same name, and was famous for the Temple of Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 25 miles E of Rome.

PALESTRINA, one of the largest of the islands, called the Lagunes, near Venice, where the most considerable of the nobility have country houses. Its principal harbour has the same name.

PALICATA, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 33 E, lat. 13 30 N.

PALIMBUM, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, seated on the E coast, 110 miles NE of Bencoolen, and subject to the Dutch. Lon. 103 31 E, lat. 3 0 S.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a group

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of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 38 S.

PALMA, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, seated on the Cadoan, 20 miles E of St. Ubes.

PALMA, a town of S America, in the new kingdom of Granada, 50 miles NW of St. Fé.

PALMA, one of the Canary Isles. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 36 N.

PALMA, or **PALMA NUOVA**, a strong town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is a very important place for the defence of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks, and is seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Udino, and 55 NE of Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 2 N.

PALMAS, one of the Philippine Islands, 16 leagues from the SE of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 33 N.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory in Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. Lon. 5 34 W, lat. 4 26 N.

PALMELA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle on a rock, seated on the Gadaon, 19 miles SE of Lisbon.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook, in 1774. It consists of a group of islets, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. It admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvygrass, and the wharra-tree. It does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated more than three feet above the level of the sea. It consists entirely of a coral sand, with a small mixture of blackish mould, which appeared to be produced from rotten vegetables. Lon. 162 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by messieurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1751; and Mr.

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Wood published a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, in 1753.

This place is likewise called Tedmor in the Desert. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is 200 miles SE of Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

PALNAUD, a district of the peninsula of Hindoostan, belonging to the Carnatic, but situate toward the Kistna, to the W of the Guntoor Circar.

PALOS, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, remarkable for being the place whence Christopher Columbus sailed on his first voyage in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Rio Tinto, 46 miles SW of Seville. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 14 N.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S of a town of the same name. It separates the bay of Carthagea from that of Allicant, 20 miles E of Carthagea. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 37 N.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 miles SW of Buda.

PALTE, a famous lake of Thibet, lying to the S of Lassa, three days journey. It is 150 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large island. On the W shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the Lamissa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. *Lamissa* is the feminine of *Lama*, which signifies a priest.

PAMIERS, a decayed town of France, in the department of Arriege with a bishop's see. Near it is a mineral spring. The town is seated on the Arriege, eight miles N of Foix, and 452 SW of Paris.

PAMLICO SOUND, a kind of inland sea, of N Carolina, 100 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated, in its whole length, from the Atlantic, by a beach of sand hardly a mile wide, generally covered by

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small trees or bushes. It has several inlets; but that of Ocrecock is the only one that will admit vessels of burden. This inlet is in lon. 76 20 W, lat. 35 10 N.

PAMPELONNE, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 15 miles from Alby.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a strong citadel, and a rich bishopric. It is seated on the Arga, 42 miles S of Bayonne, and 167 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 43 47 N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S America, in the new kingdom of Granada, 150 miles N by E of Santa-Fé. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 6 30 N.

PANAMA, a city of S America, the capital of Terra Firma Proper, and the seat of a royal audience and of a bishop. It was built in 1517, and was sacked and burnt by the English buccaneers in 1670. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons in 1748, the Spaniards of Chili and Peru, in order to be supplied with the products and manufactures of Europe, were obliged to repair to Porto Bello or Panama; but, since that period, the commercial intercourse has been carried on by single vessels, called register ships, which sail round Cape Horn, and convey directly to the ports of Chili and Peru the merchandise, which was formerly conveyed across the isthmus of Darien to Panama. In the harbour of Panama is a fine pearl fishery. This city is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles S of Porto Bello. Lon. 80 21 W, lat. 8 47 N.

PANARI, one of the Lipari Islands in the Mediterranean. It is barren, and only five miles in circumference. It is eight miles N of Lipari, and 30 of Sicily. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 38 40 N.

PANAY, the most fertile and populous of the Philippine Islands, lying between Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference. Iloila is the capital.

PANCRAS, St. a village of Middlesex, a little to the NW of London.

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It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. At a public-house, near the church is a medicinal spring. Here is an hospital for inoculation, dependent on the Smallpox Hospital at Clerkenwell. Here also is the Veterinary College, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general. The noble stables, and anatomical theatre, are finished; but the present college is only a temporary building.

PANGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 6 30 S.

PANJAB, a country of Hindoostan Proper, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the *plus ultra* of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moultan Proper.

PANNANACH WELLS, a village of Aberdeenshire, situate below the waterfall, called the Lin of Dee, in the valley of Glenmuick. It is noted for its mineral waters, and a lodge has been erected for the accommodation of company.

PANNIPUT, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situate in an extensive plain, which is celebrated for an obstinate battle fought, in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah king of Candahar at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated. Panniput is 72 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 29 15 N.

PANTALARIA, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tunis. It abounds in corn, cotton, fruit, and wine; and is subject to the king of Naples. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 55 N.

PANUCCO, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. The capital, of the same name, is a bishop's see, and is situate on the river Panuco, 170 miles N by E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 98 5 E, lat. 23 0 N.

PA-oom, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, to the S of Malicolio. Lon. 168 28 W, lat. 16 30 S. It is extremely fertile, producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drunk, in all the Spanish provinces of S America, instead of tea. The air is remarkably sweet and serene. The Spaniards discovered this country, by sailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata in 1535, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous missions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector, the other his curate. They undertook, not only to make proselytes, but to open a new source of wealth to the mother country. To this end they represented, that they ought to be independent of the Spanish governors; and that as the vices of the Europeans might contaminate their new converts, and destroy the great objects of the missions, no other Spaniards should be permitted to enter the country. To these terms the court agreed; the holy fathers consenting to a certain capitation tax on the natives, and to other stipulations in favour of the crown. In process of time, merely by the most wonderful address, they acquired an absolute dominion, both spiritual and temporal, over the natives. In 1757, Spain exchanged the colonies on the E shore of the Uruguay for the Portuguese colony of St. Sacramento, which caused that river to become the boundary of the respective possessions of the two crowns. In 1767, the court expelled the Jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of S America.

PAO-TING FOU, a city of China, the most considerable in the province of Pe tcheli, next to that of Pekin. Its district contains three cities of the second, and 17 of the third class. It is 60 miles S by W of Pekin.

PAPA, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Vespriin. It was taken by the Turks, in 1683, after the raising of the siege of Vienna. It is seated on a mountain near the Marchaltz, 45 miles W of Buda.

PAPOU, ST. a town of France, in the department of Aude, seated on the Lembe, eight miles E of Castelnaudary, and 35 SE of Toulouse.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the counts reside. It is seated near the Attmal, 17 miles NW of Neuburg, and 32 S of Nuremberg. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 48 58 N.

PARA, a fort of Brasil, near the mouth of the river Amazons, and to the E of the eastern branch of it. Lon. 50 0 W, lat. 2 0 S.

PARAGO, a large island in the Indian Ocean, between the Philippines and Borneo, which has a king tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

PARAGUAY, a large country of S America, bounded on the N by Amazonia, on the E by Brasil, on the S by Patagonia, and on the W by Chili and Peru. It contains six provinces; namely Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uruguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. The principal rivers are the Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana, the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio de-la Plata. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued, or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being still unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that called La Plata, toward the mouth of the river of that name.

PARAIBA, a town of Brasil, on a river of the same name. The Dutch took it, in 1635, but the Portuguese retook it soon after. Lon. 49 53 W, lat. 6 50 S.

PARAMOUSIC, one of the Kurile Islands, in Asia, lying S of that of Shoomska. See **KURILES**.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which

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uniting with the Paraguay and Uruguay, forms the Rio-de-la-Plata.

PARCHIM, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a river which falls into the Elbe. It is 20 miles SE of Schwerin.

PARDO, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, five miles from Madrid.

PARENZO, a strong town of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, seated on the gulf of Venice, 65 miles E of Venice. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 45 24 N.

PARIA, or **NEW ANDALUSIA**, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico; on the E by the Atlantic; on the W by the new kingdom of Granada; and on the S by Guiana.

PARILLA, or **ST. PARILLA**, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, seated at the mouth of the river Santa, 50 miles SE of Truxillo, and 230 NW of Lima. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 8 36 S.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The inhabitants are computed to be 800,000; and it is six leagues in circumference, including the suburbs. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, the most distinguished of which are the Pont Neuf, the Pont Royal, and the new bridge begun in 1787, called Pont de Louis Seize. But it is here to be observed, that all the names of buildings, squares, streets, &c. in compliment to royalty, have been changed, since the abolition of monarchy, in 1792. Of the squares in Paris (once adorned with the statues of their monarchs) the finest is the place de Louis Quinze, of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, now called the Place de la Revolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the unfortunate Lewis XVI, of his consort Marie Antoinette, and of his sister the princess Elisabeth; the king being executed on the 21st of January 1793; the queen, on the 16th of October following; and the princess, on the

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20th of May 1794. Beside many hundreds of victims of revolutionary despotism, who likewise perished on this fatal spot, it is remarkable, that many of the members of the French convention, who voted for the death of the king, suffered, in the sequel, on the same scaffold; and among these, was his infamous relation, the duke of Orleans, who had assumed the ludicrous name of Philippe Egalité. The most interesting of the manufactories of Paris is that of the Gobelins (so called from a family of celebrated diers, settled here in 1450) in which tapestries are made after the pictures of the greatest masters, to such perfection, that one, representing Lewis XV, a whole length, framed, and placed among the masterpieces of painting, was taken, for many days, by multitudes of visitors, for a finished piece. The manufactory of plate-glass likewise merits attention. Beside the cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris has many fine churches. The new church of St. Genevieve (now called the Pantheon) was destined by the national assembly, in 1791, to receive the remains of such great men as had merited well of their country. The remains of J. J. Rousseau, Voltaire, and Descartes, have accordingly been removed hither. The celebrated orator Mirabeau, and the sanguinary Marat, were interred here; but their bodies have been since removed; and it has been decreed, that no person shall receive the honours of the Pantheon, until he has been dead ten years. The finest college in Paris is that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the cardinal, its founder. Among the public libraries, that lately called the king's, holds the first rank. The Royal (now National) Observatory is built of freestone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The Botanical Garden is worthy of its late appellation of Royal. The four principal palaces are the Louvre; the Tuileries, now the Palais National; the Palais Royal, now the Palais d'Egalité; and the Luxemburg, which has been recently converted into a revolutionary prison. The garden of

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the Tuilleries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is the finest public walk in Paris. From this palace, when attacked by the enraged mob, on the 10th of August 1792, Lewis XVI went for an asylum to the hall of the national assembly, thence to a grison, and thence to the scaffold. The Palais Royal was long the property of the late dukes of Orleans; and the interior courts have been embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffeehouses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair. The Hotel-des-Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, is a magnificent structure, built by Lewis XIV; as is the Military School, in the Champ de Mars, founded by Lewis XV. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian Theatre; which, in point of elegance and convenience, are worthy of the capital of a great nation. The Monnaie, or Mint, is also a noble building, situate on that side of the Seine, opposite the Louvre. The Hotel-de-Ville is an ancient structure, in the Place de Greve, which was the common place of execution, till lately, when the Place de la Revolution, and afterward the site of the Bastille, were appropriated to that purpose. Paris is an archbishopric, and the seat of a university. It is seated on the Seine, in the late province of the Isle of France, and now forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France. It is 70 miles S of Rouen, 165 SE of London, 625 NW of Vienna, and 630 NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 48 50 N.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, and populous city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largest opera-house in Europe. In 1734, a bloody battle was fought here between the imperialists and the French and Sardinians, in which the former were defeated. In 1748, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were given to don Philip, brother to don Car-

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los, king of the Two Sicilies. Parma is 40 miles NW of Modena, and 60 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

PARMA, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the Po, on the NE by the Mantuan, on the E by the Modenese, on the S by Tuscany, and on the W by Placentia. The air is very wholesome, and the soil fertile. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country, but at Lodi in the Milanese, at Trino, Bologna, &c.

PARNASSUS, or PARNASSO, a mountain of Livadia. It rises in two heads, one of which was famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. Here also is a fine fountain, supposed to be the antient Castalia.

PAROS, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades. It lies W of Naxia, 10 miles in length, and eight in breadth. The soil is well cultivated; but this island has been principally famous for such fine marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other. Those excellent staturaries, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island, which was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and hence were brought the famous Arundelian marbles, now at Oxford.

PAROS, a decayed town of the Archipelago, capital of the isle of Paros, anciently the largest and most powerful one of the Cyciades. It is a bishop's see, and is seated on the W coast of the island. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

PARRET, a river of Somersetshire, which, after receiving the Juel and Thone, enters the Bristol Channel at Bridgewater Bay.

PARRAMATTA, a town or settlement of English convicts, in New S Wales. It is seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 11 miles W of Sydney Cove, between Rose Hill and the landing-place in the creek which forms the head. Lon. 151 39 E, lat. 33 50 S.

PARTHENAY, a town of France,

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in the department of the Two Sevrés, seated on the Thoue, 17 miles S of Thouars.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Bavaria, 40 miles SW of Munich.

PARYS, a mountain in the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, which is not wrought in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raised are prodigious. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain.

PAS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, 12 miles SW of Arras.

PAS DE CALAIS, or **STRAITS OF CALAIS**, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Artois and Boulonnois. Arras is the capital.

PASSAO, a cape of Peru, under the equator. Lon. 78 50 W.

PASSARO, a cape on the coast of Janna, in Greece, between the gulfs of Armiro and Zeiton.

PASSARVAN, a town in the island of Java. Lon. 114 15 E, lat. 7 0 S.

PASSAU, an ancient city of Lower Bavaria, capital of a small bishopric of the same name, with a fort. It is divided into four parts, namely, Passau, Instadt, Iltzstadt, and the quarter in which is the bishop's palace. The first three are fortified, but the last is only a suburb. It is seated at the confluence of the Inn and Iltz, 62 miles E by S of Ratibon, and 135 W of Vienna. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 28 N.

PASSERO, CAPE, anciently called Pachinus, the most southerly point of Sicily. It is a wretched barren island, about a mile round; with a fort, to protect the country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on this coast. It is separated from Sicily by a strait half a mile broad. Off this cape sir George Byng, in 1735, defeated a Spanish squadron. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 36 35 N.

PASSIGNIANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, seated on lake Perugia. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 43 16 N.

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PASTO, or **ST. JUAN DE PASTO**, a town of S America, in Popayan, 120 miles N by E of Quito. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 1 50 N.

PASTRANA, or **PATRANA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated between the Tago and Taguna, 32 miles E of Madrid.

PATAGONIA, the most southern part of S America, inhabited by a race of men, who long afforded a subject of controversy to the learned. They have been described (not only by the companions of Magellan, but by voyagers since of great respectability) as a gigantic race, above eight feet high, and of proportionate strength. On the other hand, some navigators, and those among the most eminent of their order for discernment and accuracy, have asserted, that the natives of Patagonia, with whom they had intercourse, though stout and well made, are not of such extraordinary size as to be distinguished from the rest of the human species. Dr. Robertson has collected the various testimonies on this subject, which, upon the whole, appear to strengthen the assertion of captains Wallis and Carteret, who actually measured some of the natives in 1766, and found them to be from six feet, to six feet five and seven inches in height. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They are all painted, and clothed neatly in the same manner: the circles round the two eyes are, some white and red, and some red and black. Their teeth are as white as ivory, remarkably even and well set. They have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward; and a piece of leather covers the private parts.

PATAN, a kingdom on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly Gentoo; and the principal town, of the same name, has a well defended harbour.

PATAY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429, by Joan of Arc. Lon. 1 49 E, lat. 48 5 N.

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PATRUCA, or **PATLOCA**, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. Near it is a silver mine. It is 70 miles N of Mexico.

PATHEAD, a considerable manufacturing village of Fifeshire, almost adjoining to Kirkcaldy.

PATMOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called *Patino*, situate on the coast of Natolia, between Samos and Nicaria, and about twenty miles in circumference. Being one of the most barren heaps of rocks in the Archipelago, it might have continued for ever unnoticed, but for the Book of Revelation which St. John composed here. In the midst of the island rises a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John, which, with its irregular towers and massy appearance, one might well imagine to be a citadel. The inhabitants of this convent are in reality the sovereigns of the country: but their domains would be insufficient for their maintenance, were it not for the possession of some lands in the neighbouring isles, and the certain tribute they derive from the superstition of the Greeks. These monks, called *caloyers*, are spread over all Greece. Scarce any of them can read, and yet they all understand how far the empire of superstition can extend over ignorant minds. They keep their credulous countrymen in the most absolute subjection. They are even accomplices in their crimes, the profits of which they share, and sometimes engross. Not one of the piratical vessels is without a *caloyer*, in order to give them absolution in the very instant of committing the most dreadful crimes. The hermitage of the Apocalypse is situate on the declivity of a mountain between the convent and the port of *Seala*. It leads to the church of the Apocalypse, which is supported against a grotto in the rocks, and, if we may believe the inhabitants, was the asylum of St. John, during his exile at Patmos. Here, they say, he wrote the Book of the Revelation; and they pretend to show the very cracks in the rocks, through which the Holy Spirit breathed his inspiration. The fragments of this

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PATNA, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Bahar, seated on the Ganges, and fortified in the Indian manner with a wall and citadel. In this citadel were confined the prisoners taken in 1764, by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were massacred. It is 400 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 0 E, lat. 25 35 N.

PATOMAC. See **POTOMAC**.

PATRANA. See **PASTRANA**.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, carry on a great trade. It has been taken and retaken several times; but the Turks are now masters of it. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the sea, 20 miles SW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

PATRICA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, eight miles E of Ostia.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church. It is bounded on the N by Orvieto, on the E by Umbria and Sabina, on the S by the Campagna di Roma, and on the SW by the sea. It is 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Viterbo is the capital.

PATRINGTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Humber, 50 miles SE of York and 191 N of London.

PATTI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di Demona, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Patti, 28 miles

PAU

W of Messina. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 38 11 N.

PAU, a large town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, with a castle where Henry IV was. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the Gave, 97 miles S of Bourdeaux.

PAVIA, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Pavese, with a celebrated university, a bishop's see, and a bridge over the Teseo. In the centre of the town is a castle, where the ancient dukes of Milan resided. It has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the Austrians in 1746. It is 15 miles S of Milan. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 45 13 N.

PAUL, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais 16 miles from Arras.

PAUL, ST. a town of Brasil, in the captainship of St. Vincent. It is a kind of independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations, who, however, pay tribute to the Portuguese. Lon. 45 52 W, lat. 23 25 S.

PAUL-DE-FENOUILLEDES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Egli, 30 miles N of Montpellier.

PAUL-LES-VENCE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Var, five miles W of Nice, and 450 SE of Paris.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of Drome, seated on the declivity of a hill, 16 miles S of Montelimar.

PAULA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated near the sea, 12 miles W of Cosenza. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 39 24 N.

PAVOASAN, a seaport of Africa, in the isle of St. Thomas, with a fort and a bishop's see. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. 8 30 W.

PAUTZKE, a town of Western Prussia, in Pomerellia, 25 miles from Dantzic.

PAUSILIPPO, a mountain of Italy,

PEE

five miles from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage through the mountain, a mile in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. People of fashion drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way, without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, which admit light from above. On this mountain also is the celebrated tomb of Virgil.

PAZLA, a town in Peru, with in the audience of Los Charcas, and a bishop's see, 350 miles SE of Cusco. Lon. 64 30 W, lat. 17 10 S.

PAZZY, a town of Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bishop's see. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 33 N.

PEAK, a mountainous country in Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, millstones, and whetstones. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities. The 'Wonders of the Peak' have been celebrated both in prose and verse.

PEARL-ISLANDS, islands lying in the bay of Panama, in S America. The inhabitants of Panama have plantations in them.

PEATHS, or **PEESE**, as it is pronounced, a vast chasm in the mountains of the NE part of Berwickshire. It is more than 160 feet deep, and over it is a noble bridge of four arches. From its vast height, it greatly resembles an ancient Roman aqueduct.

PECKHAM, a village of Surry, in the parish of Camberwell, with a noted fair on the 21st of August.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the Scarpe, five miles E of Douay.

PEDEE, a river of N Carolina, there called Yadkin River: on entering S Carolina, it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into the Atlantic, 12 miles below George Town.

PEDENA, an ancient town of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, 25 miles SE of Capo-d'Istria.

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PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, subject

to the king of Achen, 40 miles E of Achen.

PEDRO, POINT, the most northern point of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere on the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 80 27 E, lat. 9 52 N.

PEDRO, ST. one of the islands in the S Pacific Ocean, called Marquesas. Lon. 138 51 W, lat. 9 58 S.

PEEBLES, a borough, a capital of Peebleshire, seated on the Tweed, over which is an ancient bridge. It has manufactories of carpets and serges, and a market for corn and cattle. Before the present elegant church was erected, divine service was performed in part of an ancient monastery, in which several kings are said to have resided. Peebles is 22 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 36 N.

PEEBLESHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Edinburghshire; on the E by Selkirkshire; on the S by Dumfriesshire; and on the W by Lanerkshire. It is 28 miles long from N to S, and above 18 broad. See **TWEEDSMUIR**.

PEER, a small town and county in the bishopric of Liege. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 51 8 N.

PEER. See **PEATHS**.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile; remarkable for its palace, castle, fortifications, and cheefes. It is seated on the Douero, 20 miles SE of Valladolid.

PEGNA-MACOR, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, 40 miles N W of Alcantara.

PEGNABANDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 30 miles SW of Olmedo.

PEGU, a kingdom of Asia, lying to the SE of Bengal. It is bounded on the N by Burmah; on the W and S by the ocean; and on the E by Laos and Siam. It has a town of the same name, 70 miles within land, and above 20 miles in circumference; but not one twentieth part of it is inhabited; for it was ruined by the king of Burmah. The country is fertile; its products much the same as in Hindoostan. The women are much fairer than the men, small, but well proportioned. If

the wife prove false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples, mostly of wood, varnished and gilt. The priests, called Talapoins, are allowed ground, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. The idols in their temples are in a sitting posture, like tailors, and with very large ears. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, their houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was an independent kingdom, till 1751, when it was reduced, by the king of Burmah, to the state of a dependent province. Lon. of the town of Pegu, 96 35 E, lat. 16 50 N.

PEINZ, a town, in the duchy of Brunswick, 17 miles W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 52 25 N.

PIRUS, a large lake of Russia, in the government of Riga. It has a communication with the lake of Wertzerwe; and as the river Narova issues from lake Piepus, it has a communication also, at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

PIRSHORE, or PISHOUR, a considerable city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the king of Candahar, and is 50 miles NW of Attock. Lon. 69 54 E, lat. 32 44 N.

PEKIN, the capital of the empire of China, seated in a fertile plain, in the province of Pe-tcheli, 50 miles from the great Wall. It forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first inhabited by Chinese, the second by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are computed to be six full leagues in circumference. The height and thickness of the walls of the Tartar city excite admiration; 12 horsemen might easily ride abreast on them; and there are spacious towers, a bowshot distant from each other. The streets are perfectly straight, three miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides. All the great streets are guarded by sol-

diers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have lattice-gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The walls of the emperor's palace, including that and the gardens, are two miles in length; and the architecture of the stupendous pile of buildings of which it consists, is entirely different from that of the European, and they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The inhabitants of Pekin are estimated at 2,000,000. A Russian church is established here with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Peterburgh, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Pekin. This city is 500 miles N by W of Nanking: Lon. $116^{\circ} 14' E$, lat. $39^{\circ} 54' N$.

PELEGRINO, MOUNT, a promontory on the N coast of Sicily, two miles W of Palermo. The prospect from this mount is beautiful and extensive. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Rosolia, who is said to have died here; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where priests attend, to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

PELEW ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the N Pacific Ocean, lying between 130 and $136^{\circ} E$ lon, and 5 and $9^{\circ} N$ lat. Capt. Wilson, of the Antelope East India packet, who was wrecked here in 1783, found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, and friendly in their disposition; in fine, a people that do honour to the human race. The astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing

their colour, plainly showed, that they had never before seen a white man. The clothes of the strangers also puzzled them exceedingly; for it seemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether these and their bodies did not form one substance. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. Their principal arms consist of bamboo darts, from five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the betel-nut tree; but there are short ones for distant marks, which are thrown by a stick two feet long. The chiefs wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great honour conferred by the king on officers of state, commanders, or persons, who by valour, or otherwise, have greatly distinguished themselves, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house, or canoe, is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted to him as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleases. The natives are stout, well-made, rather above the middling stature, and of a very deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loose curl round their heads. The men are naked: the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both sexes are tattooed; their teeth are made black, by art; they are very expert in swimming; and the men are admirable divers. Such an opinion had the king of the island entertained of the English, that, on their departure, he suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth unhappily died of the small-pox in 1784. The East-India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard.

PEN

PELISSA, a town in Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, near the Danube; 15 miles N of Buda.

PELLA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, 50 miles W of Salonichi.

PELOSO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 35 miles W of Bari.

PENBA, a province of Africa, in Congo, the capital of the same name. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 7 30 S.

PENBRIDGE, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Arrow, 12 miles NW of Hereford, and 145 WNW of London.

PENBROKE, the capital of Pembrokehire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which are two handsome bridges. It is surrounded by a wall, with three gates, and has a castle, on a rock. It has two churches, sends one member to parliament, and is 10 miles SE of Haverfordwest, and 237 W by N of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 51 43 N.

PENBROKESHIRE, a fertile county of S Wales, 37 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and surrounded by the sea, except on the E, where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It contains five market-towns, and 145 parishes, and sends three members to parliament.

PENA GARCIA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, six miles E of Idanha Velha.

PENALVA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on a hill, with a castle, eight miles S of Coimbra.

PENAUTIER, a town of France, in the department of Aude, four miles N of Carcassonne.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, standing on Falmouth Bay, on a hill of the same name, opposite that of St. Mawes. It is SE of Falmouth, and 282 miles W by S of London.

PENEMUNDER, a fortress of Prussian Pomerania, on the isle of Usedom, at the mouths of the Pene and Oder. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 54 16 N.

PENGUIN ISLAND and BAY, on

the coast of Patagonia, 182 miles N of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47 48 S.

PENICHE, a strong seaport of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a citadel, 34 miles N of Lisbon.

PENICK, a town of Germany in Misnia, seated on the Mulde, eight miles E of Altenburg.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on a high point of land, on the Mediterranean, 60 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 40 29 N.

PENKRIDGE, a decayed town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is principally noted for its horse fairs, and is six miles S of Stafford, and 129 NW of London.

PENMAENMAWR, a once tremendous precipice of Carnarvonshire, overhanging the sea; but now safely crossed by a good road. It is four miles SW of Aberconway.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in the Asturias, seated on the Asta, 14 miles SW of Oviedo.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated near the Xenil, 10 miles N of Ecija.

PENNAH, a river in the peninsula of Hindoostan, which watering Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Veliore, enters the bay of Bengal at Gangapatnam.

PENNON, a fort of Africa, on a small island before the harbour of Algiers.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a very important seaport of Barbary, seated on a rock, near Velez. It was built by the Spaniards, in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 75 miles E of Ceuta. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 25 N.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of N America, bounded on the E by the river Delaware, dividing it from W Jersey and New York; on the S by Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware; on the W by Virginia and the western territory; and on the NW by lake Erie, on which it has a considerable front, and a good port, lying within 200,000 acres of land purchased of congress by this state.

PEN

It is an oblong square, 190 miles from E to W, and 156 from N to S, and contains 20 counties. Its produce is corn, cattle, timber, potash, wax, skins, furs, &c. Philadelphia is the capital.

PENOBSCOT, a long and capacious bay of N America, in the district of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot.

PENRIZ, a seaport of Glamorgan-shire, with a market on Thursday, 20 miles SE of Carmarthen, and 219 W of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 51 37 N.

PENRITH, a large town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, a spacious market-place, a castle, and several remains of antiquity. It is 18 miles S of Carlisle, and 280 NNW of London.

PENRYN, a borough of Cornwall, with three markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, and has a trade in the pichard and Newfoundland fisheries. It is three miles NW of Falmouth, and 266 W by S of London. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 50 10 N.

PENSACOLA, the capital of W Florida, seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico which forms a very safe harbour. Lon. 85 24 W, lat. 30 32 N.

PENSANCE, or **PENZANCE**, a flourishing seaport of Cornwall, with a market on Thursday. It is a corporation, and one of the tin-coinage towns; and is seated on a creek in Mountbay, in the parish of Madern, 12 miles E of the Land's End, and 281 W by S of London. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 50 11 N.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is noted for its hats and bread, and is seated on the Chew, seven miles W of Bath, and 117 W by S of London.

PENZA, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza.

PENTLAND FRITH, a strait which divides the Orkney Islands from Caithnessshire.

PER

PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of mountains, in Edinburghshire, extending ten miles from SW to NE.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, a cluster of rocks at the E entrance of Pentland Frith.

PERQUIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Somme, 15 miles SE of Abbeville. It is remarkable for the interview between Lewis XI of France and Edward IV of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors reside. It is inhabited by Christians, and wine is sold there as publicly as in any other part of Europe.

PERAY, St. a village of France, in the department of Ardeche. It is noted for its wines, and is 21 miles NW of Privas.

PERCASLAW, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, 44 miles SE of Kiof.

PERCHE, a late province of France, in Orleanois, 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; now forming, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

PEREKOP. See **PREKOP**.

PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 50 miles E by N of Tockay.

PERGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 39 40 N.

PERGAMO, an ancient but half-ruined town of Natolia, with a bishop's see. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the river Germasli, 37 miles N of Smyrna.

PERIGORD, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Angoumois and Marche; on the E by Quercy and Limousin; on the S by Agenois; and on the W by Angoumois and Saintonge. It is 83 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; and now forms the department of Dordogne.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of

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Dordogne, with a bishop's see, the ruins of the temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the river Isle, 50 miles SW of Limoges. Lon. $0^{\circ} 48' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 11' N$.

PERN, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into two provinces; namely Perm, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated on the Kama; and Catharinenburg, the capital of which is of the same name.

PERNAMEUCO, a province of Brazil, bounded on the N by Tamara; on the E by the Atlantic; and on the S by Seregippe. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth.

PERNE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, a little to the W of Apt.

PERNEAU, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a rattle; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 35 miles N of Riga.

PERNES, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais seated on the Clarence, 17 miles NW of Arras.

PERONNE, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme. It is called the Virgin, because it was never taken, though often besieged. The castle is remarkable for the imprisonment of Charles the Simple, who here miserably died; and in this castle the duke of Burgundy detained Lewis XI three days, till he consented to sign a disadvantageous treaty. It is seated on the Somme, 27 miles SW of Cambrai, and 80 E by N of Paris.

PEROUSA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a valley of the same name. It is seated on the Cluson, 16 miles SW of Turin. Lon. $7^{\circ} 18' E$, lat. $44^{\circ} 59' N$.

PERPIGNAN, a considerable town of France, capital of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, with a citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tet (over which is a handsome bridge) 100 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. $3^{\circ} 0' E$, lat. $42^{\circ} 41' N$.

PERSHORE, a town of Worcester-

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shire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Avon, nine miles ESE of Worcester, and 102 WNW of London.

PERSIA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, and Ussac Tartary; on the W by Turkey and Arabia; on the S by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus, and the Arabian Sea; and on the E by Hindoostan Proper. It is 1225 miles in length from E to W, and 500 in breadth. The air is dry and clear, and the face of the country, and fertility of the soil, varies according to the situation of the different provinces. Among the products of Persia that are peculiarly excellent, are dates, pistachio-nuts, and poppies, that produce the finest opium. They have extensive plantations of mulberry-trees for silkworms. Their camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffaloes, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying passengers or burdens, the horses excepted, which are only used for the saddle. The principle manufactures are silks, as satins, tabbies, taffetas, and silk mixed with cotton, or with camels or goats hair; brocades, gold tissues, and gold velvet, carpets, calicoes, camlets, &c. Their dying is preferred to any thing of the kind in Europe. During almost the whole of this century, Persia has been desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper, Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Abdalla, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar, to which he annexed the provinces of Korasan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindoostan Proper, W of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737, to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. He transferred the seat of government from Isfahan to Schiras. He refused the title of *Shah*, or king, being satisfied with that of Protector of Persia. He was beloved by his subjects, and revered by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, new competitors for the throne

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sprung up, and have almost ever since continued to spread slaughter and desolation over this unhappy country. The Persians are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali.

PERSIA, GULF OF, a gulf between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 420 miles.

PERTH, a flourishing town of Scotland, capital of Perthshire, seated on the Tay, over which is an elegant stone bridge of nine arches. It has two churches, one of which belonged to a fine abbey. Perth has been the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland, and the seat of the parliament and of the supreme courts of justice. The tide comes up to this place; the river is navigable for small vessels; and here is a great manufactory of linen and cotton. Perth is 30 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 56 22 N.

PERTHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen; on the E by Angusshire and the firth of Tay; on the S by the counties of Fife, Kinross, Clackmanan, and Stirling; and on the W by Argyleshire. It extends 60 miles from E to W, and nearly the same from N to S. See **ATHOL**.

PERTH AMBOY, a seaport of N. America, in New Jersey, seated on a neck of land, between the river Raritan and Arthur Kill Sound. It lies open to Sandy Hook, has one of the best harbours on the continent, and is 25 miles SW of New York. Lon. 75.0 W, lat. 40 35 N.

PERTUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles N of Aix.

PERU, a large country of S America, bounded on the N by Popayan, on the W by the Pacific Ocean, on the S by Chili, and on the E by the Andes. It is 1500 miles in length from N to S, and 125 in breadth between the Andes and the ocean; but in other places it is much broader. When the Spaniards landed in this country in

1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities; and the inhabitants were found to be much more polished than the natives of other parts of America, those of Mexico excepted. These were soon subdued by a few Spaniards, under the command of Francis Pizarro. Peru is now divided into the three audiences of Quito, Lima, or Los Reyes, and Los Charcos; the whole under the government of a viceroy, whose authority once extended over all S America possessed by the Spaniards; but as some of the countries in this vast jurisdiction are above 2000 miles distant from the supreme seat of justice at Lima, the inhabitants were subject to the greatest inconveniences; to remedy which two new viceroyalties have been established. The first, is fixed at Santa Pé de Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada, and extends over the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito. In the jurisdiction of the second, established in 1776, are the provinces of Rio-de-la-Plata, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Tucuman, Potosi, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and the towns of Mendoza and St. Juan. Peru has been long celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, all the quicksilver used in the refining of which is extracted from the famous mine of Guancabelica. Quinquina, or Jesuits Bark, the virtues of which are so well known, is found only in this country. The fiercest beasts of prey in Peru are the *puma* and *jaguar*, inaccurately called lions and tigers by the Europeans, but possessing neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter: they are hardly formidable to man, and often turn their backs on the least appearance of resistance. A quadruped, called the lama, peculiar to this country, was tamed to domestic purposes by the ancient Peruvians. In form it bears some resemblance to a deer, and some to a camel, and is of a size somewhat larger than a sheep. Its wool furnished the Peruvians with clothing, its flesh with food. It was even em-

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ployed as a beast of burden, and carried a moderate load with much patience and docility; but it was never used for draught. Among the birds, the most remarkable is the condor, which is entitled to pre-eminence over the flying tribe, in bulk, strength, and courage. The river Guyaquil abounds with alligators, and the neighbouring country swarms almost as much with snakes and vipers, as that round Porto Bello does with toads. Notwithstanding the vast numbers of the original natives that perished, from various causes, since the conquest of the country by the Spaniards, their numbers are still very great; and several districts, particularly in the audience of Quito, are occupied almost entirely by Indians. Lima is the capital. See **ANDIO**.

PERUGIA, a populous city of Italy, capital of Perugia, with a strong citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 75 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 43 6 N.

PERUGIA, a lake of Italy, eight miles from the city of that name. It is five miles in diameter, and has three islands.

PERUGINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the W by Tuscany, on the S by Orvieto, and on the W by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino. It is 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The capital is Perugia.

PERURO, a large town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see, a castle, and an excellent harbour. Its streets are paved with bricks. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles NE of Urbino, and 330 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 52 N.

PESCARA, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, eight miles from Citta-di-Penna, and 100 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 2 E, lat. 43 27 N.

PESCHIERA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a castle and a fort; seated on the river Mincio, which pro-

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ceeds from lake Garda, 16 miles W of Verona.

PESENAS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Herault, seated on the Pein, 12 miles NE of Beziers.

PEST, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube, opposite Buda. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

PETAU, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, seated on the Drave, 109 miles S of Vienna.

PE-TCHELI, **TCHELI**, or **LY-PA-FOU**, the principal province of China, bounded on the N by the great Wall and part of Tartary, on the E by the Yellow Sea, on the S by Chang-tong and Honan, and on the W by the mountains of Chan-si. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have several others under their jurisdiction. The temperature of the air in this province does not seem to agree with its latitude; for, although Pe-tcheli extends no further than the 42nd degree N, yet all its rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year, that waggons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kind of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees we have in Europe. Peking is the capital.

PETER AND PAUL, **ST.** or **PETROPAWLOSKOI**, a seaport of Kamtschatka, in the Russian government of Irkutsk, consisting of some miserable loghouses and a few conical huts. Lon. 158 35 E, lat. 53 1 N.

PETERBOROUGH, a city of Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire. It has but one church beside the cathedral. It has a trade in corn, coal, and timber, and sends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles S of Boston, and 81 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 30 N.

PETERHEAD, a town of Aberdeenshire, situate near the mouth of the Ugie. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier. A

considerable trade is carried on, both in the fishery, and to the Baltic; and here is a manufactory of sewing thread. A mineral spring, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea bathing, bring a great resort of company, for whose accommodation there is a ball-room and many elegant houses. It lies a little to the N of Buchanncfs.

PETERSBURGH, a town of Virginia, seated on the Appamatox, 15 miles S of Richmond.

PETERSBURGH, or **ST. PETERSBURGH**, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in the government of the same name, seated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and built partly on some islands in the mouth of the river, and partly on the continent. The building of this city was begun, in 1703, by Peter the Great; and, nine years after, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious, most of them paved, but a few are still suffered to remain floored with planks; and, in several parts, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of buildings, furnished with great cost, in the same elegant style as at London. The Neva is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London, and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the N side are the fortress, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts. On the S side are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line so called, because (a few houses excepted) the whole row is occupied by the English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the S side, is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embanked, at the expence of the present empress, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Petersburg, although it is more compact than the other Russian cities, and has the houses

in many streets contiguous to each other, yet still bears a resemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very straggling manner. It has been lately inclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. The inhabitants are computed to be 130,000. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situate on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and for a few days, till the river can bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock. By this contrivance the great civilizer of his country appears in the attitude of ascending a precipice, the summit of which he has nearly attained. It was erected on the pedestal, by the empress, in 1782. In the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II and Peter III. Petersburg is 555 miles NW of Moscow, 525 NE of Copenhagen, and 300 NE of Stockholm. Lon. 30 19 E; lat. 59 56 N.

PETERSFIELD, a borough of Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, 18 miles NE of Portsmouth, and 53 SW of London.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Minden, seated on the Weser, three miles from Minden, and 37 W of Hanover.

PETERSHAM, a village in Surrey, situate on the Thames, on the S side of Richmond Hill. The church was a chapel of ease to Kingston, but, in 1769, was formed into one vicarage with Kew. It is near 10 miles WSW of London.

PETERWARADIN, a town of Slavonia, one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks, over whom, in 1716, prince

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Eugene here gained a great victory. It is seated on the Danube, 35 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

PETHERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Parret, 18 miles S by W of Wells, and 133 W by S of London.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, eight miles W of Castro, and 45 SE of Sienna.

PETIT GUAVE, a seaport of the West Indies, in the island of St. Domingo, seated on a bay at the W end of the island. It is 200 miles E of Jamaica. Lon. 72 52 W, lat. 18 27 N.

PETOUNZ', a city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers and Chinese condemned to exile. It is seated on the river Songari, 172 miles N by E of the city of Kirin, and 500 NE of Pekin. Lon. 124 55 E, lat. 45 3 N.

PETRIKOW, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles SW of Warsaw.

PETRINA, a strong town of Austrian Croatia, seated on the Petrina, 27 miles E of Carlsstadt.

PETROPAWLOSKOI. See **PETER AND PAUL**, St.

PETTAW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria. It belongs to the bishop of Salzburg, and is seated on the Drave, 28 miles S of Gratz.

PETTAPOLLY, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80 46 E, lat. 15 49 N.

PETTYCUR, a harbour of Fifeshire, a mile from Kinghorn, at the entrance of the frith of Forth. It is the landing-place of passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore. A basin has lately been constructed here.

PETWORTH, a town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, seated near the Arun, 12 miles NE of Chichester, and 49 SW of London.

PFAFENHOFFEN, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Ilm, 19 miles NW of Ratibon.

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PHINT, or **FORETTE**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 10 miles W of Basil.

PFORTSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Baden-Durlach, with a castle, seated on the Euts, 15 miles SE of Durlach.

PFEIMB, a town in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Pfeiat and Nab, 10 miles NE of Amberg.

PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Andalspach, 37 miles SW of Ulm.

PHANAGORIA, a small and beautiful island of Asia, in the strait of Caffa.

PHAROS, a small island in the Mediterranean, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high lighthouse, called the Pharos, whence the island took its name. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

PHARZA, anciently **PHARSALIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janina, famous for the decisive victory gained by Julius Cesar over Pompey, anno 48 B. C. It is seated on the Ennipeus, is an archiepiscopal see, and is 10 miles S of Larissa.

PHASIS, a river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS ISLE. See **FALISANTS**.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient city of Natolia, seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains 11000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Christians, who have a Greek archbishop. It is 40 miles ESE of Smyrna. Lon. 28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

PHILADELPHIA, a county of Pennsylvania, 23 miles long, but not six broad. In 1790, it contained 54,393 inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of the county of Philadelphia, the state of Pennsylvania, and, till the year

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1800, of the United States of America. It is seated between the Delaware and Schuylkill, and was founded in 1682, by William Penn, who, in 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town under the government of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, 12 common council-men, a sheriff, and clerk. The streets are spacious and regular, intersecting each other at right angles. This city contains 5000 houses, in general handsomely built of brick, and 40,000 inhabitants, composed of almost all nations and religions. Here are 24 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations; one of which is for the *Free Quakers*, so called, because they took up arms in defence of their country, in the late war, contrary to the established principles of the friends. Here also is a synagogue for the Jews. The German Lutheran church; one of the finest in the union, was destroyed by fire, Dec. 26, 1794. A university was founded here during the war: its funds were partly given by the state, and partly taken from the old college. A malignant fever raged here, in 1793, which, in the course of August, and the three succeeding months, carried off 4031 of the inhabitants. Philadelphia is 97 miles SW of New York, 356 SW of Boston, and 118 N of the entrance of the Delaware into the Atlantic. Lon. 75 13 W, lat. 39 56 N.

PHILIPPI, an ancient and decayed town of Macedonia, 67 miles E of Salonichi, with an archbishop's see. Here Augustus and Antony gained a great victory over Brutus and Cassius, anno 42 B. C. An amphitheatre, and other monuments of its ancient grandeur, remain. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 40 0 N.

PHILIPPINE, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It was taken by the French in 1747, restored in 1748, and again taken in 1794. It is seated on an arm of the Scheld, 12 miles SE of Flushing. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 51 16 N.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, islands in the Indian Ocean, discovered by Ma-

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gellan, in 1521. The principal islands are Manila, or Luconia; Mindanao; Samar, or Tandago, sometimes called Philippina; Masbate; Mindoro; Luban; Paragoia, or Paragoa; Panay; Leyta; Bohol; Sibuyan, or Zebu; Negro's Island; St. John's; Xolo; and Abyo. They are chiefly subject to the Spaniards. Lon. from 113 13 to 120 50 E, lat. from 6 30 to 18 15 N.

PHILIPPINES, NEW, or Carolines, islands in the Indian Ocean, between the Philippines and the Ladrões. There are about 32 in all, between the equator and the tropic of Cancer.

PHILIPPOLI, a considerable town of Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and is seated on the Mariza, 82 miles NW of Adrianople, and 188 of Constantinople.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seven miles S of Bath, and 104 W of London.

PHILIP'S, FORT ST. a strong citadel of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon. It was taken by the English in 1708, and in 1756 by the French, who restored it in 1763. The Spaniards retook it in the last war. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

PHILIPSBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is considered as one of the bulwarks of the empire. The town belongs to the bishop of Spire, but the fortifications to the empire. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year following. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles S of Spire, and 40 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 33 E, lat. 49 12 N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. It was built by Charles IX, and called after his son Philip. In 1775, it was destroyed by fire, but has been since rebuilt. It is 20 miles NE of Carlstadt, and 140 NW of Stockholm.

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PHILIPSTOWN, or KINGSTON, a borough of Ireland, the capital of King's County, 25 miles NW of Kildare. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 53 15 N.

PHILIPVILLE, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on an eminence, 25 miles SE of Mons, and 125 N by E of Paris.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Phillip, esq. governor of New S Wales. They are five miles asunder, but almost joined together by a long sandy spit, above water. Lon. of the eastern island 140 3 E, lat. 8 6 S.

PIANEZA, a town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, eight miles from Turin.

PIANOZA, an island of Italy, in the Tuscan Sea, six miles S of that of Elba, belonging to Tuscany. Lon. 10 34 E. lat. 42 46 N.

PIAVA, a river, which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the gulf of Venice by two mouths, a little N of Venice.

PICARDY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, and the straits of Dover; on the E by Champagne; on the S by the Isle of France; and on the W by Normandy and the English Channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

PICCATHONE, a town in the duchy of Milan, with a castle, in which Francis I, of France, was imprisoned. It was taken by the French in 1733, but they restored it. It is seated on the Serio, 10 miles NW of Cremona and 36 SE of Milan.

PICKERING, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has an old castle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles NE of York, and 223 N by W of London.

PICO, the largest and most popu-

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lous of the Azores, or Western Islands. Lon. 28 21 W, lat. 38 29 N.

PICTS' WALL, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W to E across the kingdom, as far as Thimouth.

PIEDMONT, a principality of Italy, bounded on the N by Vallais; on the E by the duchies of Milan and Montferat; on the S by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa; and on the W by France and Savoy. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It is 75 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich vallies. In the mountains are mines of several kinds. They carry on a great trade in raw silk; and the country produces also corn, rice, wine, fruit, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital of this country, and of all the dominions of the king of Sardinia.

PIENZA, a populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 25 miles SE of Sienna, and 56 S of Florence.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, seated near a lake, 15 miles NW of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris.

PIERRE, ST. the capital of Martinico, on the W side of the island. Lon. 61 21 W, lat. 14 44 N.

PIERRE, ST. a small desert island near Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English, in 1793. Lon. 56 0 W, lat. 40 39 N.

PICRON ISLAND, a small island eight miles from the coast of Malabar, and 15 from Onore. Lon. 74 6 E, lat. 14 1 N.

PIETRO, ST. an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

PIGNETOL, a town of Piedmont,

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at the entrance of the valley of Perugia. It was in possession of the French, who fortified it, and built a castle on a rock; but being restored to the duke of Savoy, in 1696, the French demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Chiuse, 15 miles SW of Turin.

PIGNEY, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 12 miles NE of Troyes.

PILLAU, a seaport of Prussia, 20 miles W of Königsberg; which see.

PILSEN, a strong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has often been taken and retaken, and is seated near the confluence of the Misa and Watto, 47 miles W by S of Prague. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 49 46 N.

PILSNA, **PILSNO**, or **PILZOW**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Wilśke, 50 miles E of Cracow.

PILTEN, a town of Courland, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the Windaw, between Goldingen and Windaw. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 57 15 N.

PINES, **ISLE OF**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the S end of New Caledonia. It is 14 miles over in a SE and NW direction. It is high and remarkable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities. It was discovered by capt. Cook, in 1774. Lon. 167 38 E, lat. 22 38 S.

PING-LEANG-FOU, a city of China, one of the most considerable in the W part of the province of Chen-si. It contains three cities of the second, and seven of the third class in its district, and is seated on the river Kin-ho, 480 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 106 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

PIN-HIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si. Its district contains six cities of the second, and 28 of the third class. It is 240 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 35 35 N.

PINNEL, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, capital of a territory of the same name,

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at the confluence of the Cocha and Pinnel, 25 miles N of Guarda. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 40 46 N.

PINNENEURG, a fort and town in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Owe, 15 miles NW of Hamborg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 53 46 N.

PINOS, an uninhabited island on the S side of Cuba. It is 25 miles long, and 15 broad. Lon. 82 33 W, lat. 22 2 N.

PINSKO, a decayed town of Lithuania, on a river of the same name. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 52 18 N.

PIOMBINO, a seaport of Tuscany, capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on a bay, 40 miles S of Leghorn, and 60 SW of Florence. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57 N.

PIOMBINO, a principality in Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. The island of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, 50 miles SE of Rome.

PIPLEY, a town of Bengal, seated on a river, 15 miles from Balasore. It formerly had English and Dutch factories. Lon. 86 21 E, lat. 21 20 N.

PIQUE, **MONTVALLIER**, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees, in the form of a pike. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 42 51 N.

PIRANO, a seaport of Venetian Istria, on a peninsula, 10 miles S of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 45 40 N.

PIRITZ, a town of Pomerania, in the territory of Stetin, seated near lake Maldui, 20 miles SE of Stetin.

PISA, an ancient and large, but not populous city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, with a university, an archbishop's see, and three forts. The Arno runs through it, and has three bridges, one of which is constructed of marble. It is 10 miles N of Leghorn, and 42 W of Florence. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 43 43 N.

PISANO, a territory of Tuscany, 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

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and bounded on the W by the Mediterranean.

PISCA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships, 140 miles S of Lima. Lon. 76 25 W, lat. 13 36 S.

PISCATAQUA, a river of N America, in the state of New Hampshire. Its mouth forms the only port in that state, and is 60 miles N of Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 43 25 N.

PISELLO, the most northern cape of Natolia, which projects into the Black Sea, opposite the Crimea.

PISTOIA, a decayed town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Stella, 20 miles NW of Florence.

PITCAITLY WELLS, remarkable saline springs, near Perth, deemed beneficial in scorbutic cases.

PITHEA, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, seated on a small island, at the mouth of the Pithea, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge, and is 80 miles SW of Tornea. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 65 11 N.

PITTSCHEN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 51 10 N.

PITTENWEEM, a seaport of Fife-shire, at the entrance of the frith of Forth, 23 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 49 W, lat. 56 12 N.

PITTSBURGH, or **FORT PITT**, a flourishing town of Pennsylvania, capital of the county of Allegany, situate on the W side of the Allegany mountains, on a point of land between the rivers Allegany and Monongahela. Here was the French Fort Du Quesne, in an expedition against which, in 1756, general Braddock was defeated and slain. It was abandoned by the French, in 1758; and its name was changed to that of Pitt, in honour to the minister by whom the war was then directed. Here the Allegany takes the name of Ohio. It is 320 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 79 48 W, lat. 40 26 N.

PIZZO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the gulf of St.

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Eufemia, four miles from Mount Leone.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a bishop's see, and a castle, seated on the Xera, 80 miles SW of Madrid.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, seated on the Deva, 25 miles SE of Bilbao.

PLACENTIA, a seaport of N America, seated on a bay on the SE part of Newfoundland, 40 miles W of St. John. Lon. 53 43 W, lat. 47 15 N.

PLACENTIA, a populous town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, a citadel, a celebrated university, and 30,000 inhabitants. It was ceded to the king of Sardinia in 1743. It is seated on the Po, 32 miles NW of Parma, and 83 E of Turin. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 45 5 N.

PLACENTIA, a fertile and populous duchy of Italy, formerly the western part of Parma. It is bounded on the E by that duchy, on the N and W by the Milanese, and on the S by the territory of Genoa. It contains mines of iron, and salt springs, from which a very white salt is made. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Worms in 1743.

PLANIEZ, a small island of the Mediterranean near Marseilles.

PLANO, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the bay of Alicant.

PLASSEY, the plains of, in Bengal, 70 miles from Calcutta; memorable for the great victory gained here by colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah.

PLATA, an island of Peru, on the coast of Quito, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about five miles long and four broad.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the audience of Los Charcos, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Chimao, 500 miles SE of Cusco. Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 19 16 S.

PLATA, or **RIO DE LA PLATA**, a large river of S America, formed by the union of the three great rivers Pa-

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aguay, Uruguay, and Parana. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Southern Ocean, in lat. 35° S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; and at Buenos Ayres, 300 miles up the river, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town.

PLATA, RIO-DE-LA, a province of S America, in Paraguay, on the SW of the river of the same name. It is subject to Spain, and at Buenos Ayres, the capital, a new viceroyalty was established in 1776. See PERU.

PLAWEN, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S of Gustrow.

PLAWEN, a town of Germany, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 67 miles SE of Dresden.

PLEIBURG, a town of Carinthia, seated on the Feistez, at the foot of a mountain, 25 miles E by S of Clagenfurt.

PLESCOF. See PESKOF.

PLESHEY, a village of Essex, seven miles N by W of Chelmsford. It was the seat of the lord high constable of England, from the earliest times of that office to the year 1400. On the site of his castle is now a brick farmhouse, and here are the remains of an ancient fortification, consisting of a mount, surrounded by an area, which contains about two acres, and is bounded by a rampart and ditch, over which is a brick bridge.

PLESSZ, a town of Silesia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 36 miles E of Troppaw.

PLESSIS-LES-TOURS, a late royal palace in France, near Tours, built by Lewis XI, who died here, in 1483.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is built near the Vistula, on a hill, 25 miles SE of Uladislaw, and 65 W of Warsaw. Lon. $19^{\circ} 29'$ E, lat. $52^{\circ} 46'$ N.

PLOEN, a town, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name, 22 miles NW of Lubec. Lon. $10^{\circ} 35'$ E, lat. $54^{\circ} 11'$ N.

PROXIMEL, a town of France, in

the department of Morbihan, 27 miles NE of Vannes.

PEUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Ill, 65 miles W of Inspruck. Lon. $12^{\circ} 10'$ E, lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$ N.

PLUVIERS, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 20 miles N of Orleans.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport of Devonshire, with three markets, on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated between the mouths of the Plym and Tamar. Next to Portsmouth, it is the most considerable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamour. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and is a safe harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, is almost surrounded by the houses of the town, and has lately been further secured by an extensive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the British navy. Adjoining to it are docks, arsenals, &c. These harbours are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas' Island, and by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town. Plymouth contains two parish churches; sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common council men. It is well supplied with fresh water, first brought here, from a place seven miles off, by the famous sir Francis Drake, who was a native of this town. It carries on a considerable trade, and is 43 miles SW of Exeter, and 216 W by S of London. Lon. $4^{\circ} 15'$ W, lat. $50^{\circ} 22'$ N.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport of N America, in the state of Massachusetts, at the S end of Plymouth Bay. It is the first town that was built in New England. Lon. $70^{\circ} 10'$ W, lat. $41^{\circ} 58'$ N.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, a large and populous town, near Plymouth. See STOKES DAMAREL.

PLYMPTON, a borough of Devon

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shire, with a market on Saturday, and the ruins of a castle. It is seated on the Plym; seven miles E of Plymouth, and 218 W by S of London.

PLYNLIMMON HILL, a vast and lofty mountain, in Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire.

Po, a river of Italy, which has its source in Piedmont; runs through Montserrat, the Milanese, and the Mantuan; thence flows on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, flows into the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths.

Po, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-si. It empties itself into lake Poyang-hou, a small distance from Jan-tcheou-fou.

POCKLINGTON, a town of the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 14 miles SE of York, and 196 N by W of London.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, near the source of the Putlach, 30 miles SE of Bamberg.

PODOLIA, a province in the SE part of Poland, wrested from that country by the empress of Russia, in 1793. The Dnieister separates it from Moldavia on the SW; and the Bog crosses it from W to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kamienick is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

POGGIBONZI, a town of Tuscany, with a citadel in ruins. It is famous for its excellent tobacco, and is seated near the Elba, 16 miles S of Florence.

POGGIO, a town of Tuscany, near Florence, famous for a palace of the Great Duke.

POIRINO, or **POVERINO**, a town of Piedmont, 15 miles SE of Turin.

POISSY, an ancient town of France, seated near the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles from Paris.

POITIERS, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, with a bishop's see. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are not

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estimated at more than 16,000. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished. Here, in 1356, Edward the Black Prince, gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners king John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The environs abound with vipers in such numbers, that they are exported to Venice, to make treacle. This town is seated on a hill; on the Clain, 52 miles SW of Tours, and 120 N by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 46 35 N.

POITOU, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the bay of Biscay. It now forms the departments of Vendée, Vienne, and the Two Sevres.

POLA, an ancient, and strong seaport in the S part of Istria, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, 80 miles SE of Venice. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 45 13 N.

POLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N by Prussia and Lithuania; on the E by Lithuania; on the S by the palatinate of Lublin; and on the W by that of Masovia. It is 88 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Bielsk is the capital.

POLAND, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia; and on the E by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each of which is subdivided into palatinates. The late government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of 'the king and republic of Poland.' The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe. This circumstance proved the source of great calamities; for, on the demise of every sovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, respectively supported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of at least one third of the

country was effected by the king of Prussia, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany, the diet being compelled, by a foreign force, to make this important cession. For the part ceded to the emperor, see GALICIA. The part allotted to Russia comprises Polish Livonia, that part of the palatinate of Polotsk which lies to the E of the Dwina; the palatinates of Viteplk and Mtsislav; and two small portions to the NE and SE of the palatinate of Minsk. See POLOTSK and MONTREV. The king of Prussia took possession of all the western parts of Pomerania, bounded on the S by the river Netze or Nottee, with the whole of Polish or Western Prussia, Dantzic and Thorn excepted. Of these countries the Russian part is the largest, the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000 of souls; the first containing 1,600,000, the second 2,500,000, and the third 860,000. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. By this all foreign candidates for the throne of Poland are excluded; none can be chosen king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania, in future, but a native Pole; the son or grandson of a king cannot be elected immediately upon the death of his father or grandfather, nor be eligible till after an interval of two reigns; and a permanent council is established, in which the executive power is vested. By this change, all foreign princes, who might be likely to give weight to Poland by their hereditary dominions, are rendered incapable of filling the throne; the faintest prospect of an hereditary sovereignty is removed; the exorbitant privileges of the equestrian order are confirmed in their utmost latitude; and the prerogatives of the crown, before too greatly reduced, are still further diminished. In 1791, however, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peasants) were alike equitably consulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty despot dictating a constitution to his people; nor, on the other, a proud aristocracy, or a mad democracy, that wrested from their sovereign his just prerogatives; but it was the universal wish of the nation, the sentiment that inspired which, was universal happiness. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifice of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland (under pretext of being guarantee of the constitution of 1773) and this new constitution was overthrown. The empress had planned, in conjunction with Prussia, a second partition of this unhappy country, which took place in 1793. By this, she obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, Kiof, and Bratzlaw. Beside the voivodships of Posen, Gnesen, Kalish, Siradia, Wielun, Lentschitz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, part of Plotzk, &c. With the city and monastery of Czestokoko (the Loretto of Poland) and its rich treasures, the king of Prussia obtained the great object of his wishes, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. Such multiplied oppressions, at last, roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciusko appeared, in 1794, at the head of a Polish army, to assert the independency of his country, and to recover the provinces wrested from it. He was successful, at first, against the king of Prussia, but was defeated and taken prisoner, in the sequel, by the Russians, who soon after took the capital, Warsaw. What will be the future fate of Poland is uncertain. The king is at present a kind of state prisoner at Grodno; and all Poland is in the possession of a foreign force.—By the

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constitution of 1772, the Roman catholic religion is declared the established; but although the dissidents continue excluded from the diet, the senate, and the permanent council, they enjoy the free exercise of their religion; are permitted to have churches without bells, and schools and seminaries of their own. The air of Poland is generally cold; but the soil is so fertile in corn, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Niemien, Dniester, and Bog.

POLERON. See POOLORON.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzescia in Lithuania.

POLESINO-DI-ROVIGO, a fertile province of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the N by the Paduan; on the S by the Ferrarese; on the E by the Dogado; and on the W by the Veronese. It is 42 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

POL, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It is noted for its mineral waters, and is 16 miles NW of Arras.

POLICANDO, a barren island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

POLICASTRO, a decayed town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a gulf of the same name, 68 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 13 N.

POIGNANO, a populous seaport of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, seated on a craggy rock, 16 miles E of Bari. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 41 25 N.

POLIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Jura, 31 miles SW of Besançon.

POLINA, an ancient but now decayed town of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see, 12 miles S of Durazzo.

POLITO, or **POLIZZI**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles SE of Palermo.

POLLOCKSHAW, a considerable manufacturing town of Renfrewshire, seated on the river White Cart.

POLOTSK, a strong town of the Russian empire, capital of the government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota, 50 miles SW of Vitepsk. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

POLOTSK, a government of the Russian empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are sent down the Dwina, to Riga.

POLTEN, ST. a town of Lower Austria, seated on the Drasam, which falls into the Danube, near Holmburg, eight miles from Vienne.

POMEGUE, an island in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles.

POMERANIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Western Prussia, and Poland, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Mecklenburg. The air is cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil. It is 250 miles in length and 75 in breadth; and is divided into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter and part of Hither Pomerania belong to the king of Prussia; the remainder to the king of Sweden. Stetin is the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

POMERELLIA, a district of W Prussia, forcibly seized by the king of Prussia. Dantzic is the capital.

POMESANIA, a large county of W Prussia, which extends E to W, from the river Passerge, as far as the Vistula, between E and W Prussia.

POMONA. See MAINLAND.

PONDESTURIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, seated on the Po, 33 miles E of Turin.

PONDICHERRY, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first settled by the French, in 1674. Previously to the war of 1756, it was, perhaps, the finest city in India; but

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It was taken by the English, in 1761, and immediately razed to the ground, in retaliation of M. Lally's conduct toward Fort St. David, in 1758. It was restored in 1763; taken by the English in 1778; restored in 1783; and again taken by the English in 1793. It is 100 miles S of Madras. Lon. 80° 0' E, lat. 11° 36' N.

PONDICO, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Zeiton, near the coast of Negropont.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Sill, 40 miles SW of Leon.

PONG-HOU, islands in the Chinese Ocean. They lie E of the coast of Fokien, and form an archipelago between the port of Emouy and the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks: there is but one solitary tree, and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. The harbour in the principal island is good, and sheltered from every wind. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whose chief employment is to watch the trading vessels to and from China and Formosa. Lon. 121° 25' E, lat. 23° 30' N.

PONS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a mineral spring. It is seated on a hill, near the Sevigne, 10 miles S of Santes.

PONS, St. a town of France, in the department of Herault, and a bishop's see before the revolution. It is 24 miles N of Narbonne.

PONTAFELLA. See **PONTEFA**.

PONT A-MOUSSON, a considerable town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a university. It is divided by the Moselle, into two parts, and is two miles NW of Nancy.

PONT-ARLIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of Jura, seated on the river Doubs, near mount Jura, and defended by a strong castle. Lon. 6° 26' E, lat. 46° 35' N.

PONT AUDEMER, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Rille, 13 miles E of Honfleur, and 85 NW of Paris.

PONT-DE-CZ, a town of France,

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in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on the Loire, three miles from Angers, and 178 SW of Paris.

PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a castle, seated on the Seine, over which is a handsome bridge, five miles N of Louviers, and 62 NW of Paris.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the Reffouffe, eight miles S of Macon.

PONT-DE-VEZLE, a town of France, in the department of Ain. It has a manufactory of stuffs called Augustines, and also a tapestry for the coverings of arm-chairs and sofas, of the same kind as those of Aubusson. It is seated on the Velle, 12 miles W of Bourg.

PONT DU GARD. See **GARD**.

PONT-DE-LIMA, a town of Portugal, in the province, of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a palace, seated on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 miles NW of Braga, and 190 N of Lisbon.

PONTEFA, or **PONTAFELLA**, a town in Carinthia, seated on the Fella, over which is a bridge which leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 20 miles NW of Friuli.

PONTEFRAC, a borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is noted for its large plantations of licorice. Its castle now in ruins, was the scene of the murder of Richard II. It is 23 miles SW of York, and 175 NNW of London.

PONTE-STURA, a town of Italy, in Montserrat, seated at the confluence of the Stura and Po, three miles SW of Casal.

PONTE-VEDRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated almost at the mouth of Leris, and famous for its fishery of pilchards. Lon. 3° 27' W, lat. 43° 20' N.

PONT-GIBAULT, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 10 miles WNW of Clermont.

PONTIVY, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the river Blavet.

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PONT L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated on the Touque, 10 miles NW of Lisieux. many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. Lon. 13 16 E, lat. 40 53 N.

PONTOISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on an eminence, on the Oise and Vienne, with a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. In 1435, the English took it by a stratagem; but Charles VII. retook it by storm in 1442. It is 27 miles NW of Paris.

PONT-ORSON, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, seated on the Coesnon, 20 miles E of St. Malo.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 miles E of Genoa, and 66 NW of Florence.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a small town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. It is 17 miles S of Viviers, and 55 NE of Montpellier.

PONT ST. MAIXENCE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Oise, five miles from Senlis.

PONT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube, with a castle, seated on the Seine, 17 miles from Troyes, and 55 SE of Paris.

PONT-SUR-YONNE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Yonne, eight miles NW of Sens.

PONTYPOOL, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two hills, on the Avon, which turns several mills for the working of iron plates that are used in a manufactory of japanned ware, now on the decline. It is 15 miles SW of Monmouth, and 146 W by N of London.

PONT-Y-PRIDD. See TAAFE.

PONZA, or **PONTIA**, a small island of the Tuscan Sea, to which

POOLE, a borough of Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday, seated on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Its trade and population are rapidly increasing. Its principal branch of business is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Poole is 40 miles WSW of Winchester, and 105 W by S of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 50 42 N.

POOLORON, one of the Banda Islands, from which the Dutch expelled the English, not for any advantage it afforded, it being a barren spot, but to secure the monopoly of the spice trade, by preventing the English from having any settlement in these parts. It is 100 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 130 0 E, lat. 4 20 S.

POOLOWOY, one of the Banda Islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Here nutmegs and the most delicious fruits were once abundant.

POONAH, a town of the Deccan of Hindocstan, in Visiapour. It is the capital of the Western Mahratta empire; but lies open and defenceless. It is 100 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 73 55 E, lat. 18 30 N.

POOROONDER, a fortress of Visiapour, seated on a mountain, 18 miles ESE of Poonah. It is the place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

POPA-MADRE, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, where there is a convent and chapel of the Virgin, to whose image the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage. It is seated on a mountain, 50 miles E of Carthagena. Lon. 74 32 W, lat. 10 15 N.

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POPAYAN, a province of the new kingdom of Grarada, in S America, bounded on the N by Terra Firma, on the S by Peru, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. It is 400 miles long and 300 broad.

POPAYAN, the capital of a province of that name, in S America, with a bishop's see, 220 miles NE of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 2 35 N.

POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE, or the ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, a country of Italy, bounded on the N by the territories of Venice, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the SE by the kingdom of Naples, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by Tuscany and Modena; extending from S to N 240 miles, and from SW to NE in some parts 120, but in others scarce 20 miles. It is divided into the following provinces, the Campagna of Rome, St. Peter's Patrimony, Umbria or Spoleto, Ancona, Urbino, Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The papal government, on various accounts, appears to be ill calculated to promote the happiness of the inhabitants; for all these provinces (the Bolognese excepted) are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretensions are so well known, that it is needless to expatiate upon them. Happily, the Reformation begun by Luther dispelled the delusion in many parts of Europe; and the progress of learning, and the spirit of free inquiry, has enlightened many, even of the Roman catholic countries, where the papal political system is treated with contempt. The pope has the title of *Holy Father* and *Holiness*; and he is elected at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled *his Eminence*. Their number was fixed by Sixtus V at 70, in allusion to the number of the disciples who were sent out by Christ to teach the world;

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an allusion, without any singular propriety, as no two classes of people could be more unlike: this number is seldom complete. Every nation of the Roman catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Beside the ecclesiastical state, the pope is possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in Naples; and, before the late revolution in France, he had the territories of Avignon and Venaissin in that country. The annual revenue of the pope is computed to be upward of 2,000,000 sterling. His military force is inconsiderable: his body-guard consists of 40 Swiss, 75 cuirassiers, and 75 light horse: his naval force of a few galleys, stationed at Civita Vecchia. Rome is the capital.

PORO, a kingdom on the Slave Coast of Guinea. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses to dwell in, beside the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. Their chief trade is in slaves.

PORCHA, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It belongs to the Dutch, and is 140 miles S of Calicut. Lon. 74 35 E, lat. 8 11 N.

PORCHESTER, a village of Hampshire, at the upper end of the harbour of Portsmouth, between Fareham and Portsea Island. It has an ancient castle, which serves for the reception of prisoners of war.

PORCO, a town of Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcos, seated a little to the W of the mines of Potosi. Lon. 64 50 W, lat. 19 40 S.

PORENTRU, a town of Switzerland, capital of the dominions of the bishop of Basle (by the protestants called prince of Porentru) and the principal place of his residence. It is seated near Mount Jura, 22 miles S of Basle. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 47 34 N.

PORLOCK, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Bristol Channel, 14 miles N by W of Dulverton, and 167 W of London. Lon. 3 32 W, lat. 51 14 N.

PORTALEGRE, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a bishop's

see; seated at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles NW of Elvas, and 90 NE of Lisbon.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay, on the W side of the island, of which part it is the capital. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 18 45 N.

PORT-DESIRE, a harbour in S America, 100 miles NE of St. Julian. Lon. 65 40 W, lat. 47 50 S.

PORT GLASGOW. See **GLASGOW**, **PORT**.

PORT HUNTER BAY. See **DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND**.

PORTICI, a palace of the king of Naples, four miles from his capital.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a strong castle. It is chiefly noted for its stone, which is used in London for building the finest structures. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 50 30 N.

PORTLAND, a seaport of N America, in the district of Main and county of Cumberland, of both which it is the capital. It is seated on a peninsula, and has an excellent harbour.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean; the centre one in lon. 149 8 E, lat. 2 38 S.

PORT L'ORIENT. See **ORIENT**.

PORT LOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a citadel. It is a station for part of the royal navy, and the East India Company's ships, and is seated at the mouth of the Blanet, 27 miles W of Vannes. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 47 40 N.

PORT LOUIS, a French fortress, on the SW coast of Hispaniola, demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but since rebuilt. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 18 18 N.

PORT LOUIS, a town and harbour of the isle of France, in the Indian Ocean, strongly fortified. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

PORT MAHON, an excellent harbour in the island of Minorca, defend-

ed by one of the strongest citadels in Europe. Near it is the little trading town of Mahon. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N. See **PHILIP'S, FORT ST.**

PORTO BELLO, a seaport of S America, on the N coast of the Isthmus of Darien, with a large and commodious harbour. It is a very unhealthy place; and the country around it swarms with toads in such multitudes, as hide the surface of the earth. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, Porto Bello was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili. At the season when the galleons were expected, the product of all the mines, and other valuable commodities, of those countries, were sent by sea to Panama, and thence conveyed across the isthmus, partly on mules, and partly down the river Chagre, to Porto Bello. This paltry village, the residence of a few negroes and mulattoes, and of a wretched garrison relieved every three months, was then suddenly crowded with the most opulent merchants; and a fair was opened which lasted 40 days, during which was begun and finished the richest traffic on the face of the earth. Porto Bello was taken, in 1742, by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications. It is 70 miles N of Panama, and 300 W of Carthagena. Lon. 79 50 W, lat. 9 33 N.

PORTO-CAVALLO, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Carraccas. Lon. 64 30 W, lat. 10 20 N.

PORTO-DEL-PRINCIPE, a seaport on the N coast of Cuba. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 21 52 N.

PORTO-FARINO, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, 30 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

PORTO-FERRAO, a town of Italy, in the isle of Elba, with a citadel. It is seated on a long, high, steep point of land, to the W of the bay of the same name. It is 40 miles NW of Orbitello. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 42 38 N.

PORTO-GALLETO, a seaport of Spain, in the bay of Biscay, seated on a river near the sea, eight miles N of

Bilboa. Lon. 3 11 W, lat. 43 22 N.

PORTO-GUARO, a town of Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Lema, 15 miles W of Marano.

PORT JACKSON, a large bay of New South Wales, three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks. On proceeding within, in 1788, governor Phillip found himself perfectly landlocked; and finding also, that the country was greatly superior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix the colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. Lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33 50 S.

PORTO LONGONE, a town of Italy, in the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. It is seated on the E end of the island, eight miles SW of Piombino. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 42 52 N.

PORTO PEDRO, a seaport in the island of Majorca. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 39 37 N.

PORTO PRAYA, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 53 N.

PORTO RICO. See **JUAN-DE-PUERTO-RICO**.

PORTO SANTO, an island of the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras. In 1418, a Portuguese ship, fitted out for the attempt to double Cape Bojador, coasting along the African shore, was driven out to sea by a sudden squall, and when they all expected to perish, they discovered this island, which, on account of their escape, they named Porto Santo; and hence, at last, they descried the island of Madeira, like a black cloud in the horizon. It is 300 miles SW of Africa. Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

PORTO-SEGURO, a government of Brasil. The capital of the same name, is built on a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. 38 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a seaport of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E coast of the island, 40 miles N of Sardinia. Lon. 9 20 E. lat. 41 42 N.

PORTO-VENERO, a seaport of

Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezia; seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort. It is 45 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 44 5 N.

PORT PATRICK, a seaport of Wigtownshire, noted for its ferry to Donaghadee in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant. Here is one of the finest quays in Britain, with a reflecting lighthouse. Here also are four elegant packet-boats for the conveyance of the mail, and the accommodation of passengers; and the mail coaches go regularly from London and Edinburgh to Port Patrick on the one side, and from Dublin to Donaghadee on the other. It is 107 miles SW of Edinburgh, and 487 NNW of London.

PORTREE, a town on the isle of Skye, one of the Western Islands of Scotland. The inhabitants trade in black cattle, small horses, and kelp.

PORT ROYAL, a seaport of Jamaica, once one of the finest towns in America, abounding in riches and trade; but, in 1692, it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722, by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. It still consists of three handsome streets, and has a fine church. The harbour is one of the best in the world. It is six miles E of Spanish Town, and as much by water SE of Kingston. Lon. 76 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

PORT ROYAL, a town and fort of the island of Martinico, 21 miles SE of St. Pierre. Lon. 61 9 W, lat. 14 3 N.

PORT ROYAL, a town of Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc.

PORT ROYAL, an island on the coast of S Carolina, the space between which and the continent forms one of the most commodious harbours in those parts. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N shore is called Beaufort. It is 100 miles SW of Charleston. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 31 40 N.

PORT ROYAL, in Nova Scotia. See **ANNAPOLIS**.

PORT SANDWICH, a harbour in the island of Mallicolo, in the S Paci-

fic Ocean. Lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a seaport of Spain in Andalusia, 10 miles NE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 35 37 N.

PORTSEA, an island of Hampshire, between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portsmouth. It is separated from the mainland by a creek, over which is a bridge. At the SW extremity is the town of Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, a borough of Hampshire, with two markets, on Thursday and Saturday. It has the most considerable haven for men of war in England, and is the most strongly fortified place in Britain. The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in the most perfect order. It has one church, and two chapels; and is 20 miles SE of Winchester, and 72 SW of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 50 47 N.

PORTSMOUTH, the largest town in the state of New Hampshire, seated on Piscataqua River, two miles from the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, and has a lighthouse at the entrance. It is 24 miles N of Boston. Lon. 70 37 W, lat. 42 46 N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of Virginia, on James River, 108 miles SE of Richmond. Lon. 79 23 W, lat. 36 40 N.

PORTSOY, a seaport of Banffshire, six miles E of Cullen. It has manufactories of snuff and sewing thread.

PORT VENDRE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 25 miles S by E of Perpignan.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic, and on the E and N by Spain. It is divided into six provinces, Estramadura, Beira, Entre-Minho e-Douero, Tra-los-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the for-

mer, on account of the neighbourhood of the Atlantic. Corn is not plentiful, because the inhabitants do not attend much to husbandry; but here is plenty of olives, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and their wines form a great article of exportation. The principal rivers are the Tajo, Douero, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited; for the king cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674. The established religion is the Roman catholic, to which the natives have the most bigotted attachment. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II, king of Spain, subdued the country; but, in 1640 there was a great revolution, and the crown was conferred on John duke of Braganza (king John IV) whose descendants still enjoy it. Lisbon is the capital.

POSEGA, a strong town of Selavonia, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks, by the imperialists, in 1687. It is seated on the Oriana, 120 miles W by N of Belgrade. Lon. 18 59 E, lat. 45 36 N.

POSNANIA, or **POSEN**, a commercial town of Great Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, and a bishop's see. By the late partition of Poland, it became subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the Warta, 27 miles W of Gnesna, and 127 W of Warsaw.

POTSDAM, a city in the middle marche of Brandenburg; the most elegant and singular city in Europe, being erected in a very picturesque situation, in an island formed by the rivers Spree and Havel. Many new houses, on the finest ancient and modern plans, were raised by the late king, Frederic II, and presented to the inhabitants; and the various public buildings display at once great magnificence and taste, particularly the new royal palace, which was finished in 1770. It is 12 miles W of Berlin. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 52 52 N.

POTENZA, a town of Naples, it

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Basiliata, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is seated near the source of the Basiento, eight miles SE of Naples.

POTOMAC, or **PATOMAC**, a river of Virginia, which falls into the bay of Chesapeake. On this river a noble city is now erecting, the intended metropolis of the United States. See **WASHINGTON**.

POTOSI, a rich and populous town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. Here is the best silver mine in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugarloaf; but it is almost exhausted. Potosi is 300 miles SE of Arica. Lon. 64 25 W, lat. 19 40 S.

POTTON, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Bedford, and 48 N by W of London.

POUGHKEEPSIE, the capital of Dutchess County, in the state of New York, situate on Hudson's River, N of Wappinger's Creek.

POUGUES, a village of France, in the department of Nièvre. It is noted for its ferruginous mineral waters, and is five miles NW of Nevers.

POULTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday, seated near the mouth of the Wyre, 18 miles SW of Lancaster, and 231 NNW of London.

POURSELUC, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 280 miles N of Siam.

POURZAIN, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on the Sioule, 36 miles N by E of Clermont, and 190 S of Paris.

POYANG-HOU, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang si, formed by the confluence of four considerable rivers. It is 250 miles long.

PRABAT, a town of the kingdom of Siam; 100 miles N of Siam.

PRAGILAS, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Turin.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, with a university, and an archiepiscopal see. It comprehends three towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon seven

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mountains, and has above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The Muldaw, over which is a handsome stone bridge of 18 arches, separates the Old Town from the New. Prague has been often taken; the last time, in 1744, by the king of Prussia, who, in 1757, besieged it again, after a great victory, obtained, near th's city, over the Austrians; but being defeated some time after, he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 75 miles SE of Dresden, 158 SE of Berlin, and 235 NW of Vienna. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 4 N.

PRATO, a town of Tuscany, seated on the Bisentino, 12 miles NW of Florence.

PRATOLINO, a country palace, with fine gardens, of the grand duke of Tuscany, a little to the N of Florence.

PRADES, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the Tet, 22 miles SE of Mont-Louis.

PRAYA. See **PORTO-PRAYA**.

PRECOP, or **PEREKOP**, a town and fortress of the Russian empire, in the government of Cathariensslaf, and province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

PRECOPIA, a town of Servia, seated on the river Morave, 20 miles W of Nissa.

PREGEL, a river which issues from a lake in Poland, and crossing E Prussia, falls into the eastern extremity of the Frische Haf (an inlet of the Baltic) below Koningsberg.

PREMESLAW, a populous town of Austrian Poland, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the Sana, 27 miles W of Lemburg.

PRENSLO, a town of Germany, capital of the Ucker marche of Brandenburg. It contains six churches, and is seated on the lake and river Ucker, 50 miles N of Berlin.

PRESBURG, the capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. In the castle are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the

crown and sceptre of Stephen their first king. The Lutherans have a church here. Presburg is seated on the Danube, 32 miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 11 E, lat. 48 14 N.

PRESBOT, a town of Lancashire, with a good market on Tuesday, for corn and cattle, a considerable manufactory of sail-cloth, and another of gold hands for watches. It is eight miles E of Liverpool, and 195 NNW of London.

PRESENZANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is the ancient Rufe, and its territory has the name of Costa Ruffaria. It is 28 miles N of Naples.

PRESIDII, THE STATE OF, a territory of Tuscany, in the Siennese. It includes six fortresses, seated on the coast of Tuscany, and which Spain reserved, when it ceded Sienna to the grand duke. They were designed to facilitate the communication between the Milanese and Naples. In 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies. Their names are Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Phillippo, and Porto Longone.

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, on the Vistula, 20 miles E of Cracow.

PRESTEIGN, the principal town of Radnorshire, with a market on Saturday, remarkable for barley. It is seated near the source of the Lug, 30 miles WNW of Worcester, and 149 of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 52 13 N.

PRESTON, a borough in Lancashire, with three markets, Wednesday and Friday for provisions, and Saturday for corn, cattle, and linen cloth. It is seated on the Ribble, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Here is a court of chancery and other offices of justice, for the county-palatine of Lancaster. Preston is noted for the total defeat of the rebels in 1715. It is 21 miles S of Lancaster, and 214 NNW of London.

PRESTON-PANS, a village of Haddingtonshire, noted for its salt-works, and for the defeat of the royal army,

by the rebels, in 1745. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 45 58 N.

PREVEZA, a seaport of Albania, seated on the gulf of Larta, with a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by Augustus, in memory of his victory over Antony. It belongs to the Venetians, and is seated on a mountain, 70 miles NW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

PREVILLY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Claise, near some mines of iron. It is 18 miles S of Loches.

PRIAMAN, a seaport of the island of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 1 0 S.

PRIMROSE HILL, a fine eminence, two miles NW of London. Here the body of sir Edmundsbury Godfrey was found murdered in the reign of Charles II; and the hill was, for some time, called Green-Berry-Hill, from the names of three persons, who were said to have brought him here after they had murdered him at Somerset House, and who were executed for the supposed murder.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island on the W coast of Africa, 250 miles SW of Loango. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 1 49 N.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island of Asia, at the SW extremity of the straits of Sunda, a few leagues from the coast of Java. The best anchoring place is in lon. 105 17 E, lat. 0 36 S.

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE, the supposed most western extremity of America, discovered by capt. Cook, in 1778. Lon. 168 5 W, lat. 65 46 N.

PRINCE OF WALES, FORT, the most northern settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the W side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Churchill River. Lon. 94 7 W, lat. 58 47 N.

PRINCETON, a village of N America, in the state of New Jersey, noted for a college, founded in 1738, and called Nassau Hall. It is 52 miles from New York.

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PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an island in the Eastern Ocean, lying WNW of Tench's Island, and 70 miles in circuit. It has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and is supposed to be fertile and well-peopled. It was discovered by lieutenants Ball and King, in 1790. A high mountain, in the centre, was called Mount Phillip. Lon. 149 30 E, lat. 1 32 S.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6 W, lat. 17 0 S.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, a gulf on the NW coast of America, so named by captain Cook, in 1778. Lon. 147 21 W, lat. 59 33 N.

PRINCIPATO, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore and Principato Citeriore: Benevento is the capital of the former and Salerno of the latter.

PRISDENIA, a town of Bosnia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Drin, 32 miles NE of Albanapolis, and 195 N of Belgrade.

PRISTINA, a large town of Servia, seated on the Rufca, 58 miles NW of Nissa, and 150 SE of Belgrade.

PRIVAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on a hill, 16 miles N of Viviers.

PROCITA, a small, but fertile and populous island in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia. The capital, of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the sea. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

PROM, a town of Burmah, seated on the Menan, 200 miles NW of Pegu. Lon. 94 0 E, lat. 17 50 N.

PROVENCE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Dauphiny, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by Languedoc, and on the E by the Alps and the river Var. It now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

PROVIDENCE, the most flourishing town in the state of Rhode island. It has a considerable manufactory of cloth, a large foreign trade, and an

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elegant college. It is seated on both sides of the river of the same name, 30 miles NW of Newport. Lon. 71 26 W, lat. 41 50 N.

PROVIDENCE, a river of N America, which waters Providence and enters Narraganset Bay, on the W side of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, one of the least of the Bahama Islands, but the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. It lies 200 miles E of Florida. Lon. 77 1 W, lat. 24 50 N.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Atlantic, which the English bucaniers fortified, but afterward abandoned. It is 150 miles E of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

PROVINS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne. It is famous for its mineral waters and excellent preserves of roses, and is seated on the Vouzie, 30 miles SE of Meaux and 47 of Paris. Lon. 3 23 E, lat. 48 34 N.

PRUCK, a town of Austria, seated on the Leita, 22 miles SE of Vienna.

PRUCK, a town of Stiria, seated on the Muehr, 66 miles SW of Vienna.

PRUSSIA, a fertile country of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Lithuania, Samogitia, and Poland, on the S by Poland, and on the W by Brandenburg and Pomerania. It is 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is narrowest. In the 13th century all Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that part, since denominated Polish, Royal, or Western Prussia, revolted to Poland, and being incorporated into the republic, the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Eastern or Ducal Prussia, as a fief of Poland. In 1525, Albert of Brandenburg, the grand master, betrayed the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty, by which Eastern Prussia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief. Having adopted the tenets of Luther, he married a princess

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of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants; one of whom, Frederic William, the Great Elector, was the first duke that threw off his dependence on Poland. His son, Frederic I, in 1701, assumed the title of king of Prussia, which was acknowledged by all the Christian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764. In 1772, Frederic III compelled the Poles to cede to him the whole of Western Prussia, Dantzic, and Thorn excepted; and in 1793, the present king forcibly obtained possession of those cities, with some other provinces (see **POLAND**) to which he has given the name of Southern Prussia. Koningsberg is the capital of all Prussia.

PRUTH, a river of Poland, which rises in Red Russia, runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube.

PEKOF, or **PLESKOF**, a government of Russia, formerly comprised in the government of Novogorod.

PEKOF, or **PLESKOF**, a lake of Russia, in the government of the same name.

PEKOF, or **PLESKOF**, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. It is seated on the Velika, 150 miles S by W of Petersburg. Lon. 27 32 E, lat. 57 38 N.

PUDDAR, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which divides Cutch and Guzerat, and falls into the gulf of Cutch.

PUEBLA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the Guadiana, 15 miles W of Meridad.

PUEBLA-DE-LOS-ANGELES, a populous town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Tlascala, with a bishop's see. It is 62 miles SE of Mexico.

PUEBLA-NUOVA, a seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala and province of Veragua, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 200 miles W of Panama. Lon. 83 28 W, lat. 8 48 N.

PUNTE DEL-ARCOSPO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, which

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belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the Tajo, 40 miles SW of Toledo.

PUNTE-DE-LA-REYNA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Agra, 10 miles SW of Pampeluna.

PUERTO-BELLO, **PUERTO-RICO**, &c. For all names, which, in the Spanish language, signify a *port*, see **PORTO**; for although that word is not Spanish, it is necessary to adhere to it in this work, in conformity to the English pronunciation.

PUGLIA, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E side of the kingdom of Naples.

PULAO, a fertile island in the Indian Ocean, lying W of the Philippines. Lon. 129 12 E, lat. 9 30 N.

PULO-CANTON, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109 35 E, lat. 15 10 N.

PULO-CONDOR, the name of several islands in the Indian Ocean, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. Lon. 107 20 E, lat. 8 40 N.

PULO-DINDING, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the peninsula of Malacca. It belongs to the Dutch.

PULO-TIMON, an island in the gulf of Siam. Lon. 104 25 E, lat. 3 0 N.

PULO-WAY, an island in the Indian Ocean, near that of Sumatra. Lon. 95 39 E, lat. 5 50 N.

PULTAUSK, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Narew, 20 miles NE of Warsaw.

PULTOWA, a fortified town in the Ukraine, famous for the total defeat of Charles XII of Sweden, by Peter the Great, in 1709. It is 100 miles SW of Belgorod. Lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

PUNA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 35 miles in length and 12 in breadth. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Guisquil, 115 miles N of Paita. Lon. 81 6 W, lat. 3 17 S.

PUNTA-DELLA-GUDA, the capi-

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tal of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, a rough and heathy tract of Dorsetshire, S of Poole Bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries. Tobacco-pipe clay also is dug in several parts, much of which is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries.

PURRYSBURG, a town of Georgia, in N America, built by a colony of Swiss. It is seated on the river Savannah, 30 miles NW of Savannah. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 32 22 N.

PUTALA, a mountain of Great Thibet, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand lama, seven miles E of Lassa.

PUTNEY, a village of Surry, seated on the Thames, five miles WSW of London. On Putney Common, is an obelisk, erected in 1786, by the city of London, in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fireplates for securing buildings from fire; and near it is the house in which that gentleman made his experiments.

PUY, a populous town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, seated on the mountain Anis, near the Loire. *Puech*, or *Puy*, in the ancient Gaulish, signifies *mountain*. 'Our Lady of Puy' is celebrated in the annals of superstition. Puy has manufactories of lace and silk stuffs, and is 45 miles NE of Mende.

PUYERDA, a strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of Cerdagna, and seated between the Carol and Segra, at the foot of the Pyrenees. 53 miles W of Perpignan, and 67 NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 42 36 N.

PUY-DE-DOME, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne, and almost all Limagne, a territory 12 leagues long and six broad, forming a circular plain, one of the most fertile in France, and surrounded by mountains, that were once so many volcanoes. Clermont is the capital of this department.

PUY-EN-ANJOU, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire,

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16 miles SW of Saumur, and 160 SW of Paris.

PUY-LAURENS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, eight miles SW of Castres, and 23 E of Toulouse.

PUZZOLI, a celebrated, but now inconsiderable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples. It is celebrated for the temple of Jupiter Serapis, and for the extensive ruins of Cicero's Tusculan villa.

PWLHELLY, a seaport of Carnarvonshire, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers. It has a good market on Wednesday, and is six miles S of Newin, and 143 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or **PYRENEES**, mountains which divide France from Spain. They reach from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and are 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to their different situations.

PYRENEES, EASTERN, a department of France, containing the late province of Roussillon. Although great part of this department is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

PYRENEES, LOWER, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Basques and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See **NAVARRÉ**.

PYRENEES, UPPER, a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. The vallies produce excellent horses, and also rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

PYRMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Waldeck, with a castle, the residence of the governor. Near it, are mineral waters, often frequented by persons of the highest rank. It is 40 miles SW of Hanover.

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PYRNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It has a castle, on a mountain, called Sonnenstein, which is used as a state prison. Near it is a fine quarry of stone, transported to different places by the Elbe, on which it is seated, 10 miles SE of Dresden.

PYSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the Attoway, near the Muldaw, 50 miles S of Prague.

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QUADIN, a town in Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, between Esne and Dander.

QUAKENBURG, or **QUAKENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, seated on the Hase, 22 miles W of Osnaburg.

QUANG-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the S part of Pe-tcheli, between the provinces of Chang-tong and Ho-nan. Its district contains nine cities of the third class.

QUANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, on the W by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, on the S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong; and on the E by the same and Hou-quang. Although not equal in extent or commerce to the other provinces of China, it is so abundant in rice as to supply the inhabitants of Quang-tong for six months in the year. Its numerous mountains abound with mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. In this province grows a singular tree, which, instead of pith, contains a soft pulp, that yields a kind of flour; and the bread made of it is said to be exceedingly good. Quei-ling-fou is the capital.

QUANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the W by Quang-si and Tonquin, on the N by Hou-quang and Kiang-si, on the NE by Fokien, and on the S by the Chinese Sea. It is diversified by vallies and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold,

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jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, sugar, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; beside fruits of all kinds. They have a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens; but it does not appear that they have received this custom from Egypt. They load a great number of barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the seashore. These small fleets generally go in company, and the ducks mix together on the shore; but when night approaches they are collected together by only beating on a basin: they immediately form themselves into different flocks, and each returns to the vessel it belongs to. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chao-king.

QUARTEN, a town of Switzerland, near lake Wallenstadt, five miles E of Glarus.

QUEBEC, a city of N America, capital of Lower Canada, situate at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles. It is built on a rock, and is divided into the upper and lower town. It was erected by the French in 1605. The English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1759, it was again taken by the English, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, in the arms of victory, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It is 312 miles from the Atlantic (the river St. Lawrence navigable the whole way to this city for large men of war) and 590 NW of Boston. Lon. 69 48 W, lat. 46 55 N.

QUEDA, a kingdom in the peninsula of Malacca, tributary to Siam. The principal town, of the same name, is subject to the Dutch. It has a harbour, and is 300 miles N of the city of Malacca. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 5 N.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, with a protestant abbey, whose abbeys is a prince of the empire. It is 10 miles SE of Halberstadt.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough of Kent, in the isle of Shepey, with a

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market on Monday and Thursday. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles NW of Canterbury, and 45 E of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 26 N.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S CAPE, on the island of Southern Georgia. Lon. 36 11 W, lat. 54 32 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S FORELAND, a cape of the island of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138 4 W, lat. 19 18 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a sound at the N extremity of the S island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. Lon. 174 13 E, lat. 41 5 S.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. It is 30 miles in length, and 29 in breadth; and is bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Kildare, on the SE by Catherlough, on the S by Kilkenny, and on the W by King's County and Tipperary. It contains 39 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Maryborough or Queen's Town, is the capital.

QUEEN'S FERRY, a borough of Linlithgowshire, seated on the frith of Forth, nine miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 26 W, lat. 56 0 N.

QUEEN'S TOWN, or **MARYBOROUGH**, a borough of Ireland, capital of Queen's County, 72 miles SW of Dublin.

QUEI-LING-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called *quei*, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet and agreeable odour, that the whole country is perfumed by it. Its district contains two cities of the second, and seven of the third class. It is seated on a river that empties itself into the Ta-ho, but with such rapidity as not to be navigable; and is 180 miles N by W of Canton. Lon. 109 55 E, lat. 25 30 N.

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QUENTIN, St. a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne. Here is a considerable manufactory of lawns and cambrics. Near this place, in 1557, Phillip II of Spain, gained a signal victory over the French, and afterward took the town by storm. In memory of this he built the Escorial. St. Quentin was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, on the Somme, 21 miles S of Cambray, and 33 N by E of Paris.

QUERCI, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Limosin, on the E by Rouergue and Auvergne; on the S by Lanquedoc, and on the W by Perigord. It was divided into the Upper and Lower, and now forms the department of Lot.

QUERFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the prince of Saxe Weissenfels, 12 miles SE of Mansfeld. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 27 N.

QUERGUENECY, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli.

QUESNOY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken the same year. In 1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and retaken the next year. It is seated on the Ronelle, nine miles SE of Valenciennes, and 122 NE of Paris.

QUIBO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, lying on the coast of Veragua, in New Spain.

QUIBERON, a peninsula of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a village of the same name, on the bay of Quiberon. This peninsula lies N of Belleisle.

QUILLEROEUX, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Seine, 22 miles W of Rouen.

QUILMANCY, a town of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 3 30 S.

QUILOA, a seaport of Africa, on

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the coast of Zanguebar, with a citadel. It is tributary to the Portuguese, and is 300 miles N of Musambique. Lon. 39 9 E, lat. 9 30 S.

QUILON, or **COYLON**, a Dutch factory, in Hindoostan, on the coast of Tiavancore, 14 miles NW of Anjenga.

QUIMPER, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated at the confluence of the Oder and the Benaudet. It is a bishop's see, and is 30 miles SE of Brest, and 332 W by S of Paris. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 47 58 N.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the Ilotte, 20 miles E by S of Quimper, and 287 W by S of Paris.

QUINGEY, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Louve, 12 miles SW of Besançon.

QUINTEN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, with a castle, seated near the Goy, and a large forest of the same name, eight miles S of St. Brioux, and 200 W of Paris.

QUIRIEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on an eminence, near the Rhone, 12 miles from Lyons.

QUIRIMBA, the name of several fertile islands on the coast of Zanguebar.

QUISAMA, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

QUITEQA, a town of Morocco, with a castle. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 28 6 N.

QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Sécchia, 15 miles SE of Mantua.

QUITO, a city of Peru, capital of the audience of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a kind of university. It is 820 miles N of Lima. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 0 13 S.

QUITO, an audience of Peru, lying between two chains of the high mountains called the Andes. Several districts of this province are occupied almost entirely by Indians; and the city of Quito alone contains between 50 and 60,000 of all the different races. Quito is the only province in Spanish America that can be called a manufacturing country. Hats, cotton stuffs,

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and coarse woollen cloths, are made there in such quantities, as to be sufficient, not only for the consumption of the province, but to furnish a considerable article for exportation to other parts of Spanish America. This province was under the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Peru, until the present century, when a new viceroyalty was established at Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada; the jurisdiction of which includes the whole of Quito and all the provinces of Terra-Firma. Although this country lies on both sides of the equator, the air is very temperate, and, on the summits of the Andes, excessively cold.

QUIXOS, a province of Peru, in the audience of Quito.

QUOJA, a kingdom of Africa, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast.

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RAAB, a strong frontier town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the Raab, the Rabnitz, and the Danube, 55 miles SE of Vienna.

RAASTEINS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, with a decayed castle, seated on the Tarn, 18 miles from Alby.

RABAT, a seaport of Africa, in Tremesen, with a castle, seated at the mouth of the Burrigrig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5 28 W, lat. 34 40 N.

RACHORE, or **ADONI-RACHORE**, a city and district of the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the Kistna, near its confluence with the Tungabadra, 315 miles N by E of Seringapatam.

RACKERSBURG, a strong town in the duchy of Sürin, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on an island of the Muchr, 22 miles SE of Gratz, and 100 S of Vienna.

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RACIA, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

RACONI, a populous town of Piedmont, seated on the Grana and Macra, with a castle, six miles from Carignano, to the prince of which it is subject.

RADICOFANI, a town of Tuscany, seated on a mountain, with a citadel, 56 miles SE of Sienna.

RADNOR, NEW, a borough of Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. This town gives name to the county; but the assizes are now held at Presteign. It is seated near the source of the Somergil, at the foot of a hill, 24 miles NW of Hereford, and 156 WNW of London.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the E by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the NW by Cardiganshire, on the S and SW by Brecknockshire, and on the N by Montgomeryshire. It lies in the diocese of St. David's; contains 52 parishes, and four market towns; and sends two members to parliament. The E and S parts of this county are tolerably level, and productive of corn. Presteign is the capital.

RADOM, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, and capital of the county of the same name. It is 30 miles N of Sandomir, and 50 S of Warsaw.

RAGIVOL, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, between Mantua and Regio, 42 miles from each.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the Maalo, 12 miles N of Modica.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, with an archbishop's see. It is a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians, to each of which it pays an annual tribute; and it has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his office. Its territory, called the **RAGUSEN**, or **RAGUSAN DALMATIA**, extends 55 miles along the gulf of Venice, and is 20 broad. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 60 miles NW of Scutari. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 42 50 N.

RAJAPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N of Goa. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 17 19 N.

RAJEMAL, a decayed town of Bengal, formerly a place of great trade. It is seated on the Ganges, 190 miles N by W of Calcutta.

RAIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Acha, five miles E of Donawert.

RAIN, a town of Lower Stiria, seated on the Save, with a castle. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 46 12 N.

RAINHAM, a village of Essex, one mile from the Thames, where there is a ferry to Erith. The fine marshes here are covered with prodigious numbers of cattle. It is 15 miles E of London.

RAINY, or **LONG LAKE**, a lake of N. America, E. of the Lake of the Woods. It is 100 miles long, but not more than 20 wide.

RAKKA, a town of Diarbek, seated on the Euphrates, with a decayed castle. Near it are the ruins of Old Rakka, once a magnificent city. It is 100 miles SW of Diarbek. Lon. 38 55 E, lat. 36 1 N.

RAKONICK, the capital of a circle of the same name, in Bohemia, seated on a river, 30 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 51 4 N.

RAMA, a decayed town of Palestine, now called Ramula by the Turks. It is 20 miles from Jerusalem.

RAMANANCOR, an island of Asia, lying toward Cape Comorin. It is 23 miles in circumference; and has only a few villages and a temple. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 9 25 N.

RAMBERT-LE-JOUG, ST. a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated near a branch of Mont Jura, called Le Joug, 18 miles NW of Belley.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, 30 miles SE of Nancy.

RAMBOUILLET, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, lately remarkable for a palace, in which Francis I died. Lewis XVI made it a magnificent royal residence;

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but it was demolished, in 1793, by order of the National Convention. Rambouillet is 27 miles SW of Paris.

RAMMEKENS, a seaport of the Isle of Walcheren, in the Dutch province of Zealand. It was one of the towns put into the hands of the English, as a security for a loan in the reign of queen Elisabeth. It is four miles S of Middleburg. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 51 29 N.

RAMERA, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the Aube, 18 miles NE of Troyes.

RAMHEAD, a promontory of Cornwall, SW of Plymouth, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. On its summit is a chapel (a seamark) belonging to the village of Rame. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 50 18 N.

RAMILLIES, a town of Austrian Brabant, remarkable for the great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, in 1706. It is 10 miles N of Namur, and 24 SE of Brussels.

RAMMELSBERG, a lofty, steep, and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz Forest which lies within the principality of Grubenhagen. On this mountain are 12 silver mines; and at the foot of it is seated the city of Goslar.

RAMSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, noted for its fine beer. It is 46 miles E of Bristol, and 69 W of London.

RAMSEY, a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the fens, near the meres of Ramsey and Whittlesey. It had formerly a rich and celebrated abbey, and is 12 miles NE of Huntingdon and 69 N of London.

RAMSEY, an island on the coast of Pembrokeeshire, two miles long, and a mile and a half broad. Near it is a group of dangerous rocks, frequented in the breeding season by vast multitudes of sea-fowl, and known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. This island is four miles W of St. David's, and 17 NW of Milford Haven. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 53 N.

RAMSGATE, a seaport of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, where two very fine

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stone piers have been built, for the security of ships, the harbour being seated near the Downs, between the N and S Forelands. It has some trade to the Baltic, and is frequented as a bathing-place. It is 10 miles NE of Canterbury, and being only four miles S of Margate, a stage-coach goes between that town and this, for the accommodation of passengers that come and return by the Margate hoys. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 51 22 N.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Cook, lying SW of the passage between Mowee and Morotoi, three leagues from each.

RANDERSON, or **RANDERS**, an ancient town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of the Gude. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 56 20 N.

RANGNITZ, a town of Eastern Prussia, on the Niemen, 55 miles E of Koningsberg.

RANNOCH, LOCH, a lake of Perthshire, which extends 11 miles from E to W, receives the waters of Loch Erich from the N, and communicates with Loch Tummel on the E, and Loch Lidoeh on the W.

RANTAMPOUR, a fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in Agimere, 120 miles from Agra.

RANTZOW, a town in the duchy of Holstein, 24 miles N of Lubec.

RAOLCONDA, a town of the Decan of Hindoostan, in Golconda, near which is a rich diamond mine, 270 miles SW of Hydrabad. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 14 30 N.

RAON-L-ETAPE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated at the foot of the Vosges, at the confluence of the Etape and Martre, 30 miles from Nanci.

RAPALLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on a gulf of the same name, 20 miles E of Genoa. Lon. 9 11 E, lat. 44 26 N.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a republic and town of Swisserland, under the protection of the cantons of Zurich, Bern, and Glarus. Its territory is six miles long and three broad, and contains three parishes. The town is strong by

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situation, being seated on a neck of land which advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. The inhabitants, 5000 in number, are all catholics. The harbour, an excellent one, is within the circuit of the walls. Rapperschwyl is 12 miles SE of Zurich. Lon. 842 E, lat. 47 10 N.

RAPOLFSTEIN, or **RIBAU PIERRE**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, eight miles N of Colmar.

RAPOLLO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 56 miles W of Bari, and 70 E of Naples.

RAPPAHANNOG, a river of Virginia, which falls into the bay of Chesapeake.

RARITAN, a river of New Jersey, which passing by Brunswick and Amboy, enters Arthur Kull Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

RASCIA. See **RATZIA**.

RASEBORG, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles SE of Abo. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

RASEN, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is commonly called Market Rasen, and is seated on a branch of the Ankam, 14 miles NE of Lincoln, and 150 N of London.

RASOCALMO, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, near a town of the same name, W of Cape Faro, and N of Messina.

RASTADT, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, seated on the river Ens, 48 miles E of Salzburg.

RASTADT, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Baden, with a castle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here between the French and imperialists in 1714, and is seated on the Merg, near the Rhine, four miles N of Baden, and 24 SW of Philippsburg.

RATENAU, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg,

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seated on the Havel, 15 miles NW of Brandenburg.

RATENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle, seated on the river Inn. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 30 N.

RATHMINES, a remarkable place in Ireland, a mile and a half from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament's forces in 1649.

RATIBOR, a town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Oder, 15 miles NE of Troppaw, and 142 E of Prague. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 11 N.

RATISBON, an ancient, and strong city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. It is free and imperial, and is a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. In its magnificent town-hall, the general diets of the empire meet. It is seated on the Danube, over which is a stone bridge of 15 arches. The inhabitants, in general, are protestants, as all the magistrates must be. It is 62 miles N of Munich, and 195 W of Vienna. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 48 56 N.

RATOLFEEL, a strong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Constance, called Bodensee. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 12 miles W of the city of Constance.

RATTAN. See **RUATTAN**.

RATZBURG, a fortified town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on an island, in the midst of a lake 30 miles in circumference. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and partly to that of Saxe-Lawenburg. From the lake of Ratzburg issues the river Wahnitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec. Ratzburg is noted for its excellent beer, and is 12 miles SE of Lubec, and 12 N of Lawenburg.

RATZIA, or **RASCIA**, the eastern division of Slavonia, subject to the house of Austria. Its inhabitants are called Rascians.

RAYA, a town of Great Poland,

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capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, where state prisoners are kept. It is seated in a morass covered with water, which proceeds from the river Rava, by which it is surrounded, and is 55 miles SW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 55 E, lat. 51 51 N.

RAUCOUX, a village of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, three miles N of Liege.

RAVELLO, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is 10 miles W of Salerno, and 25 SE of Naples. Lon. 14 41 E, lat. 40 36 N.

RAVENGLASS, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an inlet of the Irish sea, between the rivers Irt, Mite, and Esk, 24 miles S of Cockermouth, and 284 NNW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 20 N.

RAVENNA, an ancient city of Italy, the capital of Romagna, with an archbishop's see, and a ruinous citadel. It is seated near the Mantone, 37 miles SE of Ferrara, and 162 N of Rome. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 35 N.

RAVENSBERG, a county of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is so called from a castle of the same name, and is subject to the king of Prussia. Herford is the capital.

RAVENSBERG, a free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Cheufs, 15 miles NW of Lindau. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 47 59 N.

RAVESTEIN, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the elector palatine, but has a Dutch garrison. It is seated on the Maese, 10 miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 33 E, lat. 51 46 N.

RAUVER, a river of Hindooستان Proper, one of the five E branches of the Indus, into which river it falls, about 20 miles W of Moultan, after receiving the united waters of the Chelum and Chunaub.

RAYLEIGH, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 13 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 34 E of London.

READING, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seat-

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ed near the confluence of the Kennet with the Thames, and has three churches, and some ruins of a rich abbey, built by Henry I, who was interred here. In 1787, in digging the foundation for a house of correction, on the site of the abbey, the remains of that prince were found in a vault, in a leaden coffin. Reading is 39 miles W of London. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 51 28 N.

READING, the capital of the county of Berks in Pennsylvania, on the river Schuylkill. Lon. 75 54 W, lat. 40 42 N.

REALMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 31 miles NE of Toulouse.

REBEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg; seated on lake Muritz, 30 miles SE of Guttow.

REBNICK, a populous town of Wallachia, seated on the Aluta, with a bishop's see, 45 miles SW of Targowischo.

RECCAN. See **ARACAN**.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town in the archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a chapter of noble ladies. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 miles W of Ham. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 51 27 N.

RECANATI, a commercial town in the marquise of Ancona, with a bishop's see, and a great fair, in September, which continues 15 days. It is seated on a mountain, near the Munsone, 14 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome.

RECVLVER, a village of Kent (the Regulbium of the Romans) near the mouth of the Thames. It is noted for its church, which was once collegiate, and has two spires that serve for a sea-mark, and are called by mariners, 'the Two Sisters'. It is 12 miles W of Margate, and 65 E by S of London.

REDBURN, a village of Herts, once greatly famed for the pretended relics of Amphibalus, who converted St. Alban to Christianity. It is five miles NW of St. Alban's.

REDHEAD, a promontory of An-

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gushire, on the German Ocean, lying S of Montrose. Here are the ruins of a castle, almost surrounded by the sea. Till the year 1793, this cape was the point beyond which coal was not permitted to pass without paying an oppressive tax, which was taken off by a commutation duty on spirits.

REDON, a town of France in the department of Isle and Vilaine. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles E of Vannes, and 22½ E by S of Paris.

REDONDA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, and a manufactory of cloth. It is seated at the mouth of the Mondego, 17 miles SW of Coimbra.

REDONDELLA, a commercial town of Spain in Galicia, with a castle. It was pillaged by the English in 1702, seated at the bottom of a bay of the Atlantic, eight miles S of Ponte Vedra. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 42 18 N.

REDRUTH, a town of Cornwall, 12 miles NNE of Helfstone, and 262 W by S of London.

RED SEA, a sea celebrated in holy writ. It extends in a direction from N to S, dividing Africa from Arabia. It is separated from the Mediterranean on the N by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates, by the straits of Babelmandel, on the S, with the Arabian Sea.

REES, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, 10 miles SE of Cleves.

REGENSBURG, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a rock, and is 10 miles NW of Zurich.

REGGIO, a populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with an archbishop's see, and a woollen manufactory. It is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 miles SE of Messina, and 190 S by E of Naples. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 38 4 N.

REGGIO, an ancient city of Italy, in a duchy of the same name, with a citadel and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry

REI

on a great trade in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is 15 miles NW of Modena, and 80 SE of Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 44 43 N.

REGGIO, a duchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. Except the marquisate of St. Martin, subject to a prince of that name, the whole of it belongs to the duke of Modena.

REGINA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles N of Cosenza.

REGNANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated near the Tiber, 17 miles N of Rome.

REICHENAU, an island of Suabia, in the Zeller Zee, or lower lake of Constance. It is three miles long and one broad; contains 1600 inhabitants, all catholics; three parishes, and a rich abbey, of which the bishop of Constance is abbot. It is three miles W of Constance, and belongs to the bishop of that place.

REICHENAU, a town of Swisserland, in the country of the Grisons, at the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine, over which are two curious bridges. It is seven miles SW of Coire.

REICHENBACH, a river of Swisserland, which has its source at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and unites with the Aar, into which it conveys the gold-dust found in the bed of that river.

REICHENBACH, a commercial town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and territory of Voigtland.

REICHENBACH, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the Peil, and is distinguished by the peace concluded in 1790, between the emperor Leopold II and the Turks.

REICHENBERG, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenellenbogen, seated on a mountain near the Rhine, and subject to the prince of Hesse Rheinfeld. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 50 4 N.

REICHENSTEIN, a town of Silesia, five miles from Glatz, famous for the mines in its neighbourhood.

REP

REICHSHOFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle in the neighbourhood of Haguenau.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, seated on the Moselle, at the foot of Mont de Vosges, 42 miles S by E of Nanci.

REMY, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, with a Roman mausoleum entire, and the ruins of a triumphal arch. It is 10 miles NE of Arles.

RENDSBURG, a town in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, in an island formed by the Eyder, 12 miles SE of Sleswick.

RENFREW, a town of Scotland, capital of a shire of the same name. It is seated on the Clyde, near the mouth of the Cart, 10 miles E by S of Port Glasgow, and 45 W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 51 N.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W and N by the frith of Clyde, on the E by Lanerkshire, and on the SW by Ayrshire. This county was the paternal inheritance of the Stuarts before they ascended the throne, and it gives the title of baron to the prince of Wales.

RENNES, an ancient city of France, capital of the department of Ille and Vilaine, with an archbishop's see. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000. Its streets are now broad and straight; but they were very narrow before the fire in 1720; which consumed 850 houses. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 42 miles SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 48 7 N.

RENTI, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It is seated on the Aa, 12 miles SW of Aire.

REOLE, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles SE of Bordeaux.

REPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, seated on the river which falls into the lake of Geneva, three miles from Thonon, and 20 NE of Geneva.

REPEHAM, a town of Norfolk,

REV

with a market on Saturday. It has two churches in one churchyard, and is 15 miles NW of Norwich, and 109 NE of London.

REQUENA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is seated on the Oliana, 40 miles W of Valencia, and 130 E by S of Madrid.

RESHT, a town of Persia, capital of Ghilan, seated on the Caspian Sea, 110 miles N of Casbin. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 37 18 N.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship Resolution, in which captain Cook made his second voyage to that ocean. Lon. 141 45 W, lat. 17 23 S.

RETFORD, EAST, a borough of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is 30 miles N of Nottingham, and 144 N by W of London.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, seated on a mountain, near the Aisne, 20 miles NE of Rheims, and 108 NE of Paris.

RETIMO, a seaport of Candia, with a bishop's see, and a citadel, where the bashaw resides. It was taken in 1647, by the Turks, and is seated on the N coast of the island, 45 miles from Candia. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 35 22 N.

REVEL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, nine miles N of St. Papoul.

REVEL, a strong seaport of the Russian empire, capital of the government of Esthonia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians obtained possession of it; and there are two great fairs in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 85 miles SE of Abo, and 133 W by S of Petersburg. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 59 20 N.

REVERO, a strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Po, 10 miles NE of Mirandola, and 20 SE

RHE

of Mantua. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 44 58 N.

RZUSS, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, flows through the lake and town of Lucern, and joining the Aar, falls into the Rhine below Zurzach.

REUTLINGEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the Echetz, near the Neckar, 10 miles E of Tubingen, and 37 S of Stuttgart.

RZZAN, a once considerable city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, which had formerly its own princes, and was afterward a province of the government of Moscow. This city, the see of an archbishop, was almost ruined by the Tartars, in 1568. It is seated at the confluence of the Trubesh and Occa, 100 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E, lat. 54 55 N.

RHE, a populous island on the W coast of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It is four leagues long, and two broad. Its products are a bitter wine, abundance of salt, excellent brandy, and the liquor called anise-seed. It is eight miles W of Rochelle. Its capital is St. Martin, a strong seaport. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 46 15 N.

RHEIMS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Marne, with an archbishop's see. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. In the church of St. Remy, was lately *La Sainte Ampoule*, a vial filled with a reddish and congealed liquor, which the French of former ages thought to have been brought from heaven: and this holy liquor was used in the coronation of the kings of France, who have been successively crowned at Rheims. The remains of an amphitheatre, of a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Here are manufactories of flannel, and other woollen stuffs; and the gingerbread is famous. Rheims is seated on the Vesle, 62 miles N of Troyes, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 49 15 N.

RHEINAU, a town of Switzerland,

RHE

in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, between Schaffhausen and Eglisau.

RHEINBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 40 miles NW of Cologne.

RHEINEC, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, seated on the Rhine. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 50 27 N.

RHEINEC, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Rheintal, seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance, with a castle. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 47 41 N.

RHEINFELD, a strong town of Suabia, the best of the four forest-towns, belonging to the house of Austria. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Rhine, over which is a picturesque bridge of several arches, eight miles E of Basle.

RHEINFELS, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and county of the same name. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, in regard to strength and situation. It is built on a craggy rock, at the foot of which is the town of St. Goar, and was taken by the French, Nov. 3, 1794. It is 15 miles S of Coblenz.

RHEINGAU, a district of Germany, on the E side of the Rhine, extending from Nieder Wallauf to Lorrach. The vine is here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld is the capital.

RHEINLAND, a part of S Holland, lying on both sides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

RHEIN-SABERN, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, with a castle, 15 miles S of Spire.

RHEINTHAL, a fertile valley of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, which divides it from Austria, till it reaches the lake of Constance. It belongs to the eight ancient cantons, and to that of Appenzel. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous.

RHEINWALD, a large valley in the country of the Grisons; so called from the Hinder Rhine, which runs through the valley. Splugen is the capital.

RHENEN, a city of the United

Provinces, in Utrecht, seated on the Leck, 20 miles SE of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672 and 1795. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 51 59 N.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which rises in the Alps of the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, and is formed of two principal streams, the Upper or Hinder Rhine, to the E, and the Lower Rhine (formed by two small streams, called the Middle and the Further Rhine) to the W. The Upper and Lower Rhine uniting at Reichenau, form a fine river, over which is a curious bridge of one arch, the span of which is 220 feet long. Passing by Coire, at the distance of a mile, the Rhine first becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheintal and Austria, and passes through the lake of Constance, the largest in Switzerland. Leaving this lake, it forms a celebrated cataract below Schaffhausen (see **LAUFEN**) and becomes the boundary between Switzerland and Alsace on the S and W, and Suabia on the N and E. Leaving Alsace and Suabia, the river gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers, in its course to the United Provinces. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleves, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W, and flows by Nimeguen, is called the Wahal, but loses that name on its junction with the Maese at Bommel. Below Worcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overslack: the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German Ocean, below the Briel; the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluys and Gorée. —The stream which had branched off to the right, below Emmerick, retains its name; but another soon branches off to the N, takes the name of Yssel,

and enters the Zuider See, below Campen. —The old river proceeds by Rhenen to Wyck-by-Duerstede, when it again divides into two streams: that to the left is called the Leck, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, but is now an inconsiderable stream, passes on to Utrecht, Woerden, and Leyden, and is literally choked up by mountains of sand, near the village of Catwyck.

RHINE, LOWER, a circle of the empire of Germany, which extends from the circle of Suabia, on the S, to that of Westphalia, on the N. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, and the palatinate of the Rhine.

RHINE, LOWER, a department of France, lately Lower Alsace. Strasbourg is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a department of France, lately Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a circle of the empire of Germany, which includes the territories of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Rheinfeld, and Hesse-Homburg; the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanau, Spanheim, Wied, Westerburg, and Waldeck, with the abbeys of Fulde and Hirschfeld; the imperial towns of Francfort, Fridberg, and Wetzlar; the bishoprics of Spire and Worms, and the duchy of Deux-Ponts.

RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE. See **PALATINATE**.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of N America, bounded on the N and E by Massachusetts, on the S by the Atlantic, and on the W by Connecticut. It contains five counties, and 29 townships. It is as healthful as any part of N America, and is principally a country for pasture. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

RHODE ISLAND, an island of N America, in the state of the same name. It is 13 miles from N to S, and four miles wide, and is divided into three townships. It is a noted resort of in-

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valids from the southern climates, and is called, with propriety, The Eden of America.

RHODES, an island of the Mediterranean, on the S side of Natolia, 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The principal town, of the same name, is an archbishop's see, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. A ship with all its sails might pass between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Sarcacens became masters of this island in 665, they broke it to pieces. The knights of Jerusalem took Rhodes from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks, in 1523. Lon. 28 25 E, lat. 36 24 N.

RHONE, a large river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland; issuing from the glacier of Furca, between two rocky mountains. Crossing the Valais, it flows through the lake and city of Geneva, and separating France, from Savoy, runs to Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and falls into the Mediterranean, by several mouths.

RHONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonois. The capital is Lyons.

RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE, a department of France, lately part of Provence. Aix is the capital.

RHYAIDERGOWY, a town of Radnorshire, with a market on Wednesday. Its name signifies the Fall of the Wye, which here forms a cataract. It is 20 miles W by S of New Radnor.

RHYNDS OR RINNS OF GALLOWAY, the W division of Wigtonshire, almost cut off from the other parts of the county by Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce.

RHYNEY, See **RUMNEY**.

RIALEXA, a seaport of New Spain, in Nicaragua, seated on a river, five miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 60

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W of Leon. Lon. 89 10 W, lat. 12 25 N.

RIADAVIA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the confluence of the Minho and Avia, 15 miles SW of Orense.

RIADEO, a fine seaport of Spain, in Galicia, seated on a rock, at the mouth of the Ribadeo, 39 miles NW of Oviedo. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 43 38 N.

RIBAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Xarama, eight miles from Madrid.

RIBBLE, a river of Yorkshire, which runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea, below Preston.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, seated on an eminence, near the Oise, 10 miles from St. Quentin.

RIBERIA GRANDE, a seaport of St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd islands, with a bishop's see. Lon. 23 24 W, lat. 15 0 N.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a nunnery, for noble ladies. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 12 miles N of Rostock. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 54 10 N.

RICHELIEU, a handsome town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a fine palace and park. It was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1637, and is seated on the Amable and Vide, 27 miles N of Poitiers, and 152 SW of Paris.

RICHMOND, a village in Surrey, nine miles WSW of London. It was anciently called *Sheen*; but Henry VII called it Richmond, on account of his having been earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace; in which Edward III, Henry VII, and queen Elisabeth, expired. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in summer, are open every Sunday; and in these is a noble observatory. Here is a stone bridge, of five arches, over the Thames. Here also is an extensive royal park, called Richmond, or the New Park. It is surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I.

RICHMOND, a borough in the N

RIG

riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Swale over which is a stone bridge; and contains two churches. It is 40 miles NW of York, and 230 NNW of London.

RICHMOND, the capital of Virginia, seated on James River, at the foot of the Falls, 60 miles W of Williamsburgh.

RICHMOND, a town of Staten Island, in the state of New York and county of Richmond. Its inhabitants are chiefly Dutch and French; and it is nine miles SW of New York.

RICHMONDSHIRE, a district in the N riding of Yorkshire, formerly a county of itself. The inhabitants manufacture knit stockings and other coarse goods; and many lead mines are wrought in this district, of which Richmond is the capital.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Coln, eight miles SW of St. Alban's, and 18 WNW of London.

RIETI, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Velino, near lake Rieti, 27 miles S by E of Spoleto, and 37 NE of Rome.

RIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne. Before the revolution in 1789, it was a bishop's see. It is seated on the Risle, 25 miles SW of Toulouse.

RIEZ, a populous, but once much larger town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. Before the revolution of 1789, it was a bishop's see. It is 35 miles NE of Aix.

RIGA, a strong town, the capital of the Russian government of Livonia. Next to Petersburg, it is the most commercial place in the Russian empire. The inhabitants, including the garrison, are 25,000. Here is a floating wooden bridge over the Dwina, 40 feet in breadth, and 2600 in length. In winter, when the ice sets in, this bridge is removed; in the spring it is replaced. Riga is five miles from the mouth of the Dwina, and 250 SE of

Stockholm. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 58 53 N.

RIMINI, an ancient, and populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, a castle, and many remains of antiquity. It is seated at the mouth of the Marrecchia, on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles SE of Ravenna, and 145 N by E of Rome. Lon. 12 39 E, lat. 44 4 N.

RIMMGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Rhine, and remarkable for several Roman antiquities.

RINCOPING, a town of Denmark, on the W coast of N Jutland.

RINGSTED, an ancient town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, where the kings of Denmark formerly resided and were buried.

RINGWODEN, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a considerable manufactory of worsted knit hose, and is seated on the Avon, 30 miles SW of Winchester, and 91 W by S of London.

RINTLEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Schawenburg, with a university. It is subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and is seated on the Weser, 15 miles from Minden, and 35 SW of Hanover.

RIO-DE-LA-HACHA, a small province of Terra Firma, in S America. It is in the form of a peninsula, between the gulf of Venezuela on the E, and a bay of the gulf of Mexico on the W. Rio-de-la-Hacha, the capital, is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 miles E of Santa Martha.

RIO-DE-LA-MADALENA, a river of S America, which rises almost under the equator, and falls into the gulf of Mexico, between Carthagena and Santa Martha. It is also called Rio-Grande.

RIO-GRANDE, a river in Brasil, which falls into the Atlantic.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E to W through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic, in 11° N latitude.

RIO-JANEIRO, one of the richest

provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn. The Portuguese annually export hence gold, silver, and precious stones. It receives its name from the Rio-Janeiro, at the mouth of which, in lon. 42 43 W, and lat. 22 54 S, is situate the city of St. Sebastian, its capital.

RIOM, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on a hill, eight miles NE of Clermont and 115 S of Paris.

RIONS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, eight miles from Bourdeaux.

RIPA TRANSONE, a strong town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see, eight miles from Fermo. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 42 59 N.

RIPEN, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a castle, and two colleges. The tombs of several kings of Denmark are in the cathedral. The harbour is at a small distance, at the mouth of the river Nipsaa, 55 miles NW of Sleswick, and 60 S by W of Wiburg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 55 25 N.

RIPLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the Nyd, 23 miles WNW of York, and 221 N by W of London.

RIPFON, an ancient borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Ure, and has a collegiate church, adorned with three lofty spires. It is noted for its manufactory of hardware, particularly spurs, and is 28 miles NW of York, and 218 NNW of London.

RIQUIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Cardon, five miles NE of Abbeville, and 95 N of Paris.

RISBOROUGH, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles S of Ailisbury, and 37 WNW of London.

RITBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Embs, 12 miles NW of Paderborn. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 51 52 N.

RIVA, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, but abandoned. It is seated at the mouth of a river, on lake Garda, 17 miles SW of Trent.

RIVADAVIA. See **RIEADAVIA**.

RIVADEO. See **RIEADEO**.

RIVALLO, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, seated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

RIVESALTES, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the Egly, eight miles from Perpignan. It is famous for fine wine.

RIVOLI, a town of Piedmont, with a castle, nine miles W of Turin.

RIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on lake Garda, 20 miles NW of Verona.

ROA, a strong town of Spain in Old Castile, with a citadel, seated on the Douero, 10 miles SW of Aranda, and 70 N of Madrid.

ROANNE, a commercial town of France, in the department of Rhoné and Loire. It was a village only at the commencement of the present century; is seated on the Loire, where it begins to be navigable for barks; and is 50 miles NE of Clermont, and 210 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 46 13 N.

ROANOKE, an island on the coast of N Carolina, in Albemarle county. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 35 50 N.

ROANOKE, a river of N America, formed by two principal branches; namely, Staunton River, which rises in Virginia, and Dan River, which rises in N Carolina. On account of the falls, it is navigable for shallops only, about 70 miles. It enters, by several mouths, into the SW end of Albemarle Sound.

ROBBEN ISLAND, called sometimes, in English charts, Penguin Island, a barren island near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 33 50 S.

ROBIL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muretz.

ROBIN-HOOD'S-BAY, a bay of the N riding of Yorkshire, to the SE of

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Whitby. Lon. $\circ$ 18 W, lat. 54 25 N.

ROCCA D'ANFO, a strong town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on lake Idrò, 25 miles SE of Trent.

ROCCA D'ANNONE, and **ROCCA D'ABBAZZE**, two forts of Italy, in Montferrat, each seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alexandria.

ROCHDALE, a town in Lancashire, with a considerable market on Monday and Saturday. It has flourishing manufactories of bays, serges, and other woollen goods. It is seated on the Roch, 55 miles WSW of York, and 195 NNW of London.

ROCHE, a town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the salt-works. The celebrated Haller filled that office from 1758 to 1766.

ROCHE, or **ROCHE-EN-ARDENNES**, an ancient town in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 32 miles NW of Luxemburg.

ROCHE-BERNARD, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Vilaine, 23 miles E of Vannes.

ROCHE CHOUART, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is seated, 60 miles S by E of Poitiers, and 189 S by W of Paris.

ROCHEFORT, a handsome and considerable seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It was built by Lewis XIV, in 1664, six leagues from the mouth of the Charente, the entrance of which is defended by several forts. It is supposed to contain 10,000 souls. It has a magnificent hospital, vast barracks, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, rope-yard, foundry, and all the magazines necessary for the construction of ships of war. It is seven leagues SE of Rochelle, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. $\circ$ 54 W, lat. 46 3 N.

ROCHEFORT, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, with a castle, said to have been built by the Romans, 15 miles

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SE of Dinant, and 50 NW of Luxemburg.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, a town of France, in the department of Charente, with a castle, seated on the Tardouere, 12 miles NE of Angoulême, and 208 S by W of Paris.

ROCHELLE, a celebrated town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour. It was lately a bishop's see, and contains 16,000 inhabitants. Lewis XIII took it from the Huguenots, in 1628, after a siege of 13 months, during which the inhabitants suffered all the horrors of famine, only 4000, out of 15,000, surviving the siege. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, 67 miles N by E of Nantes, and 220 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 46 9 N.

ROCHE MACHERAN, a town in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, 15 miles NE of Luxemburg.

ROCHE POSAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Creuse, and remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 1 2 E, lat. 46 45 N.

ROCHE-SUR YON, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, seated near the Yon, 20 miles NW of Luçon, and 202 SW of Paris.

ROCHESTER, a city of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesday and Friday, a castle in ruins, and some remains of a priory. It is seated on the Medway, over which is an ancient stone bridge of 21 arches, with stallings, and a great fall, like that of London bridge. Rochester sends two members to parliament, is a bishop's see, and has, beside the cathedral, one parish church. Here is an almshouse for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, a breakfast, and fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; and an inscription over the door intimates, that 'rogues and proctors are excepted.' The corporation has jurisdiction over the great oyster-fishery in the several creeks of the Medway. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the W by its bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the E. It is 27 miles NW of Canterbury,

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and 30 SE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 23 N.

ROCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, on the Watling-street, NW of Otterburn, and near the source of the Read. It has some Roman altars and other antiquities.

ROCHFORD, a town of Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 40 E by N of London.

ROCHLIZ, an ancient town of Saxony, in the territory of Leipzig, with a castle, copper-mines, and a bridge over the Muldaw.

ROCKBRIDGE, a county of Virginia, in N America. It lies between the Allegany Mountains and the Blue Ridge, and receives its name from a curious natural bridge. See CEDAR CREEK.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Welland, 12 miles S of Oakham and 84 N by W of London.

ROCUX, a village near Liege, remarkable for a victory gained by the French over the allies, in 1746.

ROCKOY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, celebrated for the victory, which the prince of Condé, then duke of Enghien, and only 22 years of age, gained over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is 26 miles N of Bethel.

RODESTO, **RODOSTO**, or **RUDISTO**, a populous seaport of Romania, with a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the sea of Marmora, 62 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41 1 N.

RODEZ, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aveyron, seated on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid Aveyron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are sold for Spain; and some manufactories of gray cloths and serges. It is a bishop's see, 30 miles W by S of Mende.

RODING, the name of eight parishes in the W of Essex, distinguished by the additional appellation of Abbots,

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Berners, Beauchamp, Eythorp, High, Leaden, Margaret, and White. This part of the county is called the Rodings, and takes its name from the river Roding, which rises near Canfield, and flowing through the Rodings, falls into the Thames below Barking. They are celebrated for excellent arable land, as they have been for execrable roads.

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet of Putney, in Surry, at the W extremity of the heath. From its fine situation, and vicinity to Richmond Park, it is adorned with some elegant villas.

ROER, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, and falls into the Maese below Ruremonde.

ROER, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of the Upper Rhine, waters Arensburg, and falls into the Rhine, below Duisburg.

ROEUX, a town of Austrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons.

ROHACZO, a town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name, and seated at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordwa, 37 miles NW of Rzeczcica, and 138 N of Kiow, or Kiow. Lon. 30 40 E, lat. 53 2 N.

ROHAN, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Aoust, 20 miles N of Vannes.

ROHILCUND, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies E of Delhi, and is subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital.

ROLDUC, a town of Austrian Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, seven miles N of Aix-la-Chapelle.

ROLLRICH STONES, in Oxfordshire, N of Stanton Harcourt, near Long Compton, in the parish of Chippling-Norton, a circle of stones standing upright, which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Antiquaries disagree with respect to the origin and intention of this ancient monument.

ROM, or **ROEM**, an island on the E coast of S Jutland.

ROMAGNA, a fertile province of X

ROM

Italy, in the pope's territories, bounded on the N by the Ferrarese, on the S by Tuscany and Urbino, on the E by the gulf of Venice, and on the W by the Bolognese and Tuscany. Ravenna is the capital.

ROMAIN-MOTIER, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays-de-Vaud, capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz.

ROMANIA, a fertile province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Bulgaria, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and on the W by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is divided into three great governments, or sangiacates; namely, Kirkel, of which Philipoli is the capital; Galipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital.

ROMANO, a strong and populous town of Italy, in Bergamasco, seated on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio.

ROMANS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Drome, seated on the Isere. Romans has been compared, for situation and scenery, to Jerusalem. It is 22 miles SW of Grenoble.

ROME, a famous city, formerly three times as large as it is at present, but still one of the largest cities of Europe. It contains 170,000 inhabitants, which, though greatly inferior to what it could boast in the days of its ancient power, is more than it has been able to number at some former periods since the fall of the empire; there being reason to think, that, at particular times since it has been reduced below 40,000. The numbers have gradually increased during the present century. Rome exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects. The former

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consist of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity. The latter comprehend all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture. Its length is 730 feet; the breadth 520; and the height, from the pavement, to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 450. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, basso-relievos, columns, and other ornaments, would fill volumes. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain. From its circular form, it has obtained the name of the Rotundo. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a sufficiency of light. The rain which falls through this aperture, immediately drills through holes, which perforate a large piece of porphyry, that forms the centre of the pavement. Being converted into a Christian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now dedicated to the Virgin, and to all the martyrs and saints. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the Amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. One half of the external circuit remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure: by a computation of Mr. Byres, it could contain 85,000 spectators. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described; we shall, therefore, pass over the ancient Forum, now a *cow market*; the beautiful column of Trajan, 120 feet high, &c. The pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican. The library of this palace is the largest and most complete in the world. In Rome, the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the chef-d'œuvres of sculpture, &c. The castle of St. Angelo serves only to keep the city in awe. Rome is seated on the Tiber, which runs through a part of it; and it is

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600 miles SE of Paris, 410 SSW of Vienna, and 780 SE of London. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 41 54 N.

ROMELIA, the general name given by the Turks to their European dominions.

ROMHULDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

ROMNEY, NEW, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is one of the cinque ports, and once contained five churches; but since the sea has retired, it is reduced to a small place. It is seated in the marsh of the same name, 71 miles SE of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ROMNEY-MARSH, a vast tract of rich, wet land, which occupies the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye haven. All animals are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London market; but it is deemed a very unhealthy tract.

ROMONT, or RODMONT, a strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg; seated on a mountain, 10 miles from Friburg, and 12 from Bern.

ROMORENTIN, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, on the brook Morentin. It has manufactories of serges and cloths, and is 45 miles E of Tours, and 100 S by W of Paris.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, capital of a district of the same name, in the pope's territories. It is seated on the Tereia, near a lake of the same name, 12 miles S of Viterbo, and 24 N of Rome.

RONDA, a strong town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It was taken from the Moors in 1485, and is seated on a craggy rock, near the Rio Verde, 20 miles NW of Gibraltar, and 62 SE of Seville.

ROQUEBRUNE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle, three miles from Monaco.

ROQUE-DE-MARSAN, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Douze, 10 miles from Mont-de-Marsan.

ROS

ROQUEMAURE, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on a craggy rock, near the Rhone, six miles NW of Avignon.

ROSANA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec, seated near the Zolva, 20 miles SW of Novogrodec.

ROSBACH, a town of Saxony, famous for a victory, obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French and the army of the empire, in 1757.

ROSCHAD, a well-built and populous commercial town of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the abbey of St. Gallen, seated on the lake of Constance with a castle built on a mountain.

ROSCILD, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is famous for a treaty concluded here in 1658; and in the great church are several tombs of the kings of Denmark. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, 15 miles W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 55 40 N.

ROSCOMMON, a fertile county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded on the E by Longford and W Meath, on the N by Sligo and Leitrim, on the S by Galway, and on the W by that county and Mayo. It contains 59 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament.

ROSCOMMON, a borough of Ireland, in the county of the same name, with the sessions-house and a jail. It is 80 miles W of Dublin.

ROSEAU. See **CHARLOTTE-TOWN**.

ROSE CASTLE, in Cumberland, a seat of the bishop of Carlisle, situate on the Caude, near Inglewood Forest. It was burnt down in the civil wars; but has been restored. Edward I lodged here, in his expedition to Scotland.

ROSES, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a citadel, seated on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Girona. It was taken by the French, in 1693 and 1795.

ROSETTO, a town of Egypt, seated on the Nile. The Egyptians call it Raschid. Here is a great manufac-

ROS

tery of striped and other coarse linens; and all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and carried hence by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here. It is 25 miles NE of Alexandria, and 100 NW of Cairo. Lon. 30 45 E, lat. 31 30 N.

ROSEWAY, PORT. See **SHELL-BURNE**.

ROSHACH, a borough of Switzerland, in the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen; situate in the midst of a bay at the edge of the lake of Constance.

ROSHAAN, a country of Asia, W of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is subject.

ROSIENNE, a town of Samogitia, seated on the Dubisse, 70 miles S of Mittau, and 188 NE of Warfaw.

ROSIERS-AUX-SALINES, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, famous for its salt-works. It is seated on the Meurthe, nine miles SE of Nancy, and 170 E of Paris.

ROSOV, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a castle, 15 miles S of Meaux.

ROSS, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is united to Cork as an episcopal see, and is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles SW of Kinsale. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 51 32 N.

ROSS, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday for corn and cattle. It is seated on the Wye, and is 12 miles SE of Hereford, and 115 W by N of London.

ROSSSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Sutherlandshire and the frith of Dornoch, on the W by the Minch, on the S by Invernessshire, and on the E by the frith of Murray and the county of Cromarty, which last it almost incloses. From N to S it is 60 miles, and upward of 70 from E to W. The NW part is mountainous and dreary; that to the E variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers. The hills feed black-cattle, sheep, and goats. In the woods are stags, roes, and the beautiful bird, called the Capercailzie, or Cock of the

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Wood. The inhabitants of the W and S parts speak the Eise language, which is also understood on the E coast, where, however, English is generally spoken.

ROSSANO, a strong town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, three miles from the gulf of Venice, and 136 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 39 48 N.

ROSTOCK, a seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a strong citadel, and an arsenal. Here are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the Hanseatic Towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. It is still imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg; and is seated on a lake, where the river Varne falls into it, three miles from the Baltic, and 12 N of Gustrów. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 54 8 N.

ROSTOF, a town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, with an archiepiscopal see. It is seated on lake Nero, or Rostof, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorost. It is 95 miles NE of Moscow.

ROTA, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, seven miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 36 35 N.

ROTA, an island in Asia, one of the principal of the Ladrões.

ROTENBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the Tauber, 15 miles NW of Anspach.

ROTENBURG, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hoenburg with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria; is remarkable for its mineral waters; and is seated on the Neckar, seven miles W of Tubingen.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the Fulde, with a castle, 25 miles S of Cassel.

ROTHBURY, a town of Northumberland, nine miles SW of Alnwick, and 302 N by W of London.

ROTHER, a river of Suffex, which

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forms the boundary between that county and Kent, for a short space, and enters the English Channel at Rye.

ROTHERHAM, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday for cattle and corn. It is seated on the Don, over which is a stone bridge, 31 miles N of Nottingham, and 160 N by W of London. See **MASBROUGH**.

ROTHSAY, a borough of Scotland, the capital of the isle of Bute. It is situate on the E side of the island, and has an excellent harbour and pier. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace, which gives the title of duke to the prince of Wales, as it long did, before the union, to the heir-apparent of the crown of Scotland. It is 70 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 55 50 N.

ROTHWELL, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles NNE of Northampton, and 79 NNW of London.

ROTTERDAM, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for size, beauty of buildings, and trade, next to Amsterdam. There are so many deep canals, that ships may unload at the very doors of the warehouses. It is more frequented by the British merchants than Amsterdam, because the ice goes away sooner, and a single tide in two or three hours will carry a vessel into the open sea. Some of the houses are built in the old Spanish style, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houses, which are lofty and spacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb Tees. Rotterdam received the French troops, Jan. 23, 1795. It is seated on the Merwe (the most northern branch of the Maese) 13 miles SE of Hague, and 30 SSW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 56 N.

ROTTERDAM, one of the Friendly islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tafman in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

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ROTWEIL, a free imperial city of Suabia, in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. It is seated on the Neckar, near its source, and also near that of the Danube, 17 miles S of Tubingen.

ROUEN, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, with an archbishop's see. The streets are narrow, crooked, dirty, and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and important places in France; and (its six suburbs included) is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. The principal church is ornamented with three towers, in one of which is the great bell, which bears the name of cardinal George d'Amboise, a minister, whose memory is much respected in France. It weighs 40,000 lbs. and is one foot thick; its circumference is 32 feet, and its height and breadth 10 feet. The linens of Rouen, particularly what are called the *Siamoise*, are much esteemed. There are also manufactories of cloth, and a manufactory of oil of vitriol, the only one in France. The suburb of St. Sever, situate on the S side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open so as to admit the passage of ships. It is paved, and is 270 paces long. Rouen is 50 miles SW of Amiens, and 70 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 49 27 N.

ROVERE, or **ROVERDO**, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, seated on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle, eight miles S of Trent.

ROUZGUX, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne, bounded on the E by the Cevenner and Gervaudan, on the W by Querci, on the N by the fame and Auvergne, and on the S by Languedoc. It now forms the department of Aveyron.

ROVIGNO, a populous town of Venetian Istria, with two good harbours. It is seated on a peninsula on the western coast, eight miles S of Parenzo, and

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32 of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 2 E, miles S by E of Huntingdon, and 37 lat. 45 16 N. N of London.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, capital of the Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 21 miles S of Padua, and 37 SW of Venice. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 38 N. See **POLESINO DI ROVIGO**.

ROUSSELTART, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, 10 miles NE of Ypres.

ROUSSILLON, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Mediterranean, on the W by Cerdagna, on the N by Languedoc, and on the S by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. See **PYRENEES EASTERN**.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale, bounded on the N by Berwickshire, on the E and S by Northumberland and Cumberland, and on the W by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. From N to S it extends 30 miles, and the same from E to W. The face of the country exhibits a rough, irregular appearance of mosses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow vallies, well watered, and fertile in corn.

ROXENT, CAPE, or the **ROCK OF LISBON**, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N entrance of the Tajo, 22 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 43 N.

ROYAN, once a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It is now almost in ruins, and is seated at the mouth of the Gironne, 30 miles S of Rochelle.

ROYES, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme, 12 miles NW of Noyon, and 60 N by E of Paris.

ROYSTON, a town, partly in Herts, and partly in Cambridgeshire. It has a great market for corn on Wednesday; and, under the market place, is an ancient subterranean chapel, supposed to be of Saxon construction. Royston has given its name to a species of crow, called also the Hooded or Gray Crow, which is a bird of passage. It is 15

RUATAN, an island of New Spain, in the bay of Honduras, with a good harbour.

RUBIERA, a strong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Modenese, seated on the Seccia, eight miles from Modena.

RUDELSTADT, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg, with a castle, near the river Sala.

RUDESHEIM, a town in the electorate of Mentz, three miles from Bingen.

RUDOLFWERD, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, seated on the Gurck, 45 miles SE of Laubach.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Rotbach, seven miles S of Colmar.

RUFFEC, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Anche, 24 miles N of Angoulême.

RUGBY, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and a famous freeschool, 11 miles SE of Coventry, and 85 NNW of London.

RUGLEY, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, six miles NW of Lichfield and 126 of London.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Swedish Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, 23 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is strong both by art and nature, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

RUGENWALD, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a castle. It is seated on the Wiper, 35 miles NE of Colberg. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 54 35 N.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, with a large market for hogs on Tuesday, and corn on Wednesday. It is in the parish of Hornchurch, and is 17 miles WSW of Chelmsford, and 12 ENE of London.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy, seated at the confluence of the Seram and Nepha, five miles from Annecy.

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RUMNEY, or **RHYNEY**, a river of Brecknockshire, which separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol Channel to the SE of Card. ff.

RUMSEY, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, a manufactory of shalloons, and several paper and corn-mills. It is eight miles NNW of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London.

RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Egham in Surry, where king John was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta. On this mead are annual horseraces, generally attended by their majesties and the royal family. See **WRAYSbury**.

RUPEL, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Senne and Demer, below Mechlin. After receiving the canal from Brussels, it joins the Scheld at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheld, opposite the mouth of the Rupel, eight miles SW of Antwerp.

RUPERT, FORT, a fort in N America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the E side of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 80° 0' W, lat. 51° 3' N.

RUPIN, or **RAPIN**, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on a lake, and become a considerable place of trade, with a manufactory of cloth. It is also noted for brewers, and is 35 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 13° 6' E, lat. 53° 3' N.

RUREMONDE, a strong town of Austrian Guelderland, with a bishop's see. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken several times; particularly in 1793 and 1794 by the French. It is seated near the confluence of the Maese and Roer, 12 miles S of Venlo, and 70 NE of Mechlin.

RUSSIA, a large empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean, on the S by Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia, on the E by the sea of

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Japan, and on the W by Sweden, Poland, and the Black Sea. There were three countries that had the name of Russia, namely, Red Russia, which see; White Russia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Russia, comprehending the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence her imperial majesty takes the title of empress of all the Russias. This empire exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland (see **POLAND**) forms a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland. The N part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and overrun with forests. This vast empire has been divided by the present empress into 41 governments. The established religion is the Greek church, which is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops and bishops. Every priest is called a *papa*, or pope, and of these there were 4000 in Moscow only. The sovereigns of Russia, are absolute. They were formerly called Grand Dukes, which is still the title of the heir apparent; They afterward assumed that of czar, and, on the sequel, that of emperor. The natives pronounce the word *czar*, like *tszar*, or *zcar*, and this, by corruption, from Cesar, emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of *czar*, was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be affected by the genius and exertions of one man. Peter the Great at his accession to the throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies ferocious and undisciplined; and he had neither merchant ships nor men of war; which, added to the remoteness of her situa-

tion, rendered the influence of Russia in the politics of Europe of little consideration. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his armies, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. Europe has not only seen Russia victorious in the Baltic and the Black Sea, near her own dominions, but even in the Mediterranean, far remote from them: and it now holds a rank among the nations of Europe, of which human foresight, at the commencement of the present century, could have formed no conception. Petersburg is the capital of the whole empire.

RUSSIA, RED, or LITTLE RUSSIA, a late province of Poland, bounded on the W by Little Poland, on the N by Masovia and Polesia, on the NE by Volhinia, on the E by Podolia, on the SE by Moldavia, and on the S by Hungary. It had the name of Red Russia from the colour of the hair of the inhabitants. See **GALICIA**.

RUTCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, NW of Chollerton. It is the Vindobala of the Romans. Severus' wall runs on the middle of the E rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes the distance of a chain to the S of it.

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the Clwyd, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is 15 miles SW of Holywell, and 206 NW of London.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Naples, five miles from Bari.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest county of England, 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is bounded on the W and NW by Leicestershire, on the N and NE by Lincolnshire, and on the S and SE by Northamptonshire. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough, contains 48 parishes, and two market-towns, and sends two members to parliament. The air is very good, and the soil rich. Oakham is the county-town.

RUTTUNPOUR, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and the capital of one of the Western Maharratta chiefs. Lon. 82 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

Ruvo, a populous town of Naples, with a bishop's see, 16 miles W of Bari.

RYAN, Loch, a lake of Wigtonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it was formerly crowded, in the season, with shoals of herrings.

RYDAL-WATER, a lake of Westmorland, a little to the W of Ambleside. It is one mile in length, spotted with little islands, and communicates, by a narrow channel, with Grasmere-Water to the W, and by the river Rothay, with Windermere-Water, to the S.

RYE, a populous borough in Sussex, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is an appendage to the cinque ports; but its port is so choked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only. It is 34 miles SE of Tunbridge and 63 of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 0 N.

RYEGATE, a borough of Surry, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a valley called Holmesdale, and had a castle, some ruins of which are still to be seen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 persons, where (according to tradition) the barons, who took up arms against king John, held their private meetings. It is 16 miles E of Guildford, and 21 SW of London.

RYSWICK, a village in Holland, between Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange has a palace. It is remarkable for a treaty, in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 52 2 N.

RZECZICA, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Wyedlzwick and Dnieper, 125 miles N of Kiow. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 50 32 N.

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SAADAH, a strong and populous town of Arabia Felix, where the Turkey leather is made. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

SAF

SABA, a fertile island of the W Indies, 12 miles in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families from St. Eustatia. It lies a little to the W of St. Christopher's. Lon. 63 17 W, lat. 17 39 N.

SABA, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, on the road to Sultania. Lon. 52 15 E, lat. 34 56 N.

SABIA, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, at the bottom of the gulf of Sidra.

SABINA, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church; bounded on the N by Umbria, on the E by Naples, on the S by the Campagna of Rome, and on the W by the patrimony of St. Peter. It is 22 miles in length and breadth. Magliano is the capital.

SABIONCELLO, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, S of the gulf of Naienta.

SABIONNETTA, a strong town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles E of Cremona. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 6 N.

SABLE, an ancient and populous town of France, in the department of Sarthe, with a castle. It is seated on the Sarthe, 25 miles NE of Angers, and 135 SW of Paris.

SABLE, CAPE, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, in N America, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65 39 W, lat. 43 23 N.

SABLES D'OLONNE, LES, a seaport of France, in the department of Vendée, 21 miles W of Luçon.

SABYESTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Candahar, on the E by Hindoostan, on the S by Makran, and on the W by Segestan.

SACCAI, a strong seaport; one of the most famous in Japan, with several castles, temples, and palaces. It is seated on the sea, 300 miles SW of Jeddo. Lon. 134 5 E, lat. 35 0 N.

SAFIA, a trading town of Morocco, with a castle. The Portuguese were long in possession of it, but forsook it, in 1641. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

SAI

SAGAN, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz, with a castle and a priory. By permission of the emperor, in 1709, a Lutheran school was founded here. It is seated on the Bober and Queis, 67 miles NW of Breslaw. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

SAGHALIEN-OU LA, a river of E Chinese Tartary, which enters the sea of Kamtschatka, opposite the island of Saghalien-oula-hata.

SAGHALIEN-OU LA-HATA, an island in the sea of Kamtschatka, in about 145° E lon. and from 50 to 54° N lat. It belongs to the Russians.

SAGHALIEN-OU LA-MOTUN, a city of E Chinese Tartary, in the department of Teiticar, on the S side of the Saghalien-oula. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Mantchew Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of fables are found. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 50 0 N.

SAGREZ, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort; it is four miles W of Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S of Lisbon. Lon. 9 4 W, lat. 37 4 N.

SAGUN, a town of Spain, in León, seated on the river Sa, 17 miles from Placentia.

SAID, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, 150 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 32 N.

SAINTEs, three of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the West Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. Lon. 61 52 W, lat. 15 57 N.

SAINTEs, an ancient and large, but not populous town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable. Sainte is seated on an eminence, 37 miles SE of Rochelle, and 262 SSW of Paris. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 45 54 N.

SAL

SAINTONGE, a late province of France, bounded on the E by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N by Poitou and Aunis, on the W by the Atlantic, and on the S by Guienne and the Gironde. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

SAL, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. It lies to the E of St. Nicolas, and is 42 miles in circumference. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from the seawater, which overflows part of it, from time to time. It is 300 miles W of the coast of Africa. Lon. 22° 56' W, lat. 16° 38' N.

SALA, or **SALBERG**, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a very large ancient silver mine. It is seated on a river, 50 miles NW of Stockholm.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, and populous city of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. It is accounted one of the best cities in the kingdom, and is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, on the river Tormes, over which is a bridge built by the Romans, 300 paces long. It is 37 miles SE of Miranda, and 88 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5° 16' W, lat. 41° 8' N.

SALAMANCA, an inconsiderable town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Yucatan, 140 miles S of Campeachy. Lon. 89° 58' W, lat. 17° 55' N.

SALANAKEM, a town of Slavonia, remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden, over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, 20 miles NW of Belgrade.

SALBERG. See **SALA**.

SALCEY, a forest in the S part of Northamptonshire.

SALEM, a seaport of N America, in the state of Massachusetts, and capital of the county of Essex. It carries on a large foreign trade, and is 15 miles NE of Boston. Lon. 71° 30' W, lat. 42° 16' N.

SALEM, a town of N Carolina, in the county of Surry. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in this state.

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SALENCE, a town of Savoy, in Upper Faucigny, seated on the Arve, near a small lake, 12 miles S of Cluse.

SALERNO, a seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, a castle, and a university. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14° 53' E, lat. 40° 35' N.

SALERS, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, nine miles N of Aurillac.

SALIES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, remarkable for its springs of salt water, with which the white salt is made. It is seven miles W of Orthez.

SALIGNAS a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles N of Victoria, and 28 SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2° 54' W, lat. 43° 5' N.

SALINI, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, NW of the island of Lipari.

SALINS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Jura, with a strong fort. It is remarkable for its salt-works, the largest of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is seated on a stream that has its source in the town, 20 miles S of Besançon, and 200 SE of Paris.

SALISBURY, or **NEW SARUM**, an ancient city of Wiltshire, of which it is the capital, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It is almost surrounded by the Avon and its contributory rivers, and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, crowned by a spire, the loftiest in the kingdom. It sends two members to parliament, and possesses a manufactory of flannels and linseys, and another of hardware and cutlery. It is 21 miles NE of Southampton, and 83 W by S of London. Lon. 1° 42' W, lat. 51° 3' N.

SALISBURY CRAIG, a hill on the S side of Edinburgh, remarkable for

a precipice of solid rock, one mile long, and, in some parts, 100 feet high.

SALISBURY PLAIN, in Wiltshire, extends 25 miles E to Winchester, and 28 W to Weymouth, and, in some places, is from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are so many cross roads in it, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at the end of each mile stone hence to Shaftsbury, for the traveller's guide. This plain is noted for feeding numerous flocks of sheep, some of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each. Beside the famous Stonehenge, here are traces of many Romish and British antiquities.

SALLÉE, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with several forts. It is divided into the Old and New Towns, by the Guero, and has long been famous for its pirates, which make prizes of all Christian ships that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W of Fez, and 150 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 34 0 N.

SALM, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle, seated at the source of the Sar, 20 miles W of Strasburg, and 55 SE of Nancy.

SALO, an important town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on lake Digarpa, 17 miles NE of Brescia.

SALOBRENA, or **SOLOBRENA**, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles SE of Almunecar, and 36 S of Granada. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 36 34 N.

SALON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, seated on the canal of Craonne, 20 miles NW of Aix.

SALONA, a seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable place, and its ruins show that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 44 10 N.

SALONZ, a town of Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a moun-

tain, on the top of which is a citadel 20 miles NE of Lapanto.

SALONICHI, formerly called **THESSALONICA**, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a citadel and three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Vardar, 50 miles N of Larissa, and 270 W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 8 E, lat. 40 41 N.

SALOP. See **SHROPSHIRE**.

SALSÉS, a strong castle of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated on a lake of the same name, 10 miles N of Perpignan.

SALETTE, an island of the Decan of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, a little to the N of Bombay. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the live rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta. In 1773, the English conquered it from the Mahrattas. It is 15 miles square; produces rice, fruits, and sugar-canes; and has proved a valuable acquisition for the supply of Bombay, from which it is separated only by a channel half a mile over, and fordable at low water.

SALSONNA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Llobregat, 44 miles NW of Barcelona.

SALTASH, a borough of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the descent of a steep hill, six miles NW of Plymouth, and 220 W by S of London.

SALT HILL, a village of Berks, remarkable for its elegant inns. It is on the road to Bath, 12 miles W of London.

SALTZA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt-pits, and is 12 miles from Magdeburg.

SALTZBURG, a large and populous city of Germany, in the circle of Ba-

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varia, capital of a territory of the same name, belonging to the archbishop of Salzburg. It is defended by a castle, seated on a mountain, and has a university, and two noble archiepiscopal palaces; one for summer, and the other for winter. Near Salzburg, are some very productive salt-works. It is seated on both sides the river Saltz, 45 miles S by W of Passau, and 155 W by S of Vienna. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 47 37 N.

SALTZBURG, an archbishopric of Germany, bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Austria, on the S by Carinthia and the Tirol, and on the W by the Tirol and Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. It is 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth.

SALVADOR, a town of Congo, with a palace, where the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is seated on a craggy mountain. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 5 0 S.

SALVADOR, ST. a large and populous seaport of Brazil, with an archbishop's see, and several forts. It is the residence of the viceroy, is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All-Saints. Lon. 40 10 W, lat. 13 30 S.

SALVAGES, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canary Islands and Madeira, 27 leagues N of Point Nago in Teneriff. Lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tajo. Lon. 7 51 W, lat. 38 59 N.

SALVATERRA, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the river Elia, 12 miles NE of Alcantara.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, 56 miles S of Compostella.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 30 miles E of Victoria.

SALUZZO, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquissate of the same name, with a bishop's see and a castle. It is seated at the foot of the Alps,

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near the Po, 22 miles S by W of Turin.

SAMARAND, a populous town, on the E coast of the island of Java.

SAMARCAND, an ancient city of Asia, in the country of the Usbeck Tartars. It was the seat of Tamerlane, and is 13 miles NE of Bokhara. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

SAMAR, PHILIPPINA, or **TANTAGO**, one of the Philippine Islands, SE of that of Luconia, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile vallies.

SAMATHAN, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated on the Save, five miles N of Lombez.

SAMBALLAS, uninhabited islands of America, on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien.

SAMBEE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, and passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maese at Namur.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the N by Courland, on the E by Lithuania, on the W by the Baltic, and on the S by Western Prussia. It is 175 miles in length, and 125 in breadth, and is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey. Rostenne is the principal town.

SAMOS, a fertile island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia. It is 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. The silk here is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. Here also are iron mines; and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants, about 12,000, are almost all Greeks. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called **SAMANDRACHI**, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, 17 miles in circumference. Lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

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SAMOYEDS, once a powerful nation of Tartary. They are now strangely dispersed: some of them are found in small detached bodies among the mountains to the W of Lake Baikal: others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers; others are scattered among the deserts, which extend along the Frozen Ocean; and some nearly as far to the W as Archangel. They have no longer the use of horses, because the climate of their present country renders their subsistence impossible; but they still preserve the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. Their nerves are so irritable, that a sudden and unexpected noise will frequently throw them into convulsions.

SAMSO, or **SAMSÖI**, a fertile island of Denmark, on the coast of Jutland. It is eight miles long and three broad. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

SANAA, a large and populous town, capital of Arabia Felix, and in Yemen Proper. It is 80 miles NE of Aden. Lon. 41 35 E, lat. 14 28 N.

SANBACH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Welock, 26 miles E of Chester, and 161 NNW of London.

SANCERRE, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on a mountain, near the Loire. It is 22 miles NW of Nevers, and 110 N of Paris.

SAN-CIAN, a small island of China, on the coast of Quan-tong, famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill in this island.

SANCOINS, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Argent, 15 miles SW of Nevers.

SANDA, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, NE of Mainland.

SANDEZ, a strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is seated at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 miles SE of Cracow.

SANDERSTED, a village in Surry, a little S of Croydon. It is so elevated

as to afford a delightful prospect over the adjacent country.

SANDGATE CASTLE, a castle of Kent, SW of Folkstone. It was built on the English Channel, by Henry VIII; and here queen Elisabeth lodged one night, when she came to visit this coast in 1588.

SANDO, an island of Japan, on the N coast of Nippon, with a town of the same name. It is 87 miles in circumference. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35-N.

SANDOMIR, a strong town of Little Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 75 miles E of Cracow, and 112 S of Warsaw. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 50 21 N.

SANDOWN CASTLE, a castle of Kent, a little N of Deal. It was built by Henry VIII, for the security of the coast.

SANDUGAL, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the Coa, 12 miles from Guarda.

SANDULIET, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the Scheld, 12 miles NW of Antwerp.

SANDWICH, one of the cinque-ports, in Kent, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It has three churches, St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, and had another called St. James'. It is walled round; but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are still standing. It was once a town of considerable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels. It is 13 miles E of Canterbury, and 67 E by S of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SANDWICH BAY, a bay of the island of S Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 36 12 W, lat. 54 42 S.

SANDWICH CAPE, a cape in the island of Malicollo, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 59 E, lat. 16 28 S.

SANDWICH HARBOUR, a port in the island of Malicollo, in the Pacific

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Ocean. Lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

SANDWICH ISLAND, a fine large island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Carteret in 1767. It is separated from New Ireland by St. George's Strait, and from New Hanover by Byron's Strait. Lon. 149 17 E, lat. 2 53 S.

SANDWICH ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 41 S.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of islands in the N Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in his last voyage, and named by him in honour of the late earl of Sandwich. They consist of eleven islands, extending in latitude from 18 54 to 22 15 N, and in longitude from 150 54 to 160 24 W. They are called by the natives, Qwhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Necheehow, Onechoua, Morotinne, and Takoora, all inhabited, except the last two. The climate differs little from that of the West Indies in the same latitude; but there are no traces of those violent winds, which render the stormy months in the West Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich Isles. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The quadrupeds are confined to hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are of the common sort; the birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds, were left by captain Cook; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was destroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possesses the islands S of the equator; and in their persons, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are, in general, above the middle size, and well made; they walk gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of braving great fatigue. Many of

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both sexes have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, with an engaging sweetness and sensibility of look. The men suffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various fashions. The dress of both men and women nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and both sexes wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattooing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have the singular custom of tattooing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they live together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. Some of their houses are large and commodious, from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of dogs and hogs. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupation of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth; and the servants are principally engaged in the plantations and fishing. They have various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great resemblance to those of the southern islands. Their plantations consist of the taro, or eddy-root, and sweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth-tree set in rows. Some of their double canoes measure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. They make salt in great abundance, and of a good quality. Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for defensive armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated by such weapons as theirs. As the islands are not united under one sovereign, wars are frequent among them. The same system of subordination prevails here as at the other islands, the same absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and unresisting

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submission in the people. The government is monarchical and hereditary. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, but on the death of every considerable chief. Notwithstanding the death of captain Cook, who was here murdered through sudden resentment and violence, they are acknowledged to be of the most mild and affectionate disposition. They live in the utmost harmony with each other; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands. Their natural capacity seems, in no respect, below the common standard of mankind; and their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumstance of their situation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

SANDWICH LAND, a barren and desolate country in the Southern Ocean, near the island of S Georgia. The mountains are of a vast height, and it is doubtful whether the different projecting points form one connected land, or several distinct islands. Southern Thule, the most southern extremity of it that was seen, lies in $27^{\circ} 45'$ W lon. and $59^{\circ} 34'$ S lat. This is the highest southern latitude ever yet explored, on which account this part received its appellation.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Arragon, 20 miles SE of Pampeluna.

SANPOO. See **BURRAMPOOTER**.

SAN-MATHEO, a town of Valencia, in Spain, 58 miles N of Valencia.

SANORE-BANCABOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore, 117 miles E by N of Goa. Lon. $75^{\circ} 44'$ E, lat. $15^{\circ} 39'$ N.

SANQUHAR, a borough of Scotland, in the district of Nithsdale and county of Dumfries. It has a ruined castle; is remarkable for its coal trade and a manufactory of worsted mittens and stockings; and is seated on the Nith, 24 miles N of Dumfries.

SANTA CLARA, an island of Peru, in the bay of Guayaquil, 90

SAN

miles W of Guayaquil. Lon. $82^{\circ} 36'$ W, lat. $2^{\circ} 18'$ S.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the E side of Teneriff, on a bay of the same name, defended by a strong fort. Lon. $16^{\circ} 16'$ W, lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$ N.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the coast of Morocco, with a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1536. Lon. $10^{\circ} 7'$ W, lat. $30^{\circ} 38'$ N.

SANTA CRUZ, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being 250 miles in circumference. Lon. $130^{\circ} 0'$ W, lat. $10^{\circ} 21'$ S.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport on the N side of Cuba, 60 miles E of Havana. Lon. $81^{\circ} 16'$ W, lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$ N.

SANTA CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Peru, the capital of a government of that name in the audience of Los-Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Guapy, 300 miles E of Plata. Lon. $59^{\circ} 55'$ W, lat. $19^{\circ} 46'$ S.

SANTA FE, the capital of New Mexico, seated near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N of Mexico. Lon. $106^{\circ} 35'$ W, lat. $35^{\circ} 32'$ N.

SANTA FE-DE BOGOTA, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada, in S America, with an archbishop's see and a university. It is the seat of a new viceroyalty established in the present century, the jurisdiction of which includes the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito in Peru. It is seated on the river Magdalena, 360 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. $73^{\circ} 5'$ W, lat. $3^{\circ} 58'$ N.

SANTAREN, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on a mountain, near the Tajo, 55 miles NE of Lisbon.

SANTEN. See **XANTEN**.

SANTILLANA, a seaport of Spain, in Asturia de Santillana, of which it is the capital. It is 50 miles E of Oviedo, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. $4^{\circ} 32'$ W, lat. $43^{\circ} 34'$ N.

SANTORINI, an island of the Archipelago, to the N of Candia. It is eight miles in length, and near as

much in breadth; and near it are three

Peru, in the bay of Guayaquil, 90 or four other small islands, each of

SAR

which bears evident marks of a volcanic origin. It produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade consists. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 10,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 10 N.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the capital.

SAONE, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of the isle of France. It is named from a river, which rises in Mont Vosges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul.

SAPIENZA, a small island and cape, near the S coast of the Morea. The pirates of Barbary conceal themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the gulf of Venice, or the coast of Sicily. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 30 N.

SARACENS, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia; Sarra in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and, within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain till 1511, when they were expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land, along time, against the western Christians, and at length drove them out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbishop's see, a university, and a court of inquisition. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and there are 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, not to mention others less considerable. The Ebro runs through the place, dividing it in two; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been

SAR

thought the most beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. It is 137 miles W of Barcelona, and 150 NE of Madrid. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 41 53 N.

SARATOF, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan.

SARATOF, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, seated on the side of a mountain, near the Volga, 220 miles S of Kasan, and 300 NW of Astracan. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

SARATOGA, a fort of N America, in the state of New York, memorable for the surrender of an army of British and Hessians to the Americans, in 1777. It is seated on the E side of Hudson's river, 50 miles N of Albany.

SARSBURCK, a town in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Sare, eight miles S of Treves.

SARBOURG, an ancient town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Sare, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles E of Marfal, and 50 SE of Metz.

SARDAM, a seaport of N Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights; and here is seen the hut, in which Peter the Great resided, while he worked as a shipwright in this town. Sardam is seven miles NW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 52 28 N.

SARDINIA, a fertile island in the Mediterranean, 142 miles in length from N to S, and 80 in breadth from E to W. It produces corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral. The air is very unhealthy, from the marshy land. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken by the English for the emperor Charles VI, and in 1720 ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily. It was then erected into a kingdom; but his Sardinian majesty keeps

S A R

his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmontese territories. He has a viceroy at Cagliari, the capital of this island.

SARDO, a town of Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia, under the famous king Cræsus. It was afterward one of the seven churches of Asia, celebrated in the book of Revelation, but was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius. It now contains only a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravansary, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque, formerly a Christian church. It is 70 miles E of Smyrna. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 44 N.

SARE, a river of France, which falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

SARGANS, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on a rock. It stands on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral springs.

SARGEL, a seaport of Africa, in Tremesen, with a castle, 25 miles from Algiers. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 36 30 N.

SARGEMINE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle; seated on the Sare, nine miles from Sarbourg.

SARK, a little island, belonging to Great Britain, between Guernsey and Jersey, on the coast of Normandy.

SARK, a river of Scotland, which rises in Dumfriesshire, and for many miles forms the boundary with England.

SARLAT, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne. It was lately a bishop's see, but is a poor place, 27 miles SE of Périgueux, and 87 E by N of Bourdeaux.

SAR-LOUIS, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, fortified after the manner of Vauban, and seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sare, 20 miles E of Thionville, and 32 NE of Mentz.

SARNO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see.

S A S

It is seated on the Sarno, 12 miles NE of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples.

SARNO, a river of Naples, which rises near Sarno, and falls into the bay of Naples.

SAROS, a strong castle, in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, five miles from Eperies.

SARREAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Francoli, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that windows are glazed with it. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 41 30 N.

SARSANA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, 20 miles SW of Rimini, and 138 NW of Rome.

SARTE, a department of France, including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loir, above Angers. The capital is Mans.

SARUM, NEW. See SALISBURY.

SARUM, OLD, a borough of Wilts, now reduced to a single farmhouse. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is to be seen but the traces of the walls. It is a little to the N of Salisbury.

SARVERDEN, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, 10 miles from Sarbourg.

SARWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Raab. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 47 30 N.

SARZANA, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It was given to the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the Magra, 50 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 44 8 N.

SASERAM, a town of Bengal, at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in which is an island, with the magnificent mausoleum of the emperor Shere Shah, which had a fine bridge leading to it. It is 40 miles from Benares. Lon. 86 44 E, lat. 26 10 N.

SASSARI, a city of Sardinia, capi-

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tal of the territory of Lugari. It has a castle and an archbishop's see, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. It is famous for a fountain called Rossel, which is said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome. It is six miles N of Alger. Lon. 8 39 E, lat. 40 46 N.

SASSEBES, a strong town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name; seated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 46 26 N.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, eight miles N from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken, in 1644, by the Dutch; from whom the French took it in 1794.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong castle, seated on the Seccia, 10 miles SW of Modena.

SATALIA, a strong seaport of Naxos. It is seated on the coast of Carmania, and divided into three towns. It is 150 miles W by S of Cogni, and 265 S by E of Constantinople. Lon. 32 21 E, lat. 37 1 N.

SATGONG, an inconsiderable village of Bengal. In the 16th century it was a large city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is seated on a creek of the Hoogly River, four miles NW of Hoogly.

SAVANNAH, a town of N America, in the state of Georgia, of which it was formerly the capital. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles from its mouth, and 117 SE of Augusta. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 32 0 N.

SAVANNAH, a river of N America, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates the state of Georgia from that of S Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Augusta to Savannah, and thence for large vessels to its entrance into the Atlantic, at Tybee Bar.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which

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has its source in Carniola, runs through that country from W to E, separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

SAVENDROOD, a fortress of the kingdom of Mysore, in Hindoostan. It is situate on the top of a rocky rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of eight miles in circumference; and divided at the summit by a chasm, which forms it into two hills; which having each its peculiar defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained, independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in 1791. It is 18 miles W of Bangalore.

SAVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the Arriege, 25 miles from Toulouse.

SAVERNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a palace, the occasional residence of the late archbishops of Stralburg. It is seated at the foot of Mont Vosges, 18 miles NW of Stralburg, and 120 E of Paris.

SAVIGLIANO, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Maira, five miles W of Fossano, and 26 S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 30 N.

SAULGEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

SAULIEU, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, seated on an eminence, 25 miles W of Dijon, and 142 SE of Paris.

SAUMUR, a considerable town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, with an ancient castle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 22 miles SE of Angers, and 160 SW of Paris.

SAUNDERS, CAPE, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 36 57 W, lat. 54 6 S.

SAUNDERS ISLE, an island near

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S Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 58 W, lat. 58 0 S.

SAVONA, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with two castles, and a bishop's see. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour. It was taken by the king of Sardinia, in 1746, but restored in 1748. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 18 N.

SAVONTERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, five miles from Tours. Near it, are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy; bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland, on the E by the Alps, which divide it from Piedmont and Vallais, on the W by the Rhone, which parts it from Bresse, and on the S by Dauphiny, and part of Piedmont. It is 83 miles in length, and 67 in breadth. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the soil is pretty fertile. The French invaded this country in 1792, and the National Convention decreed, that it should be an 84th department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. Chambery is the capital.

SAUVES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Vidouze, 12 miles SW of Alais.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with an old ruined castle, 17 miles from Pau.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 12 miles SE of Villefranche.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Schawenburg, 20 miles NW of Hanover.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 29 miles NE of Ipswich and 89 of London.

SAXONY, UPPER, one of the circles of the German empire. It is bounded on the E by Prussia, Poland, and Silesia, on the S by Bavaria, Bo-

hemia, and Franconia, on the W by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony, and on the N by the Baltic and the circle of Lower Saxony. It comprehends the electorate of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the principality of Anhalt, the landgraviate of Thuringia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania.

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the N by the Baltic and the duchy of Sleswick, on the W by the German Ocean and the circle of Westphalia, and on the S and E by the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of Upper Saxony. It comprehends the territories of Magdeburg, Hildesheim, Bremen, Halberstadt, Schwerin, Ratzburg, Lubec, Sleswick, Brunswick-Lunenbourg, Lawenburg, Mecklenburg, Verden, Reinstein, and Blauenbourg, and the free cities of Hamburg, Lubec, Gosslar, Mulhausen, and Northeim.

SAXONY, PROPER, the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, divided into three principal parts; namely, the duchy of Saxony, of which Wittenberg is the capital, Lusatia, of which Bautzen is the capital, and Misnia, the capital of which (and of the whole electorate) is Dresden. It is bounded on the N by the marche of Brandenburg, on the E by Lower Lusatia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by the principality of Anhalt. It is 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Asia, in Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disnis, on the W side of it. Lon. 132 28 E, lat. 34 0 N.

SAYD. See **SIDON**.

SAYPAN, one of the Ladrone islands, lying between 140 and 150° E. lon. and in 15 22 N lat.

SCAGEN, or **SCAGERIS**, a promontory of N Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage into the Baltic. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 57 16 N.

SCA

SCALA, a decayed town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, six miles N of Amalfi.

SCALANOVA, a seaport of Natolia, with a castle, eight miles from Ephesus. Lon. 27 31 E, lat. 37 54 N.

SCALITZ, or **SCALA**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Pofon. There is a very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is seated on the Marck, 50 miles N of Presburg.

SCANDEROON. See **ALEXANDRETTA**.

SCANIA. See **SCHONEN**.

SCARO, or **SCAREN**, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on lake Wenner, 66 miles NE of Gottenburg.

SCARBOROUGH, a large borough of the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a steep rock, and is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and also for sea-bathing; on which account it is much improved in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in 1737, and the water was lost; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Scarborough has a good harbour, possesses a considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. It is 36 miles NE of York, and 237 N of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 54 18 N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort on the island of Tobago, taken from the French by storm, by the English, in 1793.

SCARDONA, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, seated on the Cherca, with a bishop's see. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Venetians; and these last ruined the fortifications, in 1537; but the Turks have since put it in a state of defence. It is 35 miles NW of Spalatto. Lon. 17 1 E, lat. 44 29 N.

SCARLINO, a seaport of Tuscany, with a castle, five miles S of Massa, and 10 from Piombino. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 42 58 N.

SCH

SCARO, a town of the island of Santorini, with a bishop's see. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 36 10 N.

SCARPANTO, an island of the Archipelago, lying SW of Rhodes, and NE of Candia. It is 22 miles in length, and eight in breadth. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

SCARPE, a river of France, which rises in Artois, washes Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and falls into the Scheld.

SCARSDALE, a fertile tract, in the NE of Derbyshire, surrounded by barren rocks and mountains.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen: huts being at first constructed, for the convenience of unloading the merchandise from the boats, by degrees increased to a large town. It was formerly an Imperial town, and was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1501, and its territory forms the twelfth canton in rank. The inhabitants are computed to be 6000. Here is a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine, which being extremely rapid here, had destroyed several stone bridges of the strongest construction, when Ulric Grubenman, a carpenter (who was totally ignorant of the theory of mechanics) offered to throw a wooden bridge, of a single arch, over the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magistrates, however, required that it should consist of two arches, and that he should, for that purpose, employ the middle pier of the old bridge. He has done so; but has contrived to leave it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge is supported by the middle pier. The sides and top of it are covered; and it is a kind of hanging bridge; the road, which is almost level, not being carried, as usual, over the top of the arch, but (if the expression may be used) let into the middle of it, and there suspended. Schaffhausen is 23

miles N by E of Zurich, and 39 E of Basil.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the smallest canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N and W by Suabia; on the E by the canton of Zurich and bishopric of Constance; and on the S by the same, and by Thurgau. It is but five leagues in length and three in breadth. The reformation was introduced here in 1529. The principal article of exportation is wine, the country abounding in vineyards. The population of this canton is estimated at 30,000 souls.

SCHALHOLT, a town of Iceland, with a bishop's see, and a college. Lon. 22 20 W, lat. 64 40 N.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Persia, capital of Schirvan. It has large manufactories of silks and cottons, and is seated on the W side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles NE of Tauris. Lon. 37 5 E, lat. 40 50 N.

SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortress in the Russian government of Wiburgh, seated on the Neva, a little to the E of Petersburg. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 60 0 N.

SCHARDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, seven miles S of Passau.

SCHARNITZ, a fortified town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is seated on the confines of Bavaria, and is a passage of great importance.

SCHAWENBURGH, a territory of Westphalia, 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It belongs to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

SCHELD, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in France. Passing by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Condé, Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond, and Antwerp, it divides into two branches below Fort Lillo.

One of these, called the Eastern Scheld, flows by Bergen-op-zoom; the other, the Western Scheld, proceeds to Flushing, and both forming several islands, enter the German Ocean. In 1647, Philip IV of Spain, acknowledged the independence of the seven United Provinces, and ceded to them the sovereignty of the Scheld; stipulating,

moreover, that no large ship should go directly to Antwerp, but should unlade its cargo in Holland. Notwithstanding this, in 1785, the emperor Joseph II, ordered a vessel, with the imperial flag, to proceed down the river from Antwerp, and another, up the river, to that city, from Ostend. Both these refusing to be detained by the Dutch, were fired upon, and struck their colours immediately. The emperor, in pursuance of a previous declaration to that effect, considered this as a declaration of war, and proceeded to take measures accordingly; but, by the good offices of the court of Versailles, he was prevailed upon to give up the point, on the Dutch sending a deputation to Vienna, to make an apology for the insult to his flag, and consenting to pay a large sum of money as an indemnification for his expenses. In 1792, when the French took Antwerp, they insisted upon opening the navigation of this river, on the plea that all rivers were free, and that the consequent right of navigating it could not be ceded by any treaty whatever. This, with their invasion of Holland, drew that country and Great Britain into the general coalition against them, at the commencement of 1793.

SCHLESTADT, a strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Ill, 20 miles SW of Strasbourg.

SHELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 miles NE of Presburg.

SHELLENBURG, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, remarkable for a victory obtained here by the allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 22 miles W of Ingolstadt.

SHELLING, an island of the United Provinces, in Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 53 20 N.

SCHERNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver, and its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue

stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 50 miles NE of Piesburg.

SCHENCK, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated at the point where the Rhine divides into two branches, the Rhine and the Wahal. It is of great importance, as the centre of communication between Holland and Germany, and is 13 miles E of Nimeguen.

SCHER, a town of Suabia, seated on the Danube. It belongs to the baron of Walburg.

SCHERDING, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, nearly S of Passau.

SCHVEE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated at the mouth of a river in the gulf of Virk-Fund.

SCHIEDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on a canal, which communicates with the Maese. It is four miles E by S of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 54 N.

SCHILTA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seated on the river Waag.

SCHINTZNACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; remarkable for its agreeable position on the Aar, and its tepid mineral waters. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the castle of Hapsburgh.

SCHIRAS, a city of Persia, capital of Farisfan. It is three miles in length from E to W, but not so much in breadth. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 hand-some mosques, tiled with stones of a bluish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but, some think, in the whole world. In 1778, the seat of government was transferred from Isphahan to this place. It is 225 miles S of Isphahan. Lon. 56 40 E, lat. 29 40 N.

SCHLEUSONGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and province of Henneburg, seated on the Schleus.

SCHMIBERG, a town of Silesia, in

the duchy of Jaur, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, whence the place takes its name.

SCHOMBERG, a town in the electorate of Treves, seated on a mountain, 15 miles from Limburg.

SCHONECK, or **SCHOINECK**, a town in the electorate of Treves, with a castle, seated on the Nymms, 27 miles N of Treves.

SCHONEN, **SCANIA**, or **SKONE**, a fertile province of Sweden, bounded on the W by the Sound, which separates it from Zealand, on the N by Halland and Smoland, and on the E and S by Bleckingen and the Baltic. It is 58 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. Lunden is the capital.

SCHONGAW, a town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Lech, 30 miles from Augsburg.

SCHOONHOVEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a commodious haven. It is seated on the Leck, 14 miles E of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51 58 N.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle and salt springs. It is seated on the Rems, 11 miles NE of Stuttgart.

SCHOUTEN, islands so called in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135 25 E, lat. 0 46 S.

SCHOWEN, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, NE of the isle of Walcheren. It is 15 miles in length, and six in breadth. Ziriczee is the capital.

SCHUYKILL, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises NW of the Kittatinny mountains, and is navigable 85 miles from above Reading, to its entrance into the Delaware, three miles below Philadelphia.

SCHWALBACH, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and county of Nassau. It is called the *Matlock* of that part of Germany, being frequented for its mineral waters, of a similar nature to those of

stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 50 miles NE of Piesburg.

SCHENCK, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated at the point where the Rhine divides into two branches, the Rhine and the Wahal. It is of great importance, as the centre of communication between Holland and Germany, and is 13 miles E of Nimeguen.

SCHER, a town of Suabia, seated on the Danube. It belongs to the baron of Walburg.

SCHERDING, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, nearly S of Passau.

SCHVEE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated at the mouth of a river in the gulf of Virk-Fund.

SCHIEDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on a canal, which communicates with the Maese. It is four miles E by S of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 54 N.

SCHILTA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seated on the river Waag.

SCHINTZNACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; remarkable for its agreeable position on the Aar, and its tepid mineral waters. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the castle of Hapsburgh.

SCHIRAS, a city of Persia, capital of Farisfan. It is three miles in length from E to W, but not so much in breadth. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handsome mosques, tiled with stones of a bluish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but, some think, in the whole world. In 1778, the seat of government was transferred from Isphahan to this place. It is 225 miles S of Isphahan. Lon. 56 40 E, lat. 29 40 N.

SCHLEUSONGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and province of Henneburg, seated on the Schleus.

SCHMIBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Jaur, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, whence the place takes its name.

SCHOMBERG, a town in the electorate of Treves, seated on a mountain, 15 miles from Limburg.

SCHONECK, or SCHOINECK, a town in the electorate of Treves, with a castle, seated on the Nymms, 27 miles N of Treves.

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Spa. It is seated on the Aa, nine miles N of Mentz.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is famous for its mines of different metals; and is seated on the Ill, 14 miles NE of Inpruc.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and castle of Germany, in the landgravate of Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, belonging to a prince of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Schwartz, 22 miles SE of Erfurt. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 50 40 N.

SCHWARTZEMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Lech, 25 miles NW of Nuemburg. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 49 43 N.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a strong city of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. In 1716, the greatest part of this city was burnt down, but was rebuilt in an elegant manner. The Austrians took it, in 1757, from the Prussians, who retook it the next year. It is seated on an eminence, on the Weistritz, 22 miles SW of Breslaw. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 50 46 N.

SCHWEINFURT, a strong and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the Maine, 25 miles W of Bamberg. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 50 5 N.

SCHWEITZ, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the W by the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the S by the canton of Uri, on the E by that of Glarus, and on the N by those of Zurich and Zug. This canton, with that of Uri and Underwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria, in 1308. They formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schweitzerland, Switzerland, or Swisserland, which originally comprehended only these three cantons, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. It derived that appellation, either from the canton of Schweitz, as being the most distinguished in the revolution of 1308, or because the Austrians called

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all the inhabitants of these mountainous parts by the general denomination of Schweitzers. The whole country is rugged and mountainous; but the soil has been improved by the natives to an astonishing degree of fertility. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established.

SCHWEITZ, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, seated near the Waldstatter See, 10 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 46 55 N.

SCHWEITZ, LAKE OF. See WALDSTATTER SEE.

SCHWERIN, a town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, seated on a beautiful lake. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the island of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly encircled by the lake. The ducal palace and gardens are on an island in the lake; and have a communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles SW of Guströw. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 53 48 N.

SCHWINEBURG, a town of Denmark, on the E coast of the island of Funen. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 55 4 N.

SCIATI, an island of the Archipelago, N of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonicia. It is 22 miles in length, and eight in breadth.

SCILLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, which lie almost 10 leagues W of the Land's End in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these only five or six are inhabited. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which has a good port. It contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this, and in two or three other of the islands, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament of this island is the lighthouse, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 49 56 N.

SCILLY, a group of dangerous islands or shoals, in the Pacific Ocean,

discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 28 S.

SCIO, anciently called Chios, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, to the S of Metelin. It is a mountainous country, and yet pleasant enough, fruits of various kinds (such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates) being interspersed in the fields with myrtles and jessamines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of the lentiscus or mastic tree. This island (of which the Turks became masters in 1566) extends from 38 8 to 38 37 N lat.

SCIO, a seaport, the capital of an island of the same name, and the best built town of any in the Levant, with a bishop's see, and an old citadel. It is 47 miles W of Smyrna, and 210 SW of Constantinople.

SIKROS, the ancient Syros, an island of the Archipelago, W of Metelin. It is 20 miles in circumference, and contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built upon a conical rock. The superior of this convent exercises despotic sway over the inhabitants, whose superstition is more excessive than that of the other Greeks in the Archipelago.

SLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into six counties, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is not above 75 miles in breadth, but it is 300 in length. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church.

STONE, or SCOONE, a village of Perthshire, seated on the E side of the Tay, N by W of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace (now a seat of the earl of Mansfield) in which the kings of Scotland were crowned, in the celebrated stone chair, now in Westminster abbey. It is 30 miles N of Edinburgh.

SCORLO, a fertile island of the Archipelago, five miles E of Sciati.

It lies at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi, and is 10 miles in length and five in breadth. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks.

SCOPIA, or USCAPIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Bosnia. It is seated on the river Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, and is an archbishop's see. It is 67 miles W of Soffa. Lon. 22 25 E, lat. 42 10 N.

SCOTLAND, or NORTH BRITAIN, the most northern of the two kingdoms into which Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by the North Sea, on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by England, and on the S by the Irish Sea. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides, or western Islands, and those to the NE, called the Orkney and Shetland Islands. From N to S it extends 270 miles. Its greatest breadth is 150 miles, but in some places it is not above 30. In the N and central parts are vast dreary mountains, in which the arable land bears but a small proportion to the barren tracts. The eastern coast, however, and the whole country S of the friths of Forth and Clyde, have a great resemblance to England, and exhibit every kind of rural variety. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, the Northern Dee, the Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee. The climate is very various. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold; but the frosts are far from being so intense here as in parts of the continent equally as far to the N. For this advantage, Scotland is indebted to an insular situation; and, in general, the air is very healthy. Its products are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearly variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep: they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the

fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is in the high grounds that the cattle are so diminutive; for, in many parts of the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed. Among the wild animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger, otter, hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race are the capercaillie, or cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover, black game, &c. Scotland is divided into 33 counties; namely, Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverness, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbaron, Argyle, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. These send one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithness, Cromarty and Nairne, Kinross and Clackmannan, which send members in conjunction; so that the counties send 30 members, which, with 15 sent by the boroughs, make the 45 members sent by Scotland. The established religion is the presbyterian. With respect to the trade and manufactures, they will be noticed under the respective cities and towns, of which the capital is Edinburgh.

SCRIVAN, a seaport of Terra Firma Proper, 50 miles E of Porto-Bello. Lon. 78 49 W, lat. 9 40 N.

SCUTARI, the capital of Upper Albania, seated on lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana, with a bishop's see, 47 miles NW of Albanopolis. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 42 35 N.

SCUTARI, a large town of Natolia, with a well-frequented harbour, seated on the E. side of Constantinople, of which it is considered as a suburb.

SCYLLA, a rock near the Faro of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. Through the terror of ancient mariners, and the theme of poets, on account of its great whirlpool, it is now

no longer formidable. The rock is a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a small promontory, which runs a little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the straits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla. Mr. Brydone says, that it does not come up to the formidable description that Homer gives of it; that the passage is not so wondrous narrow and difficult as he makes it; and that it is probable that the breadth of it is greatly increased since his time, by the violent impetuosity of the current. There are many small rocks that show their heads near the base of the large ones. These are probably the dogs that are described as howling round the monster Scylla. There are likewise many caverns that add greatly to the noise of the water. The rock is near 200 feet high. There is a castle on its summit; and the town of Scylla, or Sciglio, stands on its S. side.

SEAFORD, a borough and seaport in Sussex, eight miles S by E of Lewes and 59 of London.

SEATON, or PORT SEATON, a seaport of Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary queen of Scots occasionally kept her court, after her return from France. Seaton has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the fifth of Forth, nine miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 56 0 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a seaport of Spain, in Guipuscoa. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and the harbour is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance. At the top of the mountain is a strong citadel. Their greatest trade consists in iron, steel, and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1794. It is 50 miles E of Bilbao, and 50 NW of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a large city of Brasil, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and seated at the mouth of the river of that name, with a bishop's see. Its commodious harbour is defended by numerous forts. Lon. 43 11 W, lat. 22 54 S.

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SEBASTIAN, CAPE ST. a cape at which are carried to Hamburg and the NW extremity of Madagascar. It is seated on the Trave, Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 12 30 S.

SEZENICO, a strong seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a fort and a castle. It is seated near the mouth of the Cherca, in the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Zara. Lon. 16 46 E, lat. 44 17 N.

SEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, 12 miles E of Valenciennes.

SECHING, a town in Norfolk, with a well-frequented market on Tuesday, and once a fortnight for the sale of fat bullocks. It is seated on a small navigable river, four miles S of Lynn, and 93 NE of London.

SECKAW, a town of Germany, in Upper Stiria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Gayle, nine miles N of Judenburg, and 90 SW of Vienna.

SECKINGEN, a town of Suabia, one of the forest towns. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, six miles E of Rheinfelden, and 27 W of Schaffhausen.

SECKINGTON, a village in Warwickshire, near Tamworth, famous for a battle, fought in 757, between Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbald, king of the Mercians. On the N side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

SEDAN, a strong town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. It is one of the most important keys of France, and has a strong castle, in which the famous marshal Turenne was born. It is seated on the Maese, 26 miles SE of Charlemont, and 135 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

SEEZ, an ancient town of France, in the department of Orne, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the source of the Orne, 12 miles N of Alençon, and 102 W by S of Paris.

SEGEERG, a town of Holstein, with a castle on a high mountain consisting of limestone, large quantities of

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SEGEDIN, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated at the confluence of the Teisse and Maffroch, 50 miles SE of Colocza.

SEGESTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Korasan and Balck, on the E by Candahar and Sablestan, on the S by Mackeran, on the SW by Kerman, and on the W by Covhestan and Farisistan.

SEGESWAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the Kokel, 47 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 55 E, lat. 47 4 N.

SEGNA, a strong seaport, the capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 100 miles NW of Spoleto. Lon. 15 21 E, lat. 45 22 N.

SEgni, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It stands on a mountain, 12 miles SE of Palestrino, and 32 E of Rome.

SEGORBE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the Morvedro, 27 miles NW of Valencia, and 150 E of Madrid.

SEGOVIA, a populous city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a castle. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spanish wool so much esteemed in other countries. This city is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, consisting of two rows, one placed above the other. Segovia is seated on a mountain, near the Arayadda, 45 miles NW of Madrid.

SEGOVIA, a town in the island of Manilla, and one of the largest of the Philippines, seated at the N end of the island, 240 miles N of Manilla. Lon. 120 59 E, lat. 18 36 N.

SEGOVIA, a town of Terra Firma,

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in the province of Venezuela. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 8 20 N.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala. Lon. 84 30 W, lat. 13 25 N.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, runs through Catalonia, and falls into the Ebro.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo, eight miles SE of Castel-Branco, and 30 NW of Alcantara.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles NE of Baeza.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New Castile, and crossing Murcia, and part of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean.

SEIKS, a very powerful nation of Hindoostan Proper, consisting of several small independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W part of Delhi. This tract extends 400 miles from NW to SE, and is from 150 to 200 broad, in general. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which they are said to be able to bring 100,000 into the field.

SEINE, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or, and flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel at Havre.

SEINE AND MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital.

SEINE AND OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

SEINE, LOWER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

SEINSHHEIM, a town of Franconia, with a castle, 33 miles NW of Nuremberg.

SEIR, or HOR, a mountain of

Arabia Petrea, which formerly bounded Judea on the S. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E of Cairo.

SELBURY HILL, in Wiltshire, near the village of Kennet, and half a mile from Aubury, in the road from Marlborough to Bath, is an artificial high round hill, the largest and most uniform barrow in this county.

SELBY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the Ouse, on which small vessels pass to York, 12 miles S of York, and 182 N by W of London.

SELESHIA, anciently SELEUCIA, a town of Caramania, 58 miles W of Teraffo.

SELEUCIA ILBER, an ancient episcopal town of Syria, eight miles N of Antioch.

SELINSTADT, or SELINGENSTADT, a town in the electorate of Mentz, formerly imperial. It is seated at the confluence of the Gernspantz and Maine, 14 miles E of Francfort.

SELIVREA, a decayed town of Romania, on the sea of Marmora, with an archbishop's see, 35 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 41 4 N.

SEALKIRK, a borough of Selkirkshire, seated on the Etrick, 30 miles S of Edinburgh.

SEALKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Edinburghshire, on the E by Roxburghshire, on the S by Dumfriesshire, and on the W by Peeblesshire. It extends from N to S 20 miles, and 10 from E to W where broadest.

SELLES, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, seated on the Cher, 12 miles SE of Blois and 105 from Paris.

SELTZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 270 miles E of Paris.

SELTZER NIEDER, or LOWER SELTZER, a village of Germany, 10 miles from Francfort on the Maine; celebrated for a spring of mineral water, which is exported, in great quantities, to other countries.

SEMENDRIAN, a town of Servia,

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with a citadel, seated on the Danube, 20 miles SE of Belgrade.

SEMIGALLIA, the E part of Courland, separated by the Mafza, from Courland Proper. Mittau is the capital.

SEMINARI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 22 miles NE of Reggio.

SEMINOLAS, a division of the Creek Indians, which inhabit a fertile country on the rivers Appalachicola and Flint in the state of Georgia, in N America.

SEMLIN, a town of Sclavonia, on the W side of the Danube and Save, opposite Belgrade.

SEMPACH, a lake of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern, three miles long and one broad.

SEMPACH, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern, on a lake of the same name, seven miles NW of Lucern. It is celebrated for the battle which established the liberty of the Swifs. The anniversary of this battle, which happened July 9, 1386, is commemorated, with great solemnity, at Sempach and Lucern.

SEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a castle, and a manufactory of cloth. It is seated on the Armançon, 37 miles N of Autun, and 135 SE of Paris.

SEMUR EN-BRIENNOIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 40 miles NW of Lyons, and 175 S of Paris.

SENEFFE, a town of Austrian Brabant, four miles S of Nivelles, famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674.

SENEGAL, a kingdom of Negroland, seated on a river of the same name, which annually overflows like the Nile. The French had a fort and factory, in an island at the mouth of this river, and were entire masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English in 1758, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763; but, in 1783, it was restored to France. Lon. 16° 31' W, lat. 15° 53' N.

SENZ, a town of France, in the

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department of the Lower Alps, 46 miles NE of Aix.

SENLIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Nonette, 20 miles NW of Meaux, and 27 NE of Paris.

SENNAR, a large town of Africa, capital of a kingdom of the same name. See **NUBIA**. It contains near 100,000 inhabitants, and is seated on an eminence, near the Nile. Lon. 30° 0' E, lat. 15° 4' N.

SENS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a bishop's see. The dauphin and dauphiness, parents of Lewis XVI, were interred in the metropolitan church; and here was lately their monument, a masterpiece of Coustou's, crowned by two urns united. It was the last request of the unfortunate monarch, their son, to the National Convention, that his remains might be interred with theirs; a request which they refused. Sens is seated at the confluence of the Vanne with the Yonne, 25 miles N of Auxerre, and 60 SE of Paris.

SERAMPPOUR, a neat town of Bengal; seated on the Hoogly, a small distance above Calcutta. It is a Danish settlement, and carries on a considerable trade.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 24 miles N of Genoa.

SERCELLI, a seaport in the kingdom of Algiers, a little to the W of Algiers. Lon. 2° 20' E, lat. 36° 50' N.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Appennines, in Modena. It falls into the Tuscan Sea, five miles from the mouth of the Arno.

SEREGIPPE-DO-REY, a seaport of Brasil, capital of a government of the same name, 120 miles NE of St. Salvador. Lon. 39° 46' W, lat. 31° 30' N.

SERFO, or **SERFANTE**, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles NW of Naxia, eight miles in length, and five in breadth. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, cal-

led St. Nicholo. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Mysore, situate in an island of the river Canvery. It is strongly fortified; notwithstanding which, lord Cornwallis, in 1792, here compelled Tippoo Sultan to sign a treaty, by which he sacrificed half of his dominions, and a vast sum of money, to the East India Company and their allies. Seringapatam is 290 miles E by S of Madras. Lon. 76 46 E, lat. 12 31 N.

SERPA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a rugged eminence, on which is a castle, three miles from the Guadiana, and 83 SE of Lisbon.

SERRES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, 15 miles SW of Gap.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by the rivers Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E by Bulgaria, on the W by Bosnia, and on the S by Albania and Macedonia. It is 190 miles from E to W, and 95 from N to S. Part of this country was ceded, in 1718, to the Austrians, who restored it to the Turks, by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739. Belgrade is the capital.

SERVULO, a castle, in Austrian Istria, seated on a high mountain, four miles from Trieste. Near it is the mouth of a famous cavern, in which the sparry exudations have formed various figures of blue and white colours.

SESSA, a decayed town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see, 30 miles N of Naples.

SESTI DI PINENTE, a town in the territory of Genoa, five miles W of Genoa.

SESTO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, to the W of the Tezin, where it issues from the Lago Maggiore.

SESTOS, a strong castle of Romania, on the strait of Galipoli. See **DARDANELLES**.

SESTRI DI LEVANTE, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 30 miles W of Genoa.

SE-TCHUEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Chen-si, on the E by Hou-quang, on the S by Koeitchou, and on the W by Thibet. It is watered by the great river Yang tse-Kiang, and is rich, not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, sugarcanes, and lapis-lazuli. It likewise abounds in musk, rhubarb, &c. Tching-tou-fou is the capital.

SETIMO, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin.

SETINES. See **ATHENS**.

SETLEGE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus, a great way to the S of Moultan.

SETTLE, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Ribble, 28 miles E by N of Lancaster, and 235 NNW of London.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in lon. 18 48 E, lat. 80 31 N. Among these islands captain Phipps, with the Racehorse and Catcats, were surrounded by the ice, from the 31st of July to the 10th of August 1773, when a brisk wind at NNE affected their deliverance.

SEVENOAKS, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturday. Near this town is Knole, an ancient palace of the see of Canterbury, which archbishop Cranmer exchanged with the crown, and queen Elisabeth gave to Thomas lord Buckhurst, from whom it descended to the present duke of Dorset. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. Sevenoaks is six miles NW of Tunbridge, and 23 SSE of London.

SEVER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Adour, 20 miles E of Dax, and 65 S by E of Bourdeaux.

SEVERINO, ST. a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, on the Neeto, 45 miles SE of Rossano.

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SEVERINO, ST. a town of Italy, ty. It is one of the most commercial in the territory of the Church and towns of Spain! All the trade of that marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's kingdom with the New World centree. It has fine vineyards, and is entered originally in its port. Formerly seated between two hills on the river the galleons and the flota took their Petenza, six miles NW of Tolentino. annual departure hence; but the port Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 43 16 N. of Cadiz having been found more

SEVERINO, ST. a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on the river Sarnon. commodious, they have sailed from that plate since 1720. Such vast employment did the American trade

SEVERN, a river which rises in the mountain of Plynlimmon, situate partly in Montgomeryshire and partly in Cardiganshire. It enters Shropshire from the E above the Brythen Hills. It is navigable through this county; waters Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Worcester, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester; and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. This river has a communication with the Thames by a canal. See THAMES. alone there were no fewer than 16,000 looms in silk or woollen work, and 130,000 persons were employed in these manufactures; but, before the end of the reign of Philip III, the looms of Seville were reduced to 400. It is seated on the river Guadalquivir, over which is a long bridge of boats; 45 miles from the Atlantic, 112 W of Granada, and 212 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 32 N.

SEVERN, THE VALE OF, an extensive vale in Gloucestershire, bordering both sides of the river of the same name. Its fertile pastures furnish that cheese for which the county is so famous. See EVESHAM, VALE OF. SEVRES, THE TWO, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers, one of which flows into the bay of Biscay, opposite the isle of Rhé, and the other enters the Loire, opposite Nantes. St. Maixent is the capital.

SEVERN, a river of N America, in the state of Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters the bay of Chesapeake. SEWALICK, MOUNT, a chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the N of the province of Delhi, in Hindoostan Proper.

SEVERNDRUGG, an island of Hindoostan Proper, 60 miles S of Bombay, on which was a fort belonging to Angria the pirate, which was taken by commodore James, in 1756. See SHOOTER'S HILL. SEYSEL, a town of France, in the department of Ain. It is divided by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable, into two parts; of which the eastern was ceded to the king of Sardinia, in 1760. It is 14 miles NE of Belley.

SEVERO, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 75 miles NE of Naples. SEZANNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne, on a little river, 27 miles NW of Troyes, and 65 SE of Paris.

SEVERUS' WALL, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, four miles NE of Linlithgow, and ran W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton. SHAFTSBURY, a borough of Dorsetshire, with a market for corn and cattle on Saturday. It is seated on a high hill, where the water is so scarce, that the poor get a living, by fetching it from a great distance. It had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to three. It is 25 miles W by S of Salisbury and 102 of London.

SEVILLE, an ancient and considerable city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, with a bishop's see and a universi-

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SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in Leitrim, divides Leinster and Connaught, and passing by Limerick falls into the Atlantic.

SHAP, a village in Westmorland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, but is now of no note, except for some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line for a mile together, at eight, ten, and twelve yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them. It is 273 miles N W of London.

SHAPPINSHA, one of the Orkney Islands, lying NE of Mainland.

SHEN, EAST, a hamlet of the parish of Mortlake in Surry, seated on an eminence, near the Thames, between Richmond and Roehampton.

SHEN, WEST, the name of a hamlet of the parish of Richmond, in Surry, which once stood a quarter of a mile to the NW of the old palace of Richmond. Here Henry V founded a convent of Carthusians, within the walls of which Perkin Warbeck sought an asylum. An ancient gateway, the last remains of this priory, was taken down in 1770; and the whole hamlet, consisting of 18 houses, was demolished, and the site of it added to the king's inclosures.

SHEEPWASH, a town of Devonshire, 12 miles S of Biddeford, and 205 W by S of London.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the N point of the isle of Shepey at the principal mouth of the Medway. It was built by Charles II, after the Dutch had burnt the men of war at Chatham. Here is a yard, a dock, and a chapel. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 25 N.

SHEFFIELD, a populous town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Don, and is celebrated for its various hardware manufactories. By the Don, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys thither its manufactures for exportation. Its

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neighbourhood abounds with coal. Here are also lead works and a silk mill. It is 34 miles N of Derby, and 161 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 20 N.

SHEFFORD, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated between two rivulets, eight miles SE of Bedford, and 41 N by W of London.

SHEFNAL, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Friday, nine miles NE of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW of London.

SHIELDS, Sand N, two seaports, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland; remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, and where they make large quantities of salt. They are seated on each side of the Tyne, 10 miles E of Newcastle. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 55 4 N.

SHELBURNE, a flourishing new town of N America, in New Brunswick. It is situate at Port Roseway, and has a deep, capacious, and secure harbour. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black Town, containing about 1200 free blacks. Lon. 65 0 W, lat. 43 46 N.

SHEPEY, an island of Kent, in the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland by a branch of the Medway; called the East Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough and the fort of Sheerness.

SHEPHERD'S ISLES, a cluster of islands, part of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, to the S of Malicollo. Lon. 168 42 E, lat. 16 58 S.

SHEPPERTON, a village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames, and much resorted to by the lovers of angling. Near it is part of a Roman camp. It is 20 miles WSW of London.

SHEPTON MALLEY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated under Mendip Hills, and has a considerable manufactory of second cloths. It is 17 miles SW of Bath, and 144 W of London.

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SHERBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Thursday and Saturday. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches (though now but one) and a castle, now in ruins. It is 40 miles W by S of Salisbury and 113 of London.

SHERBORN, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It has a famous free-school, and is seated on a river, 14 miles SW of York, and 181 N by W of London.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Guinea, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles SE of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11° W, lat. 6° N.

SHERBURNE, the only town in the island of Nantucket, in N America, on the coast of Massachusetts Bay. It is 80 miles S of Boston. Lon. 70° 30' W, lat. 41° N.

SHERIFF-MUIR, a heath of Perthshire, between the Ochils and the Grampian Mountains; famous for a bloody but undecisive battle, fought here, in 1715, between the royal army and the rebel forces under the earl of Mar.

SHETLAND, the general name of about 40 islands, which lie 100 miles NNE of Caithnessshire, between 59° 56' and 61° 11' N lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, and Fula or Thule. The description we have given of the largest, or MAINLAND, will enable the reader to form an idea of the others; and as the particulars of the climate, inhabitants, &c. are much the same as in the ORCADES, we must refer to that article for them. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

SHIN, LOCH, a great lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, 81 miles in circuit. From this lake issues a rapid stream, which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

SHIPTON, an ancient town in Worcesterhire, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Stour, 14 miles W of Banbury, and 33 NW of London.

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SHITTERTON, a village in Dorsetshire, in the parish of Bere-Regis, a mile from which is a Roman encampment.

SHOALS, ISLES OF, on the coast of New Hampshire. The cod-fishery was formerly carried on here to great advantage.

SHOBURY, N and S, two villages in Essex, near the Thames, and opposite the buoy of the Nore. Hence projects a point of land, called Shobury Ness.

SHOGLE, a town of Syria, seated on the Asi (anciently Orontes) over which is a bridge of 13 arches, 18 miles S by E of Antioch, and 45 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 36° 40' E, lat. 35° 20' N.

SHOOMSKA, one of the Kurile Islands, three leagues S of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtschatka. Its inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See KURILES.

SHOOTER'S HILL, a village of Kent, situate on a hill so called, eight miles ESE of London. This hill affords a noble prospect; and on a part of it, in the parish of Eltham, is a lofty tower, erected by lady James, to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, by her husband, commodore James. It is called Severndroog Castle, and is of a triangular form.

SHOREHAM, a borough of Sussex, commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is seated on an arm of the sea, 16 miles NW of Newhaven, and 56 S by W of London. Lon. 0° 15' W, lat. 50° 54' N.

SHREWSBURY, a large borough of Shropshire, the capital of that county, with three markets, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, and is the chief mart for all sorts of Welsh commodities. It is also famous for its excellent brawn. Near this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry IV and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 18 miles E of Welshpool, and

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160 NW of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 43 N.

SHREWSBURY, a town of N America, in the state of New Jersey, and county of Monmouth, 35 miles SW of New York.

SHROPSHIRE, or **SALOP**, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cheshire, and a detached part of Flintshire, on the E by Staffordshire, on the SE by Worcestershire, on the S by Herefordshire, on the SW by Radnorshire, and on the W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its widest part 40. It is partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford; contains 14 hundreds, 16 market-towns, and 170 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The air is salubrious, and the soil is generally fruitful. This country abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, coal, and bitumen. The capital is Shrewsbury.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the NE by that of Laos, on the E by Gambodia, on the S by a gulf of the same name, and on the W by the bay of Bengal. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though, in some places, not above 50. It is divided into Higher and Lower, and some French authors have extolled it as the finest and richest country in the world; but the inhabitants both men and women, go almost naked; the better sort indeed, wear rich garments. The king shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and keeps a numerous army, among which are 1000 elephants. It is a flat country, which, in the rainy season is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for some months but by boats. They are pagans, but have some ideas of integrity and benevolence. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benjamin, and musk. The woods abound

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with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers; beside which there are large crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long.

SIARA, a town of Brasil, capital of a captainship of the same name, which lies between those of Maragnan and Rio Grande, on the N coast. In the neighbourhood is a fort, on a mountain, near the river Siara. Lon. 39 35 W, lat. 3 15 S.

SIBERIA, a country comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire in Asia. It is bounded on the E by the Eastern Ocean, on the S by Great Tartary, on the W by Russia, and on the N by the Frozen Ocean. It is 2000 miles from E to W and 750 from N to S. The S part is a very fertile country, but the N part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist in fine skins and furs. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans travel every year, with their merchandise, to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtysh, Yenisei, and Okota. The W part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Kolywan, all the E part is in the government of Irkutsk. Siberia is the place to which criminals are commonly banished from Russia. The inhabitants are either pagan and Mahometan Tartars, or Russians settled in it. Tobolsk is the capital.

SICHEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Demer, 18 miles E of Mechlin.

SICILY, an island of the Mediterranean, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three capes. It is separated from Naples, by a narrow strait, called the Faro di Messina. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same. Sicily is divided into three vallies, called Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara. It is 165 miles long, and 112 broad. In this island, is the celebrated volcano, called Mount Etna. See **NAPLES**.

SIDAYE, a strong seaport on the N coast of Java. Lon. 113 15 E, lat. 6 40 S.

SIDDINGTON, a village in Gloucestershire, with a handsome chapel, an unfinished tower, and some painted glass. It is seated on the Churn, one mile SE of Cirencester.

SIDEROCAPSA, a town of Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood, five miles from the gulf of Contessa.

SIDMOUTH, a small fishing town in Devonshire, formerly (before its harbour was choked up) a considerable seaport. It is 12 miles SE of Exeter, and 158 W by S of London. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 50 38 N.

SIDON, or **SAYD**, a seaport of Palestine, anciently a place of extensive trade. It is still of some note, has a castle, and a well-frequented harbour, and is the residence of a bashaw. It is 45 miles W of Damascus. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 53 N.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, between the gulfs of Napoli and Engia. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

SIDRA, a spacious gulf on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulf.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, and the title of a principality, which it gives to a branch of the house of Nassau. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles NW of Dillenburg, and 37 E of Cologne.

SIEGBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, 15 miles SE of Cologne.

SIENNA, a celebrated city of Tuscany, capital of the Siennese, with an archbishop's see, a university, and a citadel. It is four miles in circumference, but is not very populous. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is seated on three eminences, 36 miles S of Florence, and 105 N by W of Rome. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 10 N.

SIENNES, a fertile duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the Florentino, on

the S by the Mediterranean and the duchy of Castro, on the E by the Perugino and Orviato, and on the W by the Florentino and the Tuscan Sea. It is 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Sienna is the capital.

SIERRA LEONE, a country on the W coast of Africa, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of its mountains abounding with lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coast on the SE to Cape Verga or Vega on the NW, that is, between 7 and 10° N lat. Others confine them between Cape Verga and Capé Tagrin.

SIERRA LEONE, a great river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain; but its mouth, in lon. 12 30 W, lat. 8 15 N, is nine miles wide. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpose of cultivating West India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river. The first settlers amounted to 200 whites, beside a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. The next year the colonists were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town was begun. Beside the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in sugar, cotton &c. appeared to be promising. The native chiefs and people continued to be extremely friendly; and the company's schools were regularly attended by 300 children, among whom were some children of the natives. In Sept. 1794, a French Squadron destroyed the settlement, and captured several of the company's ships; but from this disaster, they have since, in a great measure, recovered.

SIERRA LEONE, or **LION MOUNTAINS**, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia.

SIERRA MORENA, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Estramadura and New Castile.

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SIGETH, or ZIGAT, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel. It was retaken from the Turks in 1669, and is 50 miles NW of Esseck, and 38 W by S of Colocza. Lon. 18 38 E, lat. 46 17 N.

SIGUNA, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on lake Maeller, between Stockholm and Upsal.

SIGUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a university, an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of Mount Atienca, 60 miles NE of Madrid.

SILEZIA, a duchy of Germany, bounded on the N by Brandenburg and Poland, on the S by Moravia and Hungary, on the E by Poland, and on the W by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. It is 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Oder, Vistula, Neisse, and Elbe. It has mines of gold and silver; but they are not worked. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron. The principal manufacture is linen cloth. Silesia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, speaking the Polish language: in the Lower, they are almost all protestants, and speak their mother tongue. It is also divided into 17 small duchies, and seven free states, exclusive of the county of Glatz. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTRO, a town of Bulgaria, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the Missivo and the Danube, 97 miles NE of Nicopoli.

SILLEBAR, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, a little S of Bencoolen. Lon. 101 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

SILLE XX GUILLAUME, a commercial town of France, in the department of Sarte, 20 miles NE of Mans.

SIMBIRSK, a government of Russia, once a province of Kafan. The capital of the same name, is seated on the Volga.

SIMMEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; ca-

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pital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the elector palatine, and is seated on the Simmeren, 26 miles W of Mentz. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 49 51 N.

SIMON's, ST. See **FREDERICA-SIMONTHORNA**, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686, and is seated on the Sarwige, eight miles from Tolna.

SINAI, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in a peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahometans hold it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 29 2 N.

SINGAPOUR, an island and town at the most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, from which it is parted by the strait of Singapour. It is 100 miles SE of the city of Malacca. Lon. 104 10 E, lat. 1 10 N.

SINDE. See **INDUS** and **TATTA**.

SINDY, a province of Hindoostan Proper, which extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth, to Moultan. It is 300 miles long; and its widest part is 160. In soil and climate, and the general appearance of the surface, it resembles Egypt, the lower part being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide dell; while the upper part is a narrow country, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a desert, the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. In July, August, and part of September (the rainy season in most other parts of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded, but no rain falls, except near the sea. Owing to this, and to the sandy deserts, which bound it on the E and NW, the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimnies. The prince of this province is a Mahometan, tributary to

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the king of Candahar. He resides at Hydrabad, although Tatta is the capital.

SINGAN-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Chen-si. It is one of the largest and most beautiful in the empire next to Peking. In its territories (which contain six cities of the second and 31 of the third class) bats are found as large as domestic fowls. It is 480 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 108 43 E, lat. 34 16 N.

SINGO, a town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 40 13 N.

SINGOR, a town in the peninsula of Malacca, at the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Patana. Lon. 101 25 E, lat. 6 40 N.

SINIGAGLIA, a strong town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a castle, and two harbours. It is seated on the Nigola, 34 miles E of Urbino. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 43 45 N.

SINOPE, a decayed seaport of Natolia, with a neglected castle. It is seated on the isthmus of a peninsula, on the Black Sea. Lon. 33 55 E, lat. 41 5 N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Suabia, belonging to the elector palatine, 12 miles SE of Heidelberg.

SION, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the Vallais, situate near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, that rise immediately from the plain. Its bishop is a prince of the empire. It is 50 miles E of Geneva. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 46 6 N. See **VALLAIS**.

SION, a famous mountain of Judea, which joins to the S side of Jerusalem.

SIOUT, one of the largest and most populous towns in Egypt, the see of a Coptic bishop. It is a mile from the Nile, and 185 S of Cairo.

SIPHANTO, the ancient Siphros, one of the most fertile and best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, to the W of Paros. It is 36 miles in circumference. The air is so good, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120; and the country abounds with marble and granite, excellent

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grapes, olives, capers, and silk. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

SIRADIA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Watra, 105 miles NW of Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.

SIRHIND, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi, 195 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 75 15 E, lat. 29 55 N.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Carteret, in 1767. Lon. 154 20 E, lat. 4 41 S.

SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS' ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17 28 S.

SIRIK, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, with a castle, on a hill. It is 14 miles SE of Luxemburg.

SIRINAGUR, a large rugged country between Hindoostan Proper and Thibet, bounded on the N and NE by the Thibetian mountains, on the SE by Napaul, on the S by Rohilla, on the SW by Delhi, and on the NW by Lahore. The capital, of the same name, is 160 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 77 38 E, lat. 30 59 N.

SIRIUS ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lon. 162 30 E, lat. 10 52 S.

SIRMICH, a celebrated town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Bosweth, near the Save, 27 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

SIRONG, or **SERONGE**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa. Lon. 78 4 E, lat. 24 4 N.

SISSAC, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basil, capital of the province of Sigow. It is 17 miles SE of Basil.

SISSAC, a town of Austrian Croatia, with a monastery, seated on the Save, 42 miles E of Carlsstadt.

SISSOPOLI, a town of Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 97

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miles NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 42 30 N.

SISTERON, a town and late episcopal see of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. It is seated on the Durance, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which is a citadel, that was the prison of Casimir V, king of Poland. It is 45 miles NE of Aix, and 407 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 44 11 N.

SISTON, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles E of Bristol, on a rivulet which runs into the Avon. Tin-ore has been found here; and here is a manufactory of brass and another of saltpetre.

SITIA, a town on the N coast of the isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name, 58 miles from Candia. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 0 N.

SITTARD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, seated near the Maese, 10 miles S of Ruremonde.

SITTINGBURN, a corporate town of Kent, 11 miles SE of Rochester, and 40 E by S of London.

SIVRAI, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Charente, 25 miles S of Poitiers, and 100 SW of Paris.

SIZUN, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany, eight miles from the mainland.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the Lida, 17 miles N of Falkoping.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper, and seated near the Categate, 10 miles W of Tonsberg and 40 of Fredericstadt.

SKENECTADAY, a town in the state of New York, seated on the Mowhawk River, 16 miles NW of Albany. The French and Indians surprised and massacred the inhabitants, in 1690.

SKIDDAW, a mountain of Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in the kingdom, being above 1000 yards perpendicular height from the

SLE

surface of the lake of Derwentwater, to the N of which it lies.

SKIPTON, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the Aire, 41 miles S by E of Richmond, and 231 N by W of London.

SKYE, an island in Scotland, one of the largest of the Western Islands. It is 50 miles in length, and, in some places, above 20 broad. The SE end is separated from Invernessshire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, called the Inner Sound; in the most narrow part of which, named the Kyle, cattle are made to swim across. The basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. Many thousands of black-cattle are annually exported hence. Some small horses are bred, and a great quantity of kelp is manufactured here. Portree is the only place worthy of being mentioned.

SLANEY, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 miles NW of Prague.

SLATE, a district of the isle of Skye, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. It is on the SE side of the island, and is a peninsula, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

SLAWKAW, or **AUSTERLITZ**, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, and 10 miles E of Brinn. Lon. 16 57 E, lat. 49 5 N.

SLEAFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, and the ruins of a castle. It is 18 miles S of Lincoln, and 115 N of London.

SLESWICK, a considerable town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. Close to it, is the old palace of Gottorp, formerly the ducal residence, from which the ducal line, formed by Adolphus, son of Frederic I, king of Denmark, was denominated Holstein Gottorp, which still subsists in the person of the great duke of Russia. Sleswick is situate at the bottom of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, 60 miles NW of Lubec, and 125 SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 39 N.

SLESWICK, or **NORTH JUTLAND**,

S M A

a fertile duchy of Denmark, separated from Holstein, by the Eyder. It is 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 35 miles in length, and as much in breadth; bounded on the E by Leitrim, on the SE by Roscommon, on the SW and W by Mayo, and on the N by the Atlantic. It contains 41 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

SLIGO, a borough of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and the only market town in it. It is seated on the bay of Sligo, 26 miles E of Killala, and 100 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 54 13 N.

SLIMBRIDGE, a village of Gloucestershire. In this parish, which is 20 miles in compass, 1000 acres of land have been gained from the Severn. It is 11 miles SW of Gloucester.

SLONIM, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle. It is seated on the Sezraa, 40 miles SW of Novogrodeck, and 60 SE of Grodno.

SLOOTEN, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on a lake called Slootenmere, three miles from the Zuider-Zee; and 18 NW of Steenwyck. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 52 55 N.

SLUCK, a populous town of Lithuania, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is famous for three battles gained by Constantine duke of Ostrog, over the Tartars, in the reign of Sigismund I. It is seated on the Sluck, 70 miles SE of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 53 2 N.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on the S side of lake Ladoga, 30 miles E of Petersburg.

SLUYS, a seaport of Dutch Flanders, opposite the island of Cadland, 10 miles N of Bruges. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1587, retaken by the Dutch in 1604, and taken by the French in 1794. It derives its name from its fine sluices, by which the whole country can be laid under water. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SMALKALD, a town of Franconia,

S M O

in the county of Henneberg, subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and famous for the confederacy entered into by the protestants against the emperor, in 1530, to defend their religion and liberties. It is seated on the Werra, 25 miles SW of Erfurt, and 50 NW of Bamberg.

SMARDEN, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. It is 10 miles SE of Maidstone and 56 of London.

SMITHFIELD, a town of Virginia, on James River.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by lieut. Ball, in 1790. Lon. 161 54 E, lat. 9 44 S.

SMOLAND, a province of Gothland, in Sweden, 112 miles long, and 62 broad. Calmar is the capital.

SMOLENSKO, a city of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, situate on the Dnieper, and extending over two mountains and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; their circumference four miles and three quarters. The houses are mostly of wood, and little better than cottages, except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. The city is divided, through its whole length, by one straight paved street: the others are circular, and floored with planks. The cathedral stands on an eminence, where there is a view of the whole city. The alternate rising and sinking of the walls from the inequality of the ground; their Gothic architecture and grotesque towers; the steeples rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight; the gardens, meadows, and cornfields within the walls; altogether form one of the most singular picturesque, and varied prospects. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only 4000 inhabitants. It is 197 miles NE of Novogrodeck, and 230 N of Kiow. Lon. 31 22 E, lat. 54 50 N.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and

Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia in 1666. It now forms one of the 41 Russian governments.

SNOW, a noted cavern, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, between Cape Wrath and Loch Eribol. It runs so far under ground, that its extremity, it is said, could never be explored.

SMYRNA, a seaport of Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandize. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels; and taverns are as open here as in Europe. Smyrna is seated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles W by S of Constantinople. Lon. 27 19 E, lat. 38 28 N.

SNACKERBURG, a town of Germany, in Brunswick-Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Vecht. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 53 10 N.

SNÆSELL, MOUNT, a mountain in Iceland. Lon. 23 54 W, lat. 64 52 N.

SNATH, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the Aire, 22 miles S of York, and 174 N by W of London.

SNEECK, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Friesland. It is called Snitz by the natives, and is seated on a lake of the same name, eight miles S of Franeker.

SNETSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on an inlet of the sea, 12 miles N by E of Lynn and 111 of London. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 52 55 N.

SNIATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, capital of Pokutia, seated on the Pruth, 45 miles SE of Halitz. Lon. 26 7 E, lat. 48 44 N.

SNOWDON, a mountain of Carnarvonshire, the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills,

and which may, with propriety, be styled the British Alps. It is boggy on the top, and has two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guinard. The height of this mountain, from the quay of Carnarvon to its highest peak, is 3,568 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks. Pieces of lava have been found on this mountain, and, on the summit, groups of columnar stones, of vast size, lying in all directions. From the summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all N Wales.

SOANA, or SUANE, an ancient town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see, although now no more than a village, having been deserted on account of the badness of the air. It is seated on a mountain, near the Flora, 30 miles SE of Sienna.

SOANE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which issues from the same lake, which is the source of the Nerbudda; and, flowing in an opposite direction to that river 1500 miles, it falls into the Ganges above Patna.

SOCIETY ISLES, a cluster of isles, discovered by captain Cook in 1769. They are situate between 16 10 and 16 55 S lat. and 150 57 and 152° W lon. They are six in number; namely, Huahine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Maurua, and Tabooyamanoo, or Saunders' Island. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite.

SOCK, a village in Somersetshire, three miles from Yeovil, where is a large pool, at which pigeons often drink, but cattle will not touch its water.

SOCONUSCO, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 88 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is bounded on the W by Guaxaca, on the N by Chiapa, on the E by Guatimala, and on the S by the N Pacific Ocean.

SOCOTORA, an island of Asia, between Arabia Felix and Africa, 50

miles in length and 22 in breadth. It is noted for its fine aloes.

SOCZOWA, a town of Moldavia, seated on the Seret, 32 miles SW of Jassy.

SODBURY, CHIPPING, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is particularly noted for its fine cheese, and is 15 miles ENE of Bristol, and 112 W of London.

SODOR, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Western Isles of Scotland. It was formerly a bishop's see, including all the islands, with the Isle of Man; for which reason the bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man.

SOEST, a large town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, formerly free and imperial. It is 12 miles SW of Lipstadt, and 30 SE of Munster.

SOFALA, a kingdom on the E coast of Africa, extending S of Zanguebar, from the river Cuama to the river Del Espirito Santo; that is, from 17 to 25° S lat. It contains mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portuguese.

SOFALA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a fort built by the Portuguese. It is seated on a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 20 20 S.

SOFFA, or **SOPHIA**, the capital of Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the Bogana, 135 miles NW of Adrianople, and 250 from Constantinople. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

SOFROY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 22 miles E of Fez.

SOHAM, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near Soham Mere, five miles SE of Ely, and 70 N by E of London.

SOIGNIES, a town of Austrian Hainault, on the Senne, near a forest of the same name, eight miles NE of Mons, and 17 W of Brussels.

SOISSONS, an ancient and considerable city of France, in the department

of Aisne, with an ancient castle. It was the capital of a kingdom of the same name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and is a bishop's see. Here St. Lewis, Philip the Bold, and Lewis XIV, were crowned. Among the late abbies here, that of St. Medard is remarkable: Lewis le Debonnaire was confined in it by his children. Soissons is seated on the Aisne, 30 miles W by N of Rheims, and 60 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 24 E, lat. 49 23 N.

SOISSONNOIS, a late province of France, which, with the late province of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne.

SOLDANIA BAY, a bay of Africa, a little N of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 4 S, lat. 33 10.

SOLEBAY. See **SOUTHWOLD**.

SOLEURE, the capital of the canton of the same name, in Switzerland. It contains 4000 inhabitants, is surrounded by regular stone fortifications, and is seated on the Aar, 20 miles NNE of Bern. Lon 7 20 E, lat. 47 15 N.

SOLEURE, a fertile canton of Switzerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in 1481. It stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. It is 35 miles in length and 35 in breadth. The government is a complete aristocracy.

SOLFATARA, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus. It contains certain substances called floating islands; but which are nothing but bunches of bullrushes, springing from a soil, formed by dust blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of the lake, and the sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of those islands are 15 yards long; the soil strong enough to bear five or six people, who by a pole may move to different parts of the lake. From this lake, a whitish mud-

dy stream flows into the Teverone (the ancient Anio) emitting a vapour of a sulphurous smell. On throwing a bundle of sticks or shrubs into this water, they will, in a few days, be covered with a white crust; but this encrustating quality is not so strong in the lake itself as in the rivulet, that runs from it. Fish are found in the Teverone, both above and below Tivoli, till it receives this lake; after which, during the rest of its course to the Tiber, there are none.

SOLFATERRA, a mountain of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, surrounded by other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre. It has a crater above a miles in diameter, which smokes in the day, and flames in the night. It abounds in sulphur and alum; and near it is a small lake full of black thick water, which seems always to be boiling.

SOLIHUL, a town in Warwickshire, 24 miles NE of Worcester, and 107 NW of London.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, seated near the Wipper, 15 miles SE of Dusseldorf.

SOLKAMSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. It is famous for its salt-pits and good horses, and is seated on the Ussolka, which falls into the Kama. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 59 16 N.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It has a castle, and is seated on a hill, 10 miles SE of Herborn. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 50 35 N.

SOLOR, an island in the Indian Ocean, S of Celebes, and governed by its own king. Lon. 123 55 E, lat. 9 0 S.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Jetze. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 52 56 N.

SOLWAY FRITH, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland and Kirkcudbrightshire.

SOLWAY MOSS, a large black morass, in Cumberland, near the Esk, on the borders of Scotland, which, in 1771, being swoln by rains, burst through the

shell of turf which covered it, and spread an inky half-fluid deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land in the neighbouring valley, which it entirely filled up.

SOMBRERO, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the West Indies, 80 miles NW of St. Christopher's, belonging to the English. The most remarkable of them is a league long, and consists of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. Lon. 63 37 W, lat. 18 18 38 N.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW by the Bristol Channel, on the N by Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the Avon, on the E by Wilts, on the SE by Dorset, and on the SW by Devonshire. Its extent from E to W is 65 miles, and from N to S 45. It is situate in the dioceses of Bristol, and of Bath and Wells; contains 42 hundreds, three cities, 31 market-towns, and 385 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. The air, in the lower grounds, is mild and wholesome. The NE quarter has the Mendip Hills. Toward the centre, are fens of great extent. On the W side are the Quantock Hills; and, in the NW corner is the black sterile region of Exmoor. The S part toward Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and, throughout the county, vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. Cattle, nearly equal in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in the fine meadows about the head of the Parret; and the best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a considerable share in the woollen manufactures.

SOMERTON, a large town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, for corn, sheep, and cattle. It was formerly a considerable place, from which the county took its name. It is 13 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London.

SOMME, a department of France, lately Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the depart-

ment of Anise, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the English Channel. Amiens is the capital.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in the department of Gard. It has a manufactory of serges, which bear its name, and is seated on the Vidourle, 10 miles W of Nismes.

SONCINO, a strong town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 miles NW of Cremona.

SONDRIO, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Valteline, occupying both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent. On the 20th of July, 1620, here was a dreadful massacre of the protestants, which lasted three days. It is 34 miles NE of Como. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 11 N.

SONERGON, or **SUNNERGAUM**, a village of Bengal, once a large city. It is seated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 13 miles SE of Dacca.

SONG-KIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is celebrated for the prodigious quantity of cotton cloth which it exports to foreign countries, but has only four cities in its district.

SONORA, a province of N America, in the kingdom of New Navarre, extending along the E side of the gulf of California, in about 96° W lon. and 29° N lat. It lies in the most delightful part of the temperate zone; and all its productions, whether animal or vegetable, are very perfect in their kind. The number of Spaniards settled here is very small; but as very rich mines of gold and silver were discovered, in 1771, in an expedition against some fierce tribes of hostile and predatory Indians, it is probable that the population of this province will greatly increase.

SOOLOO, an island of the Eastern Ocean, almost midway between Mindanao and Borneo. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a king, and the natives are Malays, and consequently Mahometans. The English East India Company have a resident here. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 5 57 N.

SOPHIA. See **SOPHA**.

SOPHIANIA, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, 25 miles NW of Tauris.

SOPRA SELVA, a valley of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It extends from Mount St. Gothard to Reichenau, and is the most populous valley of the Grey League.

SOPRON, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on a river, 27 miles SW of Presburg.

SORA, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Garigliano, 65 miles NW of Naples.

SORA, a strong town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. 55 26 N.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in Lusatia, seated near the Bober, 25 miles S of Crossen, and 32 NE of Gorlitz.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Douero. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 41 48 N.

SORRENTO, a seaport of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is the birthplace of Tasso, and is seated on a peninsula, on the bay of Naples, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 17 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 40 36 N.

SOSPELLO, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, seated on the Bevera, 15 miles NE of Nice.

SOVANO, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, 25 miles W of Orvieto.

SOUBISZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Charente, 22 miles S of Rochelle.

SOUILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated on the Borese, 32 miles N of Cahors.

SOUND, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail into the Baltic. It is four miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant-ships that pass into the Baltic.

SOUK, a seaport of Syria, where stood the famous city of Tyre; but no-

thing remains of it but ruins. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 40 N.

SOUR, a river of Luxemburg, which waters Dierich and Echternach, and falls into the Moselle, at Wasserbillich.

SOUSA. See **SUSA**.

SOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, the second in the province of Kiang-nan. It is so intersected by canals of fresh water, that Europeans compare it to Venice; and the country round it is so delightful that the Chinese call this city 'the paradise of the world.' The brocades and embroideries made here are esteemed throughout the whole empire. Its population is prodigious; but its jurisdiction extends over only one city of the second, and seven of the third class. Lon. 112 20 E, lat. 38 48 N.

SOUTERRAINE, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 24 miles N of Limoges.

SOUTH SEA. See **PACIFIC OCEAN**.

SOUTHAM, a town of Warwickshire, with a considerable market on Monday, for cattle. It is 13 miles S of Coventry, and 83 NW of London.

SOUTHAMPTON, a borough of Hampshire, situate between the Itchen and Teste, which flow here into an inlet of the sea, called Trillick Bay, or Southampton Water. It was formerly a port of great commerce, and still possesses a trade in French and Port wines; having a particular connection, moreover, with Guernsey and Jersey. Its markets are on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It contains five churches, is surrounded by walls, is a corporation and county of itself, and is a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing. It is 12 miles S of Winchester, and 75 WSW of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 50 55 N.

SOUTHAMPTON, the county of. See **HAMPSHIRE**.

SOUTHEND, NEW, a village of Essex, seated at the mouth of the Thames, 44 miles E of London. Being the nearest place to the metropolis for sea-bathing, it is much resorted to, and is rising into conse-

quence; handsome accommodations for the company having been erected.

SOUTHWARK, a borough of Surry, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the city of London, which has an officer here called the bailiff of Southwark. It is called the **BOROUGH**, by way of distinction, and contains six parish churches, a new Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly, St. Thomas' Hospital, Guy's Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital. Beside the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and the county bridewell, a new county gaol, with a sessions-house adjoining, is building. The court-house at St. Margaret's Hill has been recently rebuilt. See **LONDON**.

SOUTHWEALD, a village of Essex, situate on an eminence that commands an extensive prospect, 16 miles ENE of London. The town of Brentwood is included in its parish.

SOUTHWELL, an ancient town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, and a collegiate church. It is 10 miles NE of Nottingham, and 139 NW of London.

SOUTHWOLD, a seaport of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is a corporate town, seated on a cliff, near a fine bay, into which flows the river Blythe, and is almost surrounded by water. Here a much-esteemed salt is made. It is commonly called **SOWLE** or **SOLE**, and its bay is named **SOLE-BAY**. In this bay was the great sea-fight between the Dutch admiral De Ruyter and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 miles S of Yarmouth, and 104 SE of London. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 52 24 N.

SOVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Quesne, 50 miles SE of Bourges, and 167 S of Paris.

SOUTRA HILL, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammernuir, in the N part of Berwickshire.

SPA

Sow, a river of Staffordshire, which rises S of the Trent, and running parallel with that river, joins it below Stafford.

SPA, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. What is called the Old Spa consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The houses of the New Spa, about 300 in number, are all wood, old-fashioned, dark, and small. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. This town was taken by the French in 1794. It is 17 miles SE of Liege. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

SPAIN, a kingdom of Europe; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, on the NE by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, on the E and SE by the Mediterranean, on the S by the straits of Gibraltar, on the SW by the Atlantic, on the W by Portugal, and on the NW by the Atlantic. It is 700 miles long and 500 broad. It contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estramadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, the Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot, in the southern provinces, in June, July, and August. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, saltpetre, hemp, barrillas (a species of potash) and even sugarcane, with the most delicious fruits of all kinds. Their wines are in high esteem. The domestic animals are horses remarkably swift, mules, black-cattle, and sheep, the wool of which is superior to any in Europe. The country abounds with various kinds of minerals and metals; and it was even celebrated, formerly, for gold and silver mines; but since the discovery of America at least, no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Douero, Tago, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, and Ebro.

SPE

The established religion is popery; and there are eight archbishoprics, 44 episcopal sees, and 24 universities. Spain, once the most free, is now one of the most despotic monarchies in Europe. Madrid is the capital.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO, OLD.

SPALATRO, the capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, an archbishop's see, and the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian. In 1784, it was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 35 miles SE of Sebenico, and 102 NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 4 N.

SPALDING, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near the mouth of the Welland, and from its neatness, and the canals in the streets, resembles a Dutch town. Much hemp and flax is grown in its neighbourhood, and sold in its market; and near it is the greatest heronry in England, the herons building together, on high trees, like rooks. It is 20 miles N by E of Peterborough, and 100 N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 52 45 N.

SPANDAW, a strong town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, with a fine fortress, which also serves for a state prison. It is seated on the Havel, eight miles NW of Berlin.

SPANISH-TOWN See JAGO, ST.

SPARSHOLT, a village in Berkshire, remarkable for some very ancient monuments in the church. It is five miles W of Wantage.

SPARTEL CAPE, a promontory of Africa, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

SPARTIVENTO CAPE, a promontory of Naples, at the SE extremity of Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 37 50 N.

SPEAN. See LOCHY, LOCH.

SPECIA, or SPEZZIA, a town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 47 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 44 10 N.

SPI

SPELLO, a town of Italy in Umbria. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, three miles NW of Foligni, and 13 N of Spoleto.

SPEY, a river, which issues from a lake in Invernesshire, divides Murrayshire from Banffshire for 20 miles, and enters the German Ocean at Speymouth.

SPICE ISLANDS. See **MOLUCCAS**.

SPIETZ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It is seated on the W side of lake Thun, 20 miles SE of Bern.

SPIGELBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is 22 miles SW of Hildesheim. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 56 N.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a castle, 40 miles SE of Turin.

SPILEMBURGO, a town of Venetian Friuli, 37 miles NW of Aquileia, and 47 N by E of Venice.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, 30 miles E of Lincoln, and 132 N by E of London.

SPIRE, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It was burnt by the French in 1689; and, in 1693, the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Wetzlar. It was taken, in 1792, by the French, who evacuated it the next year, but reentered it in 1794. It is seated on the W side of the Rhine, seven miles N of Philippsburg. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 19 N.

SPIRE, a fertile bishopric of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, on a river of the same name, eight miles N of Lahdan.

SPIRITO-SANTO, a seaport of Brazil, capital of a government of the same name. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 20 10 S.

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SPITAL, a town of Upper Carinthia, seated on the Lifer, near the Drave, 30 miles W of Clagenfurt.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

SPITTLE IN THE STREET, a village in Lincolnshire, 10 miles N of Lincoln. It was part of the Roman causeway, leading from London, by Lincoln, to the Humber; great numbers of Rome coins have been dug up here.

SPITZBERGEN. See **GREENLAND**.

SPLUGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, near the source of the Hinder Rhine. It is the capital of the valley of Rheinwald, and is 42 miles SW of Coire.

SPOLETO, an ancient town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see. It was formerly a large and populous place, but, in 1703, suffered greatly by an earthquake. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated near the Tessino, 30 miles E of Orvieto, and 55 N of Rome.

SPOLETO, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by Ancona and Urbino, on the E by Naples, on the S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and on the W by Orvieto and Perugia. It is 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, was formerly a part of Umbria, and is now subject to the pope.

SFREE, a river of Bohemia, which runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, opposite Spandaw.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Essex, on a hill, one mile NE of Chelmsford.

SPRINGFIELD, a town in the state of Massachusetts and county of Hampshire, begun in 1636, by William Pynchon, esq. whose descendants are living here. He named it from his native place in England, mentioned in the preceding article. It is seated on Connecticut River, 96 miles W of Boston.

SPROTTAW, a town of Silesia, in

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the duchy of Glogaw, seated at the confluence of the Bober and Sprotta, 20 miles SW of Gloga

SQUILACI, a decayed town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Favellone, 30 miles S by W of St. Severino.

STABLO, a town in the bishopric of Liège, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. It has a manufactory of leather, sent to foreign parts, and is seated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg.

STADE, the principal town of the duchy of Bremen, subject to the king of Great Britain as sovereign of that duchy; Bremen, the capital, being a free imperial town. It is the seat of the regency and chief courts of justice of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, and contains three churches. It is seated on the Swinkel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W of Hamburg, and 45 NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 17 E, lat. 53 36 N.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, seated on the Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a victory gained by the French, in 1690, over the duke of Savoy.

STAFFA, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W of Mull. It is a mile long, and half a mile broad. Its whole SW end is supported by ranges of pillars, 50 feet high, standing in natural colonnades, some of them 60 feet thick. Here is also a cavern, called Fin-ma-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, 100 feet high; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns; and is lighted from without, so that its furthest extremity may be seen.

STAFFORD, a borough of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. It has two parish churches, and a fine square market-place, in which is a shirehall, and under it the market-house. It is the county-town, and is seated on the Sow (over which is a stone bridge) 41 miles NW of Lich-

field, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 53 0 N.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W by Shropshire, on the NW by Cheshire, on the NE and E by Derbyshire, on the SE by Warwickshire, and on the S by Worcesterhire. Its length is 55 miles; its extreme breadth not more than 24. It lies in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; is divided into five hundreds; contains one city, 17 market-towns, and 130 parishes; and sends 10 members to parliament. The air is mild and wholesome, and the soil good and rich: but there are many extensive heaths in this county, which abound in coalpits, iron-mines, and stone quarries. It is also famous for its potteries, and for its noble canal navigation. See CANAL, THE GRAND TRUNK.

STAGIRA, a town of Macedonia, on the gulf of Contessia, remarkable for being the birthplace of Aristotle, hence called the Stagirite. It is now named Lybanam Nova, and is 16 miles from Contessia. Lon. 22 48 E, lat. 41 15 N.

STAGNO, a seaport of Ragusan Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 miles NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 43 12 N.

STAIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Danube, over which is a toll bridge, 65 miles W of Vienna.

STAINES, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is an elegant stone bridge, of three elliptic arches. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Staines is 17 miles W by S of London.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is remarkable for a manufactory of stockings; and here is an ancient cross, 22 feet high. It is 20 miles N by E

of Dorchester, and 111 W by S of London.

STALIMENE. See **LEMNOS.**

STAMFORD, an ancient borough of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the Welland, which is made navigable hence. It has six parish churches, and had formerly a college, whose students removed to Brazen Nose College, in Oxford. It is 26 miles N of Huntingdon, and 96 N by W of London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 52 42 N.

STAMPALIO, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Natolia. It is almost uninhabited.

STANCHIO (the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Appel'es) a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 miles NE of Stampalio. The capital, which is of the same name, is seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and near a good harbour.

STANDON, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, eight miles N of Hertford and 27 of London.

STANMORE, a dreary district in the E angle of Westmorland. Here is a fragment of Rerecross, set up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter.

STANHOPE, a town of Durham, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles W of Durham, and 264 N of London.

STANLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S of Gloucester, and 104 W of London.

STANMORE, GREAT, a village of Middlesex, in which is a hill, from the top of which the inhabitants had been long accustomed to fetch their water; but, in 1791, a well was dug, and water found, at the depth of 150 feet. On this hill is Stanmore Common, so elevated, that the ground floor of one of the houses is said to be on a level with the battlements of Harrow Church, and some high trees are a landmark from the German Ocean. It is 10 miles NW of London.

STANMORE, LITTLE. See **WHIT-CHURCH.**

STANTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, 16 miles E of Lincoln, and 129 N of London.

STANTZ, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Underwalden. It is seated at the foot of the Stansberg, near the lake of Lucern, 29 miles S of Zurich. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 46 51 N.

STARGARD, a town of Mecklenburg Strelitz, in a district of the same name, 30 miles S of New Brandenburg.

STARGARD, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a college. It has manufactories of serges, tammies, druggs, &c. and is seated on the Ihna, 18 miles SE of Stetin. Lon. 25 8 E, lat. 53 32 N.

STARAYA RUSSA, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, seated on the Poliss, not far from lake Ilmen, 40 miles S of Novogorod.

START POINT, a promontory of Devonshire, in the English Channel, 14 miles S by W of Dartmouth, Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 50 9 N.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of the Atlantic, which forms the county of Richmond, in the state of New York. It is 18 miles in length, and six in breadth, and contains upward of 3000 inhabitants. Richmond, its only town of any note, is an inconsiderable place, nine miles SW of New York.

STATEN LAND, a barren craggy island on the SE side of the islands which form the straits of Magellan, in 55° S lat. Between this island and Tierra del Fuego are the straits of Le Maire.

STAVANGER, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, 75 miles S of Bergen. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 58 46 N.

STAVEREN, an ancient seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, formerly a considerable town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with sand. It is seated on the

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Zuider-Zee, eight miles W of Slooten. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

STAUBRACH, a celebrated cataract of Switzerland, near Lauterbrunnen, in the canton of Bern. It rushes down a precipice 930 feet high with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. Hence it derives its name; the word Staubbach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The roaring noise it makes is accompanied by a tempest, occasioned by the violent agitation of the air, excited by the rapidity of the fall. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

STAUNTON, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac.

STEENBERGEN, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Maese, and is seven miles N of Bergen-op-Zoom.

STEENKIRK, a village of Austrian Hainault, famous for the victory obtained over William III, in 1692, by the duke of Luxembourg. It is 15 miles N of Mons, and 16 W of Brussels.

STEENWYCK, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysseel, seated on the Aa, 20 miles SE of Slooten.

STEGEBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 miles S of Nikoping, and 82 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 16 N.

STEIN, a small independent town of Switzerland, under the protection of the canton of Zurich. It is seated on the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance, 15 miles W of Constance. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 47 32 N.

STEINHEIN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on a hill, near the Maine, nine miles from Francfort.

STEKE, a town of Denmark, on the N coast of the isle of Mona. It is almost surrounded by a lake.

STENAY, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on

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the Meuse, 24 miles N by W of Verdun.

STENDAL, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, seated on the Ucht, 30 miles N of Magdeburg.

STENFORT, a town of Germany, in the county of Bentheim, seated on the Vecht, 16 miles NW of Munster.

STENNIS, a village of Scotland, in the island of Orkney. At this place, between Kirkwall and Stromness, is a curious bridge, or causeway, across a narrow neck of land, between two lakes. At the end of this causeway, some stones of astonishing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected; and there are many other huge masses of stone in the neighbourhood, very similar to Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

STEPNEY, a village E of London, and almost contiguous to it. Its parish was of such extent, and so much increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary, at Bow; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Ann, Limehouse; St. George, Ratcliff Highway; Christ-church, Spitalfields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal Green: yet it remains one of the largest parishes in the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-End Old Town, Mile-End New Town, Ratcliff, and Poplar.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, 20 miles NE of Francfort upon Oder.

STERTZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Eysoch, 12 miles from Brixen.

STETIN, a seaport, the capital of Prussian Pomerania, and of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the Oder, 72 miles N of Francfort, and 70 N by E of Berlin. Lon. 14 38 E, lat. 53 35 N.

STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire, 12 miles NNW of Hertford, and 31 N by W of London.

STEVENWAERT, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Maese, 20 miles NE of Maestricht.

STEWART'S ISLANDS, five islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791. Lon. 163 18 E, lat. 8 26 S.

STEYNING, a borough of Suffex, with a market on Wednesday, 15 miles W of Lewes, and 51 S by W of London.

STEYRE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Austria and quarter of Traun. It carries on a great trade in iron, and is seated at the confluence of the Steyre and Ens, 20 miles SE of Lintz.

STILIGIANO, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths, and seated near the Salandrella.

STILTON, a village of Huntingdonshire, which gives name to a rich and delicate kind of cheese, said, however, not to be the product of its neighbourhood, but of Melton-Mowbray in Leicestershire. It is 14 miles S by E of Stamford, and 75 N by E of London.

STIRIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N by the archduchy of Austria, on the E by Hungary, on the S by Carniola, and on the W by Carinthia and Salzburg. It is 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. Gratz is the capital.

STIRLING, the capital of Stirlingshire, seated on the frith of Forth, on a hill, which terminates abruptly in a steep rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, often the residence of the kings of Scotland, and in which James VI spent the whole of his minority, under the tuition of Buchanan. In the last rebellion, it was successfully defended by general Blakeney. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactories of carpets, shalloons, &c. Stirling commands the pass between the N and S part of Scotland. It is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 56 6 N.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and NE by Perthshire, on the E by the frith of Forth, on the SE by Linlithgowshire, on the S by Dumbartonshire, and on the W by that county and Loch Lomond. It is 30 miles in length, and

in its greatest breadth not more than 13.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Roer, 12 miles N of Dusseldorf.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Maese, 12 miles N of Maestricht.

STOCKAK, a town of Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles from Constance.

STOCKBRIDGE, a borough of Hampshire, with a market on Thursday, nine miles NW of Winchester, and 67 W by S of London.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands, scattered in the Maeler, in the streams which issue from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. A variety of contrasted and enchanting views are formed by numberless rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic; the water of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and a magnificent palace crowns the summit. The generality of the buildings are of stone, or of brick stuccoed white. Stockholm is 200 miles NE of Copenhagen and 900 of London. Lon. 18 9 E, lat. 59 20 N.

STOCKPORT, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom for the manufacture of cotton and printed goods, and is seated on the Mersey, six miles S of Manchester, and 175 NNW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 53 35 N.

STOCKTON, a flourishing town of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large manufactory of sail-cloth, is noted for its good ale, and is seated at some distance from the mouth of the Tees, 18 miles SE of

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Durham, and 244 N by W of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 54 38 N.

STOCKWELL, a village of Surry, in the parish of Lambeth, with a chapel of ease, two miles SW of London.

STOCKZOW, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 miles SE of Teschen, and 37 SE of Troppaw.

STOKE, a village in Dorsetshire, NW of Wareham, commonly called **EAST STOKE**. At Highwood, near this village, in 1750, on opening a tumulus, three urns were taken up, full of decayed bones.

STOKE, a village in Norfolk, SE of Downham, with a ferry on the Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Ouse.

STOKE, a village in Suffolk, near Nayland. It has a church on a hill, whose tower is 120 feet high, and is a landmark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich 15 miles distance.

STOKE, or **STOKE POGES**, a village of Buckinghamshire, 21 miles W of London. Here Edward lord Loughborough founded an hospital, which was lately rebuilt by John Penn, esq. The churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

STOKELCOMER, a town of Somersetshire, 26 miles W of Wells, and 152 W by S of London.

STOKE DAMAREL, a parish of Devonshire, two miles NW of Plymouth. It lies along the harbour of Hamouze, and contains the large and populous town of **PLYMOUTH DOCK**, so called from the royal docks, to which it owes its populousness and importance. It has a chapel of ease to the parish church, which is a quarter of a mile from the town.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 36 miles N of York, and 230 N by W of London.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name. It has a castle, where the count resides, and is 10 miles N of Nordhausen, and 58 NW of Leipzig. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 51 42 N.

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STOLHOFFEN, a town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, eight miles SW of Baden, and 12 NE of Strasburg.

STOLPEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on a river of the same name, 50 miles NE of Colberg, and 66 NW of Dantzic.

STONE, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, 22 miles NW of Lichfield and 140 of London.

STONEBYRES, a remarkable cataract in Lanerkshire. See **CLYDE**.

STONEHAM, NORTH AND SOUTH, two villages in Hants, seated on the Itchen, three miles NE of Southampton. In the church of the former is an elegant monument, erected in 1783, to the memory of admiral lord Hawke.

STONEHENGE, a remarkable heap of stones, on Salisbury Plain, six miles N of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, placed on one another, and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids, because it is in a circular form. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of those enormous stones one upon another; for they are so heavy, that it is thought no method now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

STONEHAVEN, or **STONEHIVE**, a fishing town of Kincardineshire, with a good harbour secured by a stone pier. Near it are the ruins of the famous castle of Dunnotyr, formerly the residence of the hereditary earl marshal of Scotland: it stands on a lofty perpendicular rock almost surrounded by the sea. Near it, is a precipitous cliff, called Fowl's Cleugh, remarkable for the resort of the birds called kittiwakes, the young of which are much sought after in the hatching season. In this town is a manufactory of canvass, and some trade in dried fish and oil. This oil is obtained chiefly from the dogfish, quantities of which are caught on this coast. Stonehaven is 14 miles S by W of Aberdeen.

STORMARIA, a principality in the duchy of Holstein, bounded on the N by Holstein Proper, on the E by

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Wageria and **Lawenburg**, and on the S and W by **Lunenburg** and **Bremen**, from which it is separated by the **Elbe**. **Gluckstadt** is the capital.

STORNAWAY, a flourishing town of Scotland, in the isle of **Lewis**. It has a harbour called **Loch Stornaway**, on the E side of the N division of the island.

STORTFORD, or **BISHOP'S STORTFORD**, a town of **Hertfordshire**, with a good corn market on **Thursday**. On the E side are the ruins of a castle, on an artificial mount. The **Stort** has been made navigable hence to the **Lea**. It is 12 miles NE of **Hertford**, and 30 N of **London**.

STOUR, a river of **Dorsetshire**, which, after washing **Sturminster** and **Blandford**, enters the **English Channel**, at **Christchurch**.

STOUR, a river of **Kent**, which flows by **Canterbury**, and enters the sea below **Sandwich**.

STOUR, a river which forms the entire boundary between **Essex** and **Suffolk**; and, being joined by the **Orwell** from **Ipswich**, forms the noble harbour of **Harwich**.

STOUR, a river of **Staffordshire**, which runs through the S angle of that county in its course to the **Severn** in **Worcestershire**.

STOURBRIDGE, a town in **Worcestershire**, with a market on **Friday**. It is seated on the **Stour**, over which is a bridge, whence it has its name. It is noted for its glass and iron works, and is 22 miles N of **Worcester**, and 124 NW of **London**.

STOURBRIDGE, or **STURBICH**, a field near **Cambridge**, famous for an annual fair on the 7th of **September**, which continues a fortnight, and is under the jurisdiction of the university.

STOURPORT, a new town of **Worcestershire**, which, from a plain field, is become, within a few years, a very busy and thriving centre of inland navigation. It is seated at the place where the **Severn**, (over which it has a bridge built in 1775) is joined by the **Staffordshire** and **Worcestershire Canal**, four miles S of **Kidderminster**.

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Stow, a village two miles NW of **Buckingham**, celebrated for **Stow Park**, the seat of the marquis of **Buckingham**, who has here the most magnificent gardens in **England**.

STOWEY, a town of **Somersetshire**, with a market on **Tuesday**, 22 miles W of **Wells**, and 145 W by S of **London**.

STOW-MARKET, a town of **Suffolk**, with a market on **Thursday**. It is seated between the branches of the **Gipping** and **Orwell**, and has a navigable cut to **Ipswich**. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in **England**, and it has a large manufactory of woollen stuffs. It is 12 miles NW of **Ipswich**, and 75 NNE of **London**.

STOW-ON-THE-WOULF, a town of **Gloucestershire**, with a market on **Thursday**. It is seated on a bleak hill (quite destitute of wood and water) 12 miles S of **Camden**, and 77 W by N of **London**.

STRADELLA, a town of **Italy**, in the **Milanese**. It is a passage of great importance, defended by a castle, and seated on the **Versa**, near the **Po**, 10 miles SE of **Pavia**, and 47 NW of **Parma**.

STRAELEN, a town of **Prussian Guelderland**, five miles SW of **Guel-dres**.

STRALSUND, a strong seaport of **Swedish Pomerania**. In 1678, it surrendered to the elector of **Brandenburg**, after 1800 houses had been burnt, in one night. **Charles XII**, in 1714, came hither after his return from **Turkey**; but **Sweden** not being able to hold out against five great powers, it was forced to submit in 1715. In 1720, it was restored to **Sweden**. It is almost surrounded by the **Baltic**, and lake **Francen**, and has a harbour separated from the isle of **Rugen** by a narrow strait. It is 15 miles NW of **Gripswald**, and 40 NE of **Gustrow**. Lon. 13 28 E, lat. 54 17 N.

STRANGFORD, a seaport of **Ireland**, in the county of **Down**, seated on the narrow channel that connects **Lough Strangford** with the **Irish Sea**, seven miles E of **Down**. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 54 31 N.

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STRANGFORD, LOUGH, a deep inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E coast of Ireland. It is 17 miles long, and five broad. The entrance, into it, from the Irish Sea, is three miles below Strangford. It contains 54 islands, great and small, in which the burning of kelp profitably employs great numbers. Four of them are called Swan Islands, from the number of swans that frequent them.

STRANRAWR, a large borough of Wigtownshire, situate on Loch Ryan. It has a manufactory of linen, and is eight miles W of Glencluce. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 55 0 N.

STRASBURG, an ancient city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It is situate a quarter of a league from the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are six bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city. The inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are computed to be 46,000. This town, formerly imperial, was taken by Lewis XIV, in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented, that it may be considered as one of the strongest places in Europe. Before the revolution, it was an archiepiscopal see, but is now a bishopric. Here is a school of artillery, and, in one of the Lutherana churches, the mausoleum of marshal Saxe. Strasburg is 55 miles N of Basil, and 255 E of Paris. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 35 N.

STRASBURG, a strong town of Western Prussia, in Culm, seated on the Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 53 5 N.

STRATFORD, a village of Essex, separated from Bow in Middlesex, by the Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England. It is in the parish of West Ham, four miles ENE of London.

STRATFORD, FENNY, a town of Bucks; with a market on Monday, 45 miles NW of London.

STRATFORD ON AVON, a corporate town of Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on

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the Avon, over which is a stone bridge, with 13 great and six small arches. It is memorable as the birth-place of Shakspeare, who is buried here. It is eight miles SW of Warwick, and 94 NW of London.

STRATFORD, ST. MARY'S, a village of Suffolk, which has a share in the woollen manufacture. It is 12 miles SW of Ipswich, and 57 NE of London.

STRATFORD, STONY, an ancient town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Ouse, on the Roman highway, called Watling-street. It has two parish churches, and is 20 miles NW of Dunstable and 52 of London.

STRATHAVON, a town of Lanerkshire, to the S of Hamilton. It is surrounded by a little fertile tract, from which it takes its name.

STRATHARN, a vale of Perthshire, extending many miles to the W. It is skreened on the N by the Grampian mountains, and on the S by the Ochils; the river Earn winding through it above 20 miles.

STRATHMORE, a valley of Kincardineshire, one of the finest in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, extending SW almost as far as Ben Lomond, and is sheltered to the NW by the Grampian mountains.

STRATHMORE, a river of Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope.

STRATHNAVER, a district of Sutherlandshire, comprising the NE part of that county. It takes its name from the river Naver.

STRATHSPEY, a fertile valley of Murrayshire, famous for giving name to a popular species of Scotch music. Tullochgorum, Rothiemercus, and several other places, celebrated in song, are met with in this vale.

STRATHY, a river of Sutherlandshire, which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea, sheltered by a promontory, to which it gives name.

STRATTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near the Bristol Channel, 18 miles NW of Launceston, and 22 1 W by S of London.

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STRAUBING, a large town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It was taken, in 1743, by the Austrians, who restored it in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles SE of Ratibon, and 65 NE of Munich. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 48 54 N.

STREATHAM, a village of Surry, five miles S of London. A mineral water, of a cathartic quality, was discovered in this parish, in 1660; it is sent in great quantities to some of the hospitals in London.

STRELITZ, OLD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. It had a palace, which was burnt down in the night, in 1712; duke Adolphus Frederic III, and his family, narrowly escaping. It is seated in a plain, almost surrounded by morasses, 35 miles SW of New Brandenburg.

STRELITZ, NEW, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, which owes its origin to the destruction of the ducal palace in Old Strelitz; in consequence of which, duke Adolphus Frederic III, began to erect a magnificent palace, two miles from the site of the old one, at a place called Glieneke, which was before his hunting seat; and, in 1733, he founded a new town adjoining to the palace, and ordered it to be called New Strelitz. It is regularly planned in the form of a star. The centre is a spacious market-place, and thence a number of streets branch out in straight lines. The chief street leads to the palace, and the next leads to a pleasant lake.

STRENG, or STRENGUES, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a bishop's see, and a college. It is seated on lake Maeler, 30 miles W of Stockholm.

STROMA, a small island, on the coast of Caithnessshire, once used, as a place of interment, by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands.

STROMBOLO, the most northern of the Lipari Islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. Of all the volcanoes recorded in history, it seems to

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be the only one that incessantly burns. Etna and Vesuvius often lie quiet many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Strombolo is ever at work, and, for ages past, has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 30 0 N.

STROMNESS, a town on the W side of the island of Orkney, with an excellent harbour, nine miles W of Kirkwall.

STRONBERG, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, and capital of a small district. It is 22 miles SE of Munster. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 51 49 N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high rock, three miles from the sea, and seven N of St. Severino.

STRONSA, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, NE of Mainland.

STROUD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a brook, the properties of which are said to be peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet. For this reason its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and a navigable canal accompanies it to the Severn. This canal has been lately extended to join the Thames. See THAMES. Stroud is 11 miles SE of Gloucester, and 102 W by N of London.

STROUD, a village of Kent, which joins the N end of Rochester bridge, being parted from that city by the Medway.

STULINGEN, a town of Suabia, subject to the duke of Furstenburg, with a castle, 35 miles W of Constance.

STULWEISSENBURG, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Ekekerfdegewar. It had the title of regalis, or royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and imperialists. It is seated on the Raufiza, 20 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18.40 E, lat. 47 19 N.

STURMINSTER, a town in Dor-

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setshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Stour, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is remarkable for the ruins of a castle, which was the seat of the W Saxon kings. It is 20 miles NE of Dorchester, and III W by S of London.

STUTGARD, a populous city of Suabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg, with an ancient castle, the ducal palace, an orphan-house, and a college. It is seated near the Neckar, 36 miles E of Baden, and 52 NE of Straßburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 50 N.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the W by that circle and Alsace, on the S by Swisserland, and on the E by Bavaria. It contains the duchies of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoen-Zollern, Oettingen, and Mindelheim, the bishoprics of Augsberg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbies, and imperial towns.

SUANES, a poor and simple people of Asia, who inhabit one of the four divisions of Imericia. They subsist by raising cattle, and by a little agriculture.

SUAQUAM, a decayed seaport of Turkey in Africa, in the country of Abex, seated on a small island of the same name, on the W side of the Red Sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor under the bashaw of Cairo. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 19 56 N.

SUBBIACO, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated on the Teverone, 33 miles E of Rome.

SUCCESS BAY, a bay of S America, in Tierra del Fuego. Lon. 65 25 W, lat. 54 49 S.

SUCCESS CAPE, a cape of Tierra del Fuego. Lon. 65 27 W, lat. 55 1 S.

SUDBURY, a borough of Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It contains three ancient churches, and was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III, to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels. However, many kinds of

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thin stuffs are still made here, particularly bunting for navy colours, and burial crapes. It is seated on the Stour (which is navigable hence to Maningtree) 14 miles SE of St Edmundsbury, and 56 NE of London.

SUDERCOPING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 10 miles S of Nordkioping, and 90 SW of Stockholm.

SUDERMANIA, or **SUDERMANLAND**, a province of Sweden Proper, 62 miles in length, and 42 in breadth. Nikoping is the capital.

SUDOREZ, one of the Ferro Islands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathom deep in the centre, and between 50 and 55 at the sides. The danger, especially in storms, is very great: ships are irresistibly drawn in; the rudder loses its power; and the waves beat as high as the masts, so that an escape is almost miraculous.

SUEZ, a seaport of Egypt, at the N end of the W gulf of the Red Sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean, by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. It is 65 miles E of Cairo. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 30 2 N.

SUFFOLK, a county of England, bounded on the W by Cambridgeshire, on the N by Norfolk, on the S by Essex, and on the E by the German Ocean. It extends 58 miles from E to W, and 28 from N to S. It lies in the diocese of Norwich; is divided into 22 hundreds, containing 28 market-towns, and 575 parishes; and sends 16 members to parliament. The air is clear and healthy; the soil of various qualities, but, in general, fertile. Its principal produce is butter and cheese; but as the latter is only supplementary to the former, it has gained, almost proverbially, the character of the worst in England. They have an excellent breed of draught horses; the farmers are opulent and skilful; and this county, with respect to agriculture, is one of the most thriving in England. Ipswich is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St Edmund's.

SUFFOLK, a town of Virginia, on James River.

SUGELMESSA, or **SIGELMESSA**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, bounded on the S by Tafilet, and on the N by Mount Atlas. It is 100 miles in length; the capital is of the same name; and the government is a republic. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

SULLY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 20 miles SE of Orleans.

SULMONA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, remarkable for being the birthplace of Ovid. It is seated on the Sora, 26 miles SW of Chieti.

SULTANIA, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, 30 miles NW of Casbin.

SULTSBACH, a town in the palatinate of Bavaria, subject to the duke of Neuburg-Sultsbach, 10 miles NW of Amberg, and 32 N of Ratibon.

SULTZBURG, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace, eight miles SW of Friburg.

SUMATRA, the most western of the Sunda Islands. Its general direction is nearly NW and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts, the one extremity being in 5 33 N, and the other in 5 56 S lat. Acheen Head, at its N extremity, is in lon. 95 34 E. It is separated from Malacca by the straits of that name, and from Java by the straits of Sunda. It is 900 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Mr. Marsden represents this island as surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of high mountains runs through its whole extent: their altitude, though great, is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. The heat of the air is far from being so intense as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the torrid zone; and it is more temperate than many regions without the tropics; the thermometer, at the most sultry hour, about two into the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82 and 85 degrees. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears,

and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys, and even their domestic occupation, most destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods, is almost incredible. Whole villages have been depopulated by them: yet, from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon, by a large reward which the India company offers, to use methods of destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. The alligators, likewise, frequently destroy the people as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom, and which the perpetual evidence of the risk attending it, cannot deter them from. A superstitious idea of their sanctity, also, preserves them from molestation. The other animals are buffaloes, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer; which last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its shanks and feet like those of the deer. The bezoarstone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold; it is of a dark brown colour, smooth on the outside, and the coat being taken off, it appears still darker, with strings running underneath the coat: it will swim on the top of water; and when infused in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter: the virtues usually attributed to this stone are cleansing the stomach, creating an appetite, and sweetening the blood. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have storks of prodigious size, parrots, dunghill fowls, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds, distinguished by the beauty of their colours. Of their reptiles, they have lizards, flying lizards, and camelions. The island swarms with varieties of insects. Rice is the only grain they have sugar-canes, and most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the East Indies. Indigo, Brasil wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree,

pepper, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island, which abounds also with cassia, the camphire trees (which constitute the timber in common use) the cabbage tree, silk cotton tree, and a great variety of other valuable species of wood. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found here; the former as plentiful as in any part of Asia. Sulphur, arsenic, and bees wax are also produced at Sumatra; and they have likewise edible birds-nests. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the SW coast. The original natives of Sumatra are pagans; but it is to be observed, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the Eastern Islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term *Malay* being understood to mean *Mussulman*. Mr. Marsden divides the inhabitants into Malays, Achenese, Lampoons, Rejangs, and Battas. Of the latter, a description was first given by Mr. Miller, son of the celebrated botanist. 'They live,' he says 'in the interior parts, called the Cassia country. They differ from all the other inhabitants in language, manners, and customs. They eat the prisoners whom they take in war, and hang up their skulls, as trophies, in their houses.' He observes, however, that human flesh is eaten by them *in terrorem*, and not as common food, though they prefer it to all others, and speak with rapture of the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. See ACHEEN.

SUNYREIN, a town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the Danube, 16 miles S of Presburg.

SUNART, a district of Argyleshire, in the peninsula at the NW end of that county. It is remarkable for numerous, but not very productive, veins of lead.

SUNART, LOCH, an inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, which divides the island of Mull from the district of Morven.

SUNBURY, a village of Middlesex,

seated on the Thames, and containing some handsome villas, 17 miles WS of London.

SUNBURY, a seaport of N America in the state of Georgia, 34 miles S of Savannah. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 35 34 N.

SUNBURY, the county-town of Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, seated below the junction of the E and W branches of the Susquehannah. Lon. 76 50 W, lat. 40 51 N.

SUNNING, a village in Berkshire, situate on the Thames, two miles NE of Reading. It was once an episcopal see, removed to Salisbury.

SUNNING HILL, a village of Berkshire, in Windsor Forest, to the right of the road from Egham to Bagshot. It is noted for medicinal wells, efficacious in paralytic cases.

SUNDA ISLANDS, islands in the Indian Ocean, near the straits of Sunda; the chief of them Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

SUNDERBUNDS, or **THE WOODS**, a tract of country, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Bengal, which borders on the sea. It is composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. In extent it is equal to Wales. 'It is so completely enveloped in woods, and infested with tigers,' says major Rennell, 'that if any attempts have ever been made to clear it (as is reported) they have hitherto miscarried.' Here salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsén, seated on a strait, called Sunderburg-Sound, 12 miles E of Flensbürg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 51 N.

SUNDERDOO, or **MELUNDY**, a fortified island and seaport of the Decan of Hindoostan, on the Concan coast, reduced by commodore James, in 1756. It is 10 miles NE of Vingoria Rocks.

SUNDERLAND, a seaport of Durham, which, for the exportation of coal, is next in consequence, on t.

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side of the kingdom, to Newcastle. Its port, at the mouth of the Were, will not admit very large ships; but vessels hence can get out to sea much more readily than from the Tyne. The coal is brought down the Were from numerous pits near its banks. Here are several glasshouses; and there is an exportation of grindstones. It is 13 miles NE of Durham, and 264 N by W of London. Lon. 1 14 W, lat. 54 56 N.

SUNDI, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 17 55 E, lat. 4 50 S.

SUNDSWALL, a seaport of Sweden, in the division of Norland, and province of Medelpadia, 195 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 62 45 N.

SUNNEBURG, a flourishing town of Brandenburg, in the territory of Sternburg, with a castle, seated on the Darta, 50 miles E of Berlin.

SUPERIOR, a lake of N America, so called from its being the largest on that continent; and according to the French charts it is 1500 miles in circumference. It contains many islands; two of them very large, especially Isle Royale, which is 100 miles long, and, in many places, 40 broad. The Indians suppose these islands to be the residence of the Great Spirit. Upward of 30 rivers enter this lake, which abound with trout and sturgeon. Storms affect it as much as they do the Atlantic. It discharges its waters from the SE corner, through the straits of St. Marie, into lake Huron.

SURINO, an ancient town of Naples, in Molise, seated at the source of the Tamara, at the foot of the Appennines, 17 miles N by W of Benevento.

SURAMACA, a river of Surinam, in S America, which runs 150 miles from S to N, and enters the Atlantic at Paramaribo, the capital of that colony.

SURAT, a flourishing commercial city and seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, said to have 200,000 inhabitants. Before the English East India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs, on the

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coast of Malabar was at Surat; where they had a factory. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks, of rupees, arising from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer toward the merchants, induced the East India company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tanka, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is 20 miles up the river Tapti, and 177 N of Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 21 10 N.

SURINAM, a country of S America, in Guiana. It extends 75 miles along the Suramaca, and abounds with singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form. They have sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, indigo, and fruits. The capital is Paramaribo.

SURINGIA, a commercial town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

SURRY, a county of England, bounded on the N by Middlesex and a point of Buckinghamshire, on the E by Kent, on the S by Suffex, and on the W by Hampshire and Berks. Its greatest length is 37 miles, and its breadth 27. It lies in the diocese of Winchester; is divided into 13 hundreds, containing 11 market-towns (including Southwark) and 140 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a healthy pleasant county; but the soil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine border;

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for the edge of the county, on all sides, has a rich soil; but it is far otherwise in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills. It produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fullers-earth. The lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

SURZER, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated near the lake of Sempach, five miles S of Lucern.

Sus, a river of Morocco, which forms the S boundary of that empire, and enters the Atlantic at Messa. Like the Nile, its annual inundations enrich the country.

Sus, a province of Africa, one of the three grand divisions of the empire of Morocco; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by Mount Atlas, on the E by Gessula, and on the S by the river Sus. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Berbers, or ancient natives, are distinguished by their industry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

SUSA, a considerable seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle. It is seated on a high rock, 65 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 35 52 N.

SUSA, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of the marquisate of Susa, with a fort, a rich convent, and a triumphal arch to the honour of Augustus Cesar. It is seated on the Doria, and is called the key of Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, but restored to the duke of Savoy in 1707. It is 30 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

SUSDAL, a town of Russia, in the government of Volodimir, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is built of wood, and seated on the Khafma, 90 miles

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NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

SUSQUEHANNAH, a river of N America, which has its source in lake Otsego. It crosses three times the line which divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania, and empties itself into the head of the bay of Chesapeake.

SUSSEX, a county of England, bounded on the N by Surry, on the NE and E by Kent, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Hampshire. It is 70 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, where broadest. It lies in the diocese of Chichester; contains one city, 16 market-towns, and 142 parishes; and sends 28 members to parliament. The air of this county is various: along the seashore it is thought aguish, but has a much greater effect on strangers than on the natives, who are generally very healthy; but upon the Downs it is extremely sweet and healthy. The soil is likewise various; but, upon the whole, it is a fertile and plentiful county. It is particularly famous for its wheatears, a small delicious bird, of the size of a lark, not much inferior to an ortolan, which is taken on the SE Downs. Sussex is not distinguished for any manufactures, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester; which is the capital.

SUSTER, an ancient and celebrated, but now decayed, town of Persia, capital of Kustistan, seated on the Caron, 105 miles SW of Ispahan. Lon. 51 19 E, lat. 31 15 N.

SUSTEREN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, two miles from the Maese, and 12 S of Ruremonde.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the North Sea, on the E by Caithnessshire and the German Ocean, on the S by the frith of Dornoch and Rossshire, and on the W by the Minsh. Its greatest extent from E to W is 30 miles, and from N to S somewhat more. Some parts of this county were anciently covered with wood, but are now trackless deserts, destitute of trees,

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or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In these, there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but along the frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. Dornoch is the county-town.

SUTRI, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Pizzulo, 22 miles NW of Rome.

SUTTON-COLEFIELD, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, 24 miles NW of Warwick and 111 of London.

SUZANNE, St. a town of France, in the department of Maine. It has a considerable paper manufactory, and is 24 miles W of Mans.

SWAFFHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, 34 miles NNE of Newmarket, and 94 NE of London.

SWALE, a river of Yorkshire, which waters Richmond and Thirsk, and falls into the Ouse.

SWALLY, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Cambaya. In its port ships receive and deliver their merchandise for Surat, from which it is 12 miles NW. Lon. 72 15 E, lat. 21 18 N.

SWANSCOMB, a village of Kent, two miles W by S of Gravesend. Here are the remains of camps and forts, supposed to be Danish; and it is said to be the place where the Kentishmen, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, surprised the Conqueror, and throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient customs and franchises, to which he consented. But the fact is doubted, though it is certain, that many peculiar customs still remain in Kent; one of the most remarkable of which is that of gavelkind.

SWANSEY, a considerable corporate town of Glamorganshire, with an ancient castle and two churches. It has a good port at the mouth of the Tawy, and plenty of coal in its neighbourhood. Of these it sends great quantities to Ireland and the S coast of England: and it has a considerable trade to Bristol. Here are great works for the smelting

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of copper and lead ore. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. It has two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, is 24 miles WNW of Cowbridge, and 205 W of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 38 N.

SWEDEN, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Danish Lapland and the ocean, on the E by the Russian empire, on the S by the Baltic and the gulf of Finland, and on the W by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate. It extends 800 miles from N to S, and 350 from E to W. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; each subdivided into provinces. At Stockholm, spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived; for winter continues nine months, and summer during three only. The trees are early in blossoming, because the soil is fat and sulphureous, which contributes greatly to vegetation; but their fruits have not so good a taste as in more southern countries. Beside domestic animals, there are elks, reindeer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. In winter, the foxes and squirrels become gray, and the hares as white as snow. They have rich silver, copper, and iron mines; and vast forests of timber. The form of the Swedish government has frequently varied. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to be chosen by the deputies from the states of the three kingdoms assembled at Calmar. By this regulation, Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. When Gustavus Vasa rescued his country from the Danish yoke, the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty upon him, and made it hereditary in his family. In the reign of Christina, the regal prerogatives were greatly circumscribed. Under Charles XI and XII, it was an absolute sovereignty; but, after the death of the latter, it became one of the most limited monarchies in

Europe, till 1772, when the late king of Sweden effected a revolution, by which he regained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus, a minor. The established religion is the Lutheran. The capital is Stockholm.

SWERNICE, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the Drino, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, 70 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 32 E, lat. 44 42 N.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the top of a hill, 28 miles N of Salisbury, and 83 W of London.

SWINNA, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orknieys, situate to the NE of Mainland. Here are two whirlpools, that have been known to snatch in boats and light vessels, which were instantly swallowed up.

SWISSERLAND, or **SWITZERLAND**, a country of Europe, bounded on the E by the Tirol, on the W by France, on the N by Suabia, and on the S by Savoy and Italy. It is 225 miles in length, and 83 in breadth, separated from the adjacent countries by the Alps, and is divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies; namely Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are catholics: the protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen: Glarus and Appenzel contain both religions. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Inn. See **GLACIERS** and **SCHWEITZ**.

SYDENHAM, a village of Kent, on the declivity of a hill, eight miles S by E of London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

SYDNEY BAY, a bay on the S side of Norfolk Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Here a settlement of convicts is formed. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

SYDNEY COVE, a town or settlement of convicts, founded at Port Jackson, in New S Wales, in 1788. Lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33 50 S.

SYRACUSE, an ancient and strong

city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. It is seated near the sea, 72 miles S by W of Messina, and 110 SE of Palermo. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 5 N.

SYRIA, or **SURISTAN**, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by Diarbeck and Natolia, on the E by Diarbeck and the deserts of Arabia, on the S by the same deserts and Judea, and on the W by the Mediterranean. It abounds in oil, corn, and all kinds of fruits and garden-stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, were it well cultivated. Damascus is the capital. Under the general name of Syria, was included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S of Syria Proper.

SYRIAN, a town of Pegu, seated near the bay of Bengal, on one of the branches of the Ava. Lon. 96 40 E, lat. 16 50 N.

SZUCCA, a town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the Vistula. Lon. 19 11 E, lat. 53 14 N.

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TAAFE, a rapid river of Glamorganshire, which enters the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. On this river, near Caerphilly, is a stone bridge called Pont y Pryddal, of one arch, being 140 feet in the span, and 34 high, planned and executed by the untaught genius of a common mason in this county.

TAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, one mile from the Nile, with many curious remains of antiquity. It is 200 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 26 56 N.

TABAGA, a small mountainous island of S America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 80 16 W, lat. 7 50 S.

TABARCA, an island on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who fish for coral here. It is 50 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 36 50 N.

TAG

TABASCO, an island of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, formed by a river of the same name, and by that of St. Peter and St. Paul. It is 30 miles in length and 10 in breadth, and is 10 miles from the bay of Campeachy.

TABASCO, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, bounded on the N by the bay of Campeachy, on the E by Yucatan, on the S by Chiapa, and on the W by Guaxaca. Its chief riches consist in cocoa nuts.

TABLE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 16 77 E, lat. 15 38 S.

TABLE-MOUNTAIN, a promontory of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope. The bay at the foot of it is called Table-Bay.

TABOYAMANOO, or **SAUNDER'S ISLAND**, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, near that of Huahine, to which it is subject.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on a mountain, which the Hussites, under their celebrated general Zisca, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is 45 miles S of Prague.

TADCASTER, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, and a large stone bridge over the river Wharf. It is nine miles SW of York, and 188 N by W of London.

TADMOR. See **PALMYRA**.

TAFALA, or **TAFALLA**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Cidazzo, 18 miles S of Pampeluna.

TAFILET, a kingdom of Africa, in the empire of Morocco; bounded on the N by Fez and Tremesen, on the E by the Bereberies, on the S by the desert of Barbary, and on the W by Sus, Morocco, and Fez. Tafilet, the capital, is a trading place, seated on a river, 275 miles SE of Morocco. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 28 2 N.

TAGOST, the largest city in the province of Sus, in Morocco, 37 miles S of Tarodant.

TAGUMADERT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tafilet, seated on

TAL

the Dras, with a strong castle, on a mountain. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 27 10 N.

TAKOOROWA, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the SW part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues.

TAJO, anciently **TAGUS**, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, runs through Old Castile, and passes by Toledo, whence it proceeds to Alcantara, in Estramadura; when entering Portugal, it washes Santaren, where it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and 10 miles lower falls into the Atlantic. It was formerly famous for its golden sands.

TAIN, a borough and seaport of Rosshire, seated on the frith of Dornoch, 12 miles N of Cromarty.

TAINTON, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles W of Gloucester. In 1700, an ore was found here, from which was extracted gold, but not enough to answer the expence of separation.

TAI-OUANG, the capital of the island of Formosa, in the Chinese Ocean, with a harbour on the W side. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 23 25 N.

TAI-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated on the river Kiang. It has only three cities in its district. Lon. 107 15 E, lat. 32 20 N.

TAILLEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Charente, 30 miles SE of Rochelle.

TAI-TONG-FOU, a strong city of China, in the province of Chan-si, built near the great wall. Its jurisdiction contains four cities of the second, and seven of the third class.

TAI-YUEN-FOU, an ancient city of China, capital of the province of Chan-si. It is eight miles in circumference, but is much decayed since it was the residence of the princes of the blood of the last imperial family of Tai-ming-tehao. Its district contains five cities of the second, and twenty of the third class. It is 160 miles SW of Pekin.

TALAMONE, a seaport of Tuscany,

TAN

25 miles N of Orbitello. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 42 30 N.

TALavera, a town of Spain, in New Castile, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo. It is seated on the Tajo, 58 miles SW of Madrid.

TALAVUELA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 14 miles E of Badajoz.

TALLARD, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, seated on the Durance, 47 miles S of Grenoble.

TALMONT, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on a peninsula of the Gironde, 20 miles SE of Saintes, and 260 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 45 32 N.

TAMALAMECA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the river Madalena. Lon. 71 45 W, lat. 9 6 N.

TAMAN. See PHRANAGORIA.

TAMAR, a river of England, which divides Cornwall from Devonshire, and enters Plymouth Sound.

TAMARA, a seaport of Asia, on the N coast of the island of Socotora, lying near the straits of Babelmandel. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 11 30 N.

TAME, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a rivulet of the same name, 12 miles E of Oxford, and 45 W by N of London.

TAME, a rivulet of Oxfordshire, which flows into the Thames, at Dorchester, and has been erroneously supposed to give name to the Thames. See THAMES.

TAME, a river, which rises in Staffordshire, and entering Warwickshire, runs first E, and then N, till it re-enters its native county at Tamworth, falling soon after, into the Trent.

TAMWORTH, a borough of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Tame, eight miles SE of Lichfield, and 114 NW of London.

TANASSERIM, a town of the kingdom of Siam, capital of a province of the same name, 220 miles SW of Siam. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 11 50 N.

TAN

TANBOV, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the government of Voronetz. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Zna, which falls into the Mokcha.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated at the confluence of the Tajo and Zerara, 60 miles NE of Lisbon.

TANCROWALL, a town of Negroland, seated on the Gambia, where the English have a fort, 30 miles E of James Fort.

TANDA, or **TANRAH**, a decayed town of Bengal, of which it was once the capital. It is seated on the Ganges, 120 miles NW of Dacca. Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 35 N.

TANDAYE. See SAMARI.

TANGATABOO, one of the Friendly Islands in the S Pacific Ocean, the residence of the sovereign and the chiefs.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, seated at the confluence of the Tanger with the Elbe, 24 miles NW of Brandenburg, and 28 NE of Magdeburg.

TANGIER, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez. It was taken by the Portuguese, in 1471, and given as a dowry to Catharine of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II of England, who, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garrison. It is 130 miles N of Fez. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 35 49 N.

TANJORE, a province on the coast of Coromandel. It is an appendage of the Carnatic, but subject to its own rajah, who pays an annual subsidy of 160,000l. to the English East India company.

TANJORE, the capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel, seated on the Cauvery, 205 miles S by W of Madras. Lon. 79 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

TANKIA, or **TINKIA-LING**, a town and fortress of Thibet, at the foot of Mount Langur, 275 miles W by S of Lassa.

TANNA, a fertile island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides,

TAR

on which is a volcano. Lon. 169 41 E, lat. 19 32 S.

TANORE, a seaport on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 10 55 N.

TANTALLAN, a ruinous castle of Haddingtonshire, two miles E of N Berwick. It is seated on a high rock, washed on three sides by the German Ocean. It was destroyed by the covenanters in 1639.

TAOO the most southern of the Friendly islands, in the S Pacific Ocean.

TAORMINA, a seaport of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, seated on a rock, 88 miles S of Messina.

TAOUKAA, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 145 9 W, lat. 14 30 S.

TAPLOE, a village of Buckinghamshire, seated on a hill on the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands and handsome villas. It is one mile from Maidenhead, and 25 W by N of London.

TAPTY, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which falls into the gulf of Cambay, 20 miles below Surat.

TAR, or **PAMLICO**, a river of N Carolina, which flowing by Tarborough and Washington, enters Pamlico Sound, 40 miles SE of the latter town.

TARANTO, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, and is defended by a strong castle. The harbour is choked up, which has hurt it very much. This town gave name to the venomous spiders called tarantulas. It is 55 miles NW of Otranto, and 140 E by S of Naples. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

TARAGALLA, one of the principal towns in the kingdom of Tafilet, seated on the Dras, 275 miles SW of Tafilet. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 27 40 N.

TARARE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Tordive, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 25 miles from Lyons.

TARASCON, an ancient and populous town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone,

TAR

with a castle, seated on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Its commerce consists in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs of coarse silk. It is 10 miles N of Arles, and 375 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 43 N.

TARASCON, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the river Arriege, seven miles SE of Foix.

TARAZONA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, seated partly on a rock, and partly in a plain, on the Chiles, 140 miles NE of Toledo, and 127 NE of Madrid.

TARBES, a populous town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Pyrenees, with a bishop's see, an ancient castle, and a college. It is seated on the Adour, 42 miles SW of Auch, and 112 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 43 14 N.

TARBOROUGH, a town of N Carolina, seated on the Tar, 40 miles NW of Washington.

TARENTESIA, a county of Savoy, a barren country, full of dreadful mountains. Moutier is the capital.

TARGA, a town of Fez, seated on the Mediterranean, with a castle, on a rock. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 35 20 N.

TARGOROD, a town of Moldavia, 50 miles SW of Jassy.

TARIFFA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated on an eminence, on the straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles WSW of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 30 0 N.

TARKU, a town of Asia, capital of Daghestan, seated on the W coast of the Caspian, 52 miles SE of Terki. Lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45 50 N.

TARN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river, which has its source in the department of Lozere, and falls into the Garonne, near Moissac. Castres is the capital.

TARO, or **BORGODI-VALDI-TARO**, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro, seated on the Taro, 25 miles

TAR

SW of Parma. Lon. 10° 9' E, lat. 44° 40' N.

TABODANT, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated near the Atlantic, 120 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 8° 10' W, lat. 30° 0' N.

TARAGA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a hill near the Cervera, 15 miles from Lerida.

TARRAGONA, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was built by the Phœnicians, was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. It is surrounded by walls built by the Moors, and is defended also by regular works. It is not so populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not above 500. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill, on the Mediterranean, 35 miles NE of Tortosa, and 220 E by N of Madrid. Lon. 1° 13' E, lat. 41° 5' N.

TARTARY, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian, and from Corea, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It lies between 55 and 135° E lon. and between 35 and 55° N lat. being 3600 miles in length, and 960 in breadth; but in the narrowest part not above 330 broad. It may be considered under two grand divisions; namely, Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection and a very considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians. These vast countries include all the middle part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and manners. See the articles Abkhas, Circassia, Crimea, Cossacks, Georgia, Imeritia, Kalmucs, Kisti, Leshuis, Mantchews, Mingrelia, Moguls, Ossis, Samoyedes, Turcomans, Usbeks, &c.

TARTAS, a town of France, in the department of Landes. It is seated on both sides of the Midouse; that on the right side rising in the form of

TAU

an amphitheatre, 12 miles NE of Dax.

TASSACORTA, a village and seaport of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies SW of Santa Cruz, but being exposed to westerly winds, is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17° 58' W, lat. 28° 38' N.

TASSASUDON, the capital of Bootan, a feudatory country of Thibet, 260 miles S by W of Lassa. Lon. 89° 0' E, lat. 27° 43' N.

TASSING, an island of Denmark, between Funen, Langeland, and Arroe.

TASSO, a mountain of Italy, between Bergamo and Como, from which the illustrious family of the poet Tasso took their name, which was originally Torregiani. They were lords of Bergamo, Milan, and other towns in Lombardy; but being expelled by the Visconti, they settled on the most advantageous posts of this mountain.

TATTA, or **SINDE**, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the Indus, called the Ritschel River. In the last century, it was very extensive and populous; possessing manufactories of silk, wool, and cotton. Little of these remain, and the limits of the city are very circumscribed. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Moulton, Lahore, and Cashmere, for vessels of near 200 tons. Tatta is 741 miles NW of Bombay. Lon. 67° 37' E, lat. 24° 50' N.

TATTAN, a town of Africa, in the road from Morocco to Tombuctou, 170 miles SSE of Morocco.

TATTERSHALL, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the confluence of the Bane with the Witham, 20 miles SE of Lincoln, and 127 N of London.

TAVASTUS, a town of Swedish Finland, capital of the province of Tavasteland, seated on a river which falls into lake Wana, 62 miles NE of Abo.

TAUCHEL, a town of Poland, in Pomerellia, seated on the Verd, 30 miles NW of Culm.

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TAVERNA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Co-raca, 20 miles E of Nicaastro. **of Ispahan.** Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 38 18 N.

TAVIRA, or **TAVILA**, a town of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is seated at the mouth of the Gilaoa, between Cape Vincent and the straits of Gibraltar, 100 miles W by N of Cadiz. Lon. 7 46 W, lat. 37 18 N.

TAVISTOCK, a large borough of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for an abbey, now divided into tenements. It is seated on the Tavy (over which is a stone bridge of five arches) 31 miles W by S of Exeter and 206 of London.

TAUNTON, a town of N America, in the state of Rhode Island, seated on a river of the same name, which is navigable hence, for small vessels, to Narraganset Bay.

TAUNTON, a large and populous borough of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, and the ruins of a castle. It is seated on the Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has been the principal seat of the manufacture of coarse woollen goods. Large quantities of malt liquor are also sent to Bristol for exportation. It has two parish churches, and is 31 miles NE of Exeter, and 140 W by S of London. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 50 59 N.

TAUNTON-DEAN, or the **VALE of TAUNTON**, an extensive tract of land in Somersetshire, famous for its fertility.

TAUREAU, an isle of France, in the department of Finisterre, at the mouth of the river Morlaix, with a castle, to defend the port of Morlaix. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 48 40 N.

TAURICA, or **TAURIDA**. See **CRIMEA**.

TAURIS, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbeitzan, formerly the capital of Persia. It carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, brocades, turbans, and shagreen leather. It is 95 miles SE of Naksivan, and 320 NW

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin in the E part of Little Caramania, and extend far into India.

TAVY, a river of Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor Forest, and watering Tavistock, enters the harbour of Hamouze, above Plymouth.

TAW, a river of Devonshire, which flows to Barnstaple, and joins the Tow-ridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

TAWY, a river of Glamorganshire, which enters the Bristol Channel, at Swansea Bay.

TAY, a river of Perthshire, which flowing through Loch Tay, afterward waters Dunkeld and Perth, and joining the Earn, falls into the frith of Tay.

TAY, FRITH OF, an arm of the sea, which divides Fifeshire from the counties of Perth and Angus.

TAY, LOCH, a lake of Perthshire, through which flows the river Tay. It is 15 miles long, and, in many parts, above one broad. On the 12th of September 1784, this lake was seen to ebb and flow several times in a quarter of an hour, when all at once the waters rushed from E to W in opposite currents, so as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the distance of almost 100 yards from its usual boundary. When the opposing waves met, they burst with a clashing noise and much foam: the waters then flowed out at least five yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued gradually decreasing for two hours. A similar motion was observed several days, but in a less degree. In this lake is a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory.

TCHANG-TCHA-FOU, a city of China, the capital of the S part of the province of Hou-quang. It has one city of the second and 11 of the third class under its jurisdiction, and is seated on a large river, which has a communication with an extensive lake,

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called Tong-ting-hou, 625 miles S by W of Pekin.

TCHANG-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. It is very considerable, on account of its trade with Emouy, Pong-hou, and Farmosa.

TCHANG-TE-FOU, one of the most northern cities of Honan in China. It is remarkable for a fish, like a crocodile, the fat of which is of such a singular nature, that, when once kindled, it cannot be extinguished.

TCHÉ-KIANG, a province of China, one of the most considerable in that empire, in extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and W by Kiang-nan, on the SW by Kiang si, on the S by Fo-kien, and on the E by the ocean. In this province, whole plains may be seen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of silkworms are bred here. Their silk stuffs, in which gold and silver are intermixed, are the most beautiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and they have excellent hams, and the small gold fish, with which ponds are stocked.

TCHERNIGOF, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Desne.

TCHING-TOU-FOU, a city of China, the capital of Se-tchuen, formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire; but, in 1646, it was almost entirely destroyed, during the civil wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars. Its district contains six cities of the second and 25 of the third class.

TCHIN-KIANG-FOU, a strong city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, the key of the empire on the sea-coast. Its situation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a preeminence over the other cities of the province; but its jurisdiction is confined to three cities of the third class. It is 25 miles E by N of Nan-king.

TCHIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan,

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seated near the canal through which all barks must pass in going from Sou-tcheou to Kiang. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of earthen ware is prepared, highly valued by the Chinese, who pretend, that the tea prepared in these vessels acquires a superior quality; and they prefer this plain earthen ware to the most elegant porcelain.

TCHIN-TING-FOU, a large city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its district contains five cities of the second and 27 of the third class; and it is 110 miles S by W of Pekin.

TCHI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on the river Kiang, and has under it six cities of the third class.

TCHONG-KING-FOU, a city of China, one of the most commercial in the province of Se-tchuen. It is seated on a mountain, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, at the confluence of the Hin-cha-kiang and Yang-tse-kiang. Under it are three cities of the second and 11 of the third class. It is 637 miles SW of Pekin.

TCITCICAR, the most northern of the three departments of Eastern Chinese Tartary. Its capital, of the same name, is a modern city, built by the emperor of China, to secure his frontiers against the incursions of the Russians. It is 450 miles NE of Pekin.

TEBESSA, an ancient town of the kingdom of Tunis, with several remains of antiquity, seated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N.

TEBZA, a strong town in the kingdom of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the side of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 32 50 N.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It was bought by the king of Prussia, in 1707, and is 12 miles SW of Osnaburg, and 25 NE of Munster. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 52 20 N.

TECEUT, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated on the

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river Sus, four miles E of Messa. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 29 10 N.

TECOANTEPECA, a considerable seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Guaxaca, seated on a bay of the same name, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 95 15 W, lat. 15 28 N.

TECULET, a seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, seated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 30 45 N.

TEDDINGTON, a village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, who erected the tower of the church, at his own expence. It is 12 miles WSW of London.

TEDELEZ, a strong town of Algiers, in the province of the same name, on the Mediterranean, 50 miles NE of Algiers. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 47 5 N.

TEDNEST, a large town of Morocco Proper, capital of the province of Hea, seated on a river which surrounds it. Lon. 8 35 W, lat. 30 30 N.

TEDESI, a commercial town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, 20 miles SE of Tarodant.

TEES, a river of Cumberland, which divides Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean, below Stockton.

TEFEZARA, an ancient town of Algiers, in the province of Tremesen, 12 miles from the city of that name.

TEFFLIS, the capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucasian nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is called by the inhabitants *Tbilis-Cabar* (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians; the remainder principally Georgians. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth; and some are so narrow as scarcely to allow room for a man on horseback: they are consequently very filthy. The Armenians have established here all the manufactures carried on by

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their countrymen in Persia; the most flourishing, that of printed linens. Tefflis is seated on the Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles W of Terki. Lon. 65 3 E, lat. 41 59 N.

TEGAZA, a town of Africa, capital of a territory of that name, to the NE of Senegal. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

TEGERHY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, 80 miles SW of Mourzook.

TEGLIO, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a government of the same name, in the Valteline, situate on the top of a mountain, nine miles from Tirano. In 1620, all the protestants of this place, and throughout the Valteline, were massacred.

TEIGN, a river of Devonshire, which enters the English Channel, at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, a seaport of Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It has no market, but sends vessels to Newfoundland, and has a considerable coasting trade. This is the place where the Danes first landed. It is seated at the mouth of the Teign, 12 miles S of Exeter, and 280 W by S of London. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 50 32 N.

TEISSE, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and passing by Tockay and Segedin, falls into the Danube, near Titul.

TELEMONA, a seaport of Tuscany, seated at the mouth of the Ofra, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 miles from Orbitello. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 42 28 N.

TELGEIN, or **TELGA**, a trading town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the S bank of lake Maeler, 12 miles SW of Stockholm.

TELLICHERRY, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory; 30 miles N of Calicut. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 11 48 N.

TEMENDEFUST, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E of Algiers.

TEMESWAR, a considerable town

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of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, called the Bannat of Temeswar. It formerly passed for impregnable; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in 1716. It is 60 miles NE of Belgrade, and 150 SE of Buda. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 45 37 N.

TEMISSA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzook, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca, takes the supply of provisions, requisite for its dreary passage. It is 120 miles ENE of Mourzook.

TEMROCK, a seaport of the Cuban, in Asia, seated on the sea of Asoph, 20 miles E of the straits of Caffa. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 45 27 N.

TENASERIM, a river of Siam, which falls into the gulf of Bengal, in lon. 98 8 W, lat. 12 12 N.

TENBURY, a town in Worcester-shire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Teme, 15 miles W by N of Worcester, and 130 NW of London.

TENBY, a seaport of Pembroke-shire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, 10 miles E of Pembroke, and 233 W of London. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 51 42 N.

TENCH'S ISLAND, a well inhabited island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. It is two miles in circumference. Lon. 151 31 E, lat. 1 39 S.

TENDA, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Boga, 52 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 10 N.

TENEDOS, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, on the coast of Naxos, 10 miles from the straits of Gallipoli. It is 10 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. On the E side, is a large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle. On the 5th of June 1794, after some severe shocks of an earthquake, a small volcanic island was discovered to have e-

merged from the sea between Tenedos and the Asiatic shore.

TENERIFF, an island of Africa, one of the Canaries, the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and extent. It lies W of the Grand Canary, and is 45 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It abounds in wine, fruit, cattle, and game. Here is a mountain, called the Pike of Teneriff, which may be seen 120 miles off, in a clear day. Dr. Heberden has ascertained its height to be 15,396 feet above the level of the sea. This island is subject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, one destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The climate is remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthical complaints. Laguna is the capital. Lon. 16 18 W, lat. 28 29 N.

TENERIFF, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the river Madalena, 100 miles from St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 9 47 N.

TENEZ, a town of Algiers, in the province of Tremesen, capital of a district of the same name, with a strong fort; seated on the side of a mountain, four miles from the sea. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 39 20 N.

TE-NGAN-FOU, a rich, populous, and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, with six cities, dependent on it. It is 200 miles W by S of Nan-king. Lon. 112 21 E, lat. 31 0 N.

TENG-FONG-HIEN, a city of China, under the jurisdiction of Honan-fou, in the province of Ho-nan. It is famous on account of the tower, erected for an observatory by the celebrated astronomer Tcheou-kong.

TEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a good port, and eight cities in its jurisdiction. It is seated on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow Sea, 200 miles SE of Pekin. Lon. 116 50 E, lat. 35 20 N.

TENNESTADT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, near the rivers Seltenlein and Schambach, five miles from Erfurt. It belongs to the elector of Saxony.

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TENTERDEN, a town of Kent, with a market on Friday, 24 miles SW of Canterbury, and 56 E by S of London.

TEPIC, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara, 500 miles NW of the city of Mexico.

TERAMO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated at the confluence of the Viciola and Tordino, 10 miles NW of Atri.

TERASSO, an ancient, but now almost ruined town of Caramania, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly called Tarsus, was the capital of Cilicia, and is the birthplace of St. Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 37 10 N.

TERASSON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Vézère, 20 miles N of Sarlat.

TERCERA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. Lon. 27 6 W, lat. 38 45 N.

TERGA, an ancient town of Morocco, seated on the Ommirabi, 25 miles from Azamor.

TERGOVISTO, or **TERVIS**, a commercial town, capital of Walachia. It has a fine palace, belonging to the waywode, and is seated on the Jalonitz, 30 miles NW of Bucharest. Lon. 25 26 E, lat. 45 45 N.

TERKI, a town of Circassia, where a prince resides dependent on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, one mile from the Caspian, and 125 E of Tefflis.

TERMINI, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in the Valdi-Demona, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct. It is seated on the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 miles SE of Palermo. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 38 5 N.

TERMOLI, or **TERMINI**, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated near the sea, 32 miles SE of Lanciano, and 70 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 59 N.

TERNATE, the principal of the Molucca Islands, in the possession of the Dutch. It lies a little to the W of Gilolo. Lon. 129 0 E, lat. 1 0 N.

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TERNEUSE, a strong town and fort of Dutch Flanders, on the W branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It is eight miles N of Sas-van-Ghent, and 25 WNW of Antwerp. It was taken by the French, in October 1794. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 20 N.

TERNI, an ancient, but once more considerable city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. The famous cataract of the Velino is a mile from this city, which is seated on an island formed by the Neva, on which account it was anciently called *Interamna*. It is the birthplace of Tacitus the historian, and is 15 miles S by W of Spoleto, and 40 N of Rome.

TERNOVA, an ancient town of Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and is seated on a mountain, near the Jenera, 88 miles NW of Adrianople. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is greatly decayed on account of its unwholesome air. It was formerly called Anxur, and was sacred to Jupiter, whom Virgil hence calls Jupiter Anxurus. It is seated near the sea, on the side of a mountain, 46 miles SE of Rome.

TERRA DEL FUEGO. See **TERRA DEL FUEGO**.

TERRA DI LAVORO. See **LAVORO**.

TERRA FIRMA, or **TIERRA FIRME**, a kingdom of S America, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the NE by the Atlantic, on the SE by Guiana and Amazonia, on the S by the new kingdom of Granada, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean, and by the isthmus of Darien, which separates it from N America. Its length, from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic is upward of 1300 miles: its greatest breadth is 750; but, in some places, toward the Orinoko, not above 180. It is divided into the following provinces: Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caraccas, Cumana, and Paria, or New Andalusia. The whole

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country is now subject to the viceroy of the new kingdom of Granada, who resides at Santa Fé de Bogota.

TERRA FIRMA-PROPER. See **DARIEN**.

TERRA NUOVA, an ancient seaport on the E coast of Sardinia, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 41 3 N.

TERRIDON, LOCH, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Ross-shire, between Gairloch and Applecross.

TERRING, a town of Sussex, with a market on Saturday, 24 miles E of Chichester, and 53 SW of London.

TERROUEN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, seated on the Lis, six miles S of St. Omer.

TERRUEL, a considerable town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the Guadalquivir and Alhambra, 75 miles SW of Saragossa, and 112 E of Madrid.

TEVERE, or VEERE, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the NE coast of the isle of Walcheren, with a fine arsenal, four miles NE of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 36 N.

TESCHEN, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in that part of Upper Silesia, subject to the house of Austria. It was taken by the Prussians in 1757, but restored in 1763. It is seated near the source of the Vistula. The inhabitants make pretty good fire arms, and brew excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here, in 1779, between the emperor Joseph II, and Frederic III, king of Prussia. It is 27 miles SE of Troppaw, and 65 SW of Cracow. Lon. 18 17 E, lat. 49 52 N.

TESEGDELT a town of Morocco Proper, seated at the mouth of the Techubit, 200 miles W of Morocco.

TESINO, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in Mount St. Gothard, runs through the country of the Grisons and lake Maggiore; and then flowing through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and falls into the Po.

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TEST, or TISE, a river of Hants, which waters Stockbridge and Rumley, and falls into the bay of Southampton.

TETBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a good market on Wednesday, for corn, cattle, cheese, malt, and wool. It is 25 miles ENE of Bristol, and 99 W of London.

TETICACO, a lake of Peru, in the audience of Lima and province of Calao, above 200 miles in circumference.

TETUAN, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river Cus, three miles from the Mediterranean, 21 S of Ceuta, and 108 N by W of Fez. Lon. 5 26 W, lat. 35 27 N.

TEVERONE, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, near which it rushes down a lofty precipice: the noise of its falls resounds through the groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud arises from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberless small cascades, and having gained the plain, flows quietly on till it joins the Tiber. An elegant temple, dedicated to the sibyl Albunea, is seated on a point of the mountain, fronting the grand cascade.

TEVIOT, a river of Roxburghshire, which passing almost through the centre of that county, unites with the Tweed, near Kelso.

TEVIOTDALE. See **ROXBURGHSHIRE**.

TEURART, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on a mountain near the river Za.

TEUSERA, an ancient town of Biledulgerid. It is divided into two parts by a river, and stands on the confines of Tunis. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 31 28 N.

TEWKESBURY, a borough of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It has a manufactory of cotton stockings, and here are the ruins of a monastery. It was formerly famous for the mustard balls made here, and sent to other parts; to which Shakspeare alludes in his second part of Henry IV. Here, in 1471, Edward IV gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians.

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Tewkesbury is seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N of Gloucester, and 102 WNW of London.

TEXEL, a seaport of the United Provinces, in N Holland, at the mouth of the Zuider-Zee, with a strong fort. It is seated in an island, which is separated from the continent, by a narrow channel, through which pass most of the ships bound to Amsterdam. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 53 8 N.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague, 52 miles SW of that city.

TEZAR, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi, with a mosque larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a river, 45 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 33 40 N.

TEZCUCO, a town of New Spain, seated on the lake of Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that name. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, to carry on the siege of Mexico. Lon. 100 20 W, lat. 20 5 N.

TEZELA, an ancient town of Algiers, in the kingdom of Tremesen, with a castle, 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 35 25 N.

TEZOTE, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, eight miles from Melilla. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 44 40 N.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles SW of Cirencester. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames, from a combination, it is said, of Thame and Isis. Poetical fiction has contributed to perpetuate this error: but Camden says, that it plainly appears from history, and several ancient writings, that the river was always called Thames or Terns, before it came near the Thame; and that it occurs no where under the name of Isis. The Thames first begins to be considerable

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at Lechlade: being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of 183 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Oxford (in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked) it is joined by the Charwell, and proceeding to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, it receives the Tame. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, and Middlesex, it waters Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentford, in its course to London; during which it receives the Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, and Wandle. From London, the river proceeds to Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays-Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the German Ocean: in which course it parts Essex from Kent, and receives the Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 miles above London Bridge, there are so many flats, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, were it not for a number of locks: but there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock, which is 52 miles above that bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation: there is one near Lechlade, and another, a mile from Abingdon. A still more important undertaking was effected in 1789; the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made, from the Severn to Wall-bridge, near Stroud. A new canal now ascends by Stroud, through the Vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a distance of near eight miles; which tunnel, extending under Sapperton Hill and part of earl Bathurst's grounds, two miles and three furlongs, can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, descending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a distance of above 20 miles. The length of the whole canal, from the Severn to the Thames, is more than 30 miles. A

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communication with the Trent and Mersey has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and an act of parliament has passed, to extend another canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford. This is to be called the Grand Junction Canal. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Kingston, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine.

THAMES, a river of N America, in the state of Connecticut. It is composed of two principal branches, the Shetucket on the E, and the Norwich, or Little River, on the W. This last, about a mile from its junction with the Schetucket, at Norwich, has a romantic cataract. From Norwich, the Thames is navigable 13 miles to Long Island Sound, which it enters at New London.

THANET, a fertile island of Kent, comprising the E angle of that county. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel of the Stour. The husbandry of this isle and of E Kent in general, has long been famous. It contains the seaports of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

THASO, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa, 12 miles in length, and eight in breadth. The chief town is of the same name, and has a well-frequented harbour. Lon. 24 32 E, lat. 40 59 N.

THAXTED, a corporate town of Essex, with a market on Friday; seated near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles NW of Chelmsford, and 43 NE of London.

THEBAID, a country of Upper Egypt, reaching from Fium to the Red Sea. It is full of deserts, and was celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inha-

bited by Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

THEBES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the 'Antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.'

THEBES. See **THIVE**.

THEOBALDS, a village of Hertfordshire, in the parish of Chestnut, once famous for the palace and gardens of James I, the small remains of which were demolished in 1765. Theobalds is 12 miles N of London.

THEODOSIA. See **CAFFA**.

THERMIA, a fertile island of the Archipelago, S of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Engia, 12 miles in length, and five in breadth. The principal town, of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

THESSALY. See **JANNA**.

TETTFORD, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Little Ouse. The Lent assizes for the county are kept here. It has three churches, a good free-school, and a townhall. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn; and a good deal of wool-combing is carried on here. It formerly had upward of 40 churches, and was a bishop's see; but it was destroyed in the time of the Danes. It is 30 miles SSE of Lynn, and 80 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 28 N.

THEUX, a village, near Spa, in the bishopric of Liege, where the French obtained a victory over the Austrians, in 1794.

THIBET, or **GREAT THIBET**, a country of Asia, bounded on the NW and N by the desert of Kobi, in Tartary, on the E by China, on the S by Assam and Burmah, and on the W and SW by Hindoostan and Bootan. It lies between 81 and 102° E lon. and 25 and 40° N lat. Its length, from E to W, cannot be less than 1000

miles; its breadth, very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper lies toward the sources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle is that in which Lassa, the capital, is situate; and the Lower, that which borders on China. Little Thibet is situate between Upper Thibet and Cashgur. But major Renneil, who considers the geography of the whole country as very obscure, is uncertain whether Little Thibet is subject to Lassa or not. Considering the very steril state of Thibet, and the severity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation, it is astonishing, the same judicious writer observes, to find its inhabitants in a high state of civilization; their houses lofty, and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who rove through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the banks of the Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the vicegerent of the Deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the Deity himself. Every year they come from different parts to worship, and make rich offerings at his shrine. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most orthodox Thibetians is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the tayoshoo lama, who, in authority

and sanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. The lamas, who form the most numerous, as well as the most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands; and, moreover, they fill up many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. The residence of the grand lama is at Patalia, a vast palace, on a mountain, near the banks of the Burrampooter, seven miles from Lassa. In 1774, the English East India company made a treaty with the lama. Beside his religious authority, the grand lama is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions.

THIEL, or TIEL, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Waal, 13 miles W of Nimeguen. It was taken by the French, in Dec. 1794.

THIELT, a town of Austrian Flanders, in the chatellany of Courtray, 10 miles N of Courtray.

THIERS, a populous town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. It is famous for its statuary, hardware, and cutlery; and is seated at the side of a hill, 22 miles E of Clermont, and 220 S by E of Paris.

THIONVILLE, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. It was taken by the prince of Condé, in 1643. The Austrians bombarded it, in 1792, but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Moselle, over which is a fortified bridge, 14 miles N of Mentz, and 195 NE of Paris.

THIRSK, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, 20 miles NW of York, and 230 N by W of London.

THIVE, or THEVES, an ancient and celebrated, but now decayed city of Livadia; with a bishop's see. It is four miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. It is famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made after the Turkish fashion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become

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as hard as stone. It is seated between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Athens, and 280 SW of Constantinople.

THORSEL, a considerable town of France, in the department of Ain, seated near the Saone and Chalcrone, 10 miles N of Trevoux, and 200 SE of Paris.

THOMA, ST. a fertile, but unwholesome island of Africa, lying under the equator, in 8° E lon. It was discovered in 1429, and belongs to the Portuguese. It is almost round, and is about 30 miles in diameter. It produces plenty of sugar-canes.

THOMAS, ST. a town on the coast of Coromandel, with an archbishop's see. It is subject to the Portuguese, and is three miles S of Madras. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 2 N.

THOMAS, ST. a town of S America, in Guiana, seated on the Oronoko, and subject to Spain. In 1618, it was taken and burnt by sir Walter Raleigh. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 7 6 N.

THOMAS, ST. one of the Virgin Islands, to the E of Porto Rico, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. After the capture of St. Eustatia, in 1781, it became the mart of that part of the West Indies. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64 51 W, lat. 18 21 N.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland, also called **CLARE**, which see.

THONON, a town of Savoy, capital of Chablais, seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the Drama, 16 miles NE of Geneva, and 13 SW of Lausanne. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 46 19 N.

THORN, a city of Western Prussia, formerly Hanseatic. The Prussians forcibly took possession of this town, in 1793, and annexed it to their dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 76 miles S of Dantzic, and 105 NW of Warsaw. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 53 6 N.

THORN, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It stands on the river Don, 167 miles N of London.

THORNBURY, a corporate town of Gloucestershire, with a market on

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Saturday. It is seated near the Severn, 24 miles SW of Gloucester, and 121 W of London.

THORNDON, or **HORNDON**, EAST and WEST, two parishes between Brentwood and Horndon-on-the-Hill, in Essex. The churches of West Thorndon and Ingrave being ruinous, the two parishes were united by act of parliament, and a new church built, in 1734, by Lord Petre.

THORNNILL, a town of Dumfriesshire, where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn and coarse woollen stuffs. It is situate on the Nith, 15 miles N by W of Dumfries.

THORPE, a village, near Egham, in Surry. It is remarkable, that a farmer, named Wapshot, now resides (1795) in this parish, whose ancestors have held the farm, in an uninterrupted descent, from the time of king Alfred, who granted it to Reginald Wapshot. It is 18 miles WSW of London.

THOUARS, a considerable town of France, in the department of the Deux Sevres. The castle of its ancient dukes is seated on a rock, surrounded by walls 120 feet in height, which, from the whiteness of the stone, might be supposed not more than 10 years old. It is seated on the Thoue, 31 miles SE of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris.

THRAPSTON, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Nen, over which is a handsome bridge, seven miles N of Higham-Ferrers, and 75 NNW of London.

THREE HILLS ISLAND, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of Mallicollo.

THREE SISTERS. See **KURILEN**.

THUIN, a town of Austrian Hainault, but subject to the bishop of Liege, seated on the Sambre, eight miles SW of Charleroy, and 15 SE of Mons.

THULE. See **FULA**.

THULE, SOUTHERN. See **SANDWICH LAND**.

THUN, a town of Switzerland, in

the canton of Bern, with a castle, where the avoyer resides. It is seated on the Aar, where that river issues from the lake of Thun, partly in a small island, and partly on a hill, 10 miles SE of Bern.

THUN, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, four leagues long and one broad.

THUNDER BAY, a bay in N America, nine miles broad, at the NW corner of lake Huron; so called from the continual thunder heard there.

THURGAU, the largest and most fertile bailiwick of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E and N by the lake, town, and bishopric of Constance; on the S by the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen; and on the W by the canton of Zurich. The sovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons. Frauenfeld is the capital.

THURINGIA, a fertile province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a landgravate. It is 73 miles in length, and as much in breadth; and belongs to the electors of Saxony and Mentz, and several petty sovereigns. Erfurt is the capital.

THURSO, a borough of Caithness-shire, at the mouth of the Thurso, on the W side of Dunnet Bay. It has a considerable trade, and a manufactory of woollen and linen cloth. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 36 N.

TIANO, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, with a famous nunnery. Near it is a mineral spring, said to be excellent for the stone. It is 15 miles NW of Capua.

TIBER, a river in Italy, which rises in the Appennines, in the Florentino, and washing Borgo, Citta-di-Castello, Orta, and Rome, falls into the Mediterranean. Tivere is its modern name.

TIBUROON, a cape, at the most westerly extremity of the island of St. Domingo, with a town, on an open road, opposite Port Antonio in Jamaica. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but retaken by the republicans the next year.

TICKELL, a town in the W riding

of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, and the ruins of a castle, demolished in the civil wars. It has a distinct liberty, called the honour of Tickell, which is part of the duchy of Lancaster. It is five miles S of Doncaster, and 155 N by W of London.

TIDDENHAM, a village in Gloucestershire, near Chepstow, 25 miles SW of Gloucester. At the utmost point of its parish, where the Wye and Severn divide, are still to be seen on the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Tecla, the first female martyr, who suffered A.D. 47.

TIDESWELL, a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is so called from a well that is said to ebb and flow, and is 22 miles NW of Derby, and 158 NNW of London.

TIDOR, an island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, to the E of Gilolo, and the S of Ternate. It is 17 miles in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. Lon. 126 0 E, lat. 0 50 N.

TIEL. See THIEL.

TIERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, being 40 leagues in circuit. Lon. 165 0 E, lat. 16 0 S.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO, several islands at the extremity of S America. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them, and are all very barren and mountainous. The natives, in their persons, exceed not five feet six inches; their heads large, their faces broad, their cheeks bones prominent, and their noses flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with trainoil. On the chin they have a few straggling short hairs instead of a beard. The whole assemblage of their features forms the most loathsome picture of misery to which human nature can possibly be reduced. They have no other clothing than a small piece of seal-skin, hanging from their shoulders to the middle of their

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black, being fastened round the neck with a string; the rest of their body perfectly naked. Their natural colour is an olive brown, with a kind of gloss, resembling that of copper; but many disguise themselves with streaks of red paint, and sometimes with white. Their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. There is no appearance of subordination among them, and their mode of life approaches nearer to that of brutes, than that of any other nation.

TIGRIS, a river of Asia, which rises in Turcomania, and uniting with the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of Bassarah, under the name of Schat-el-Arab, after having watered Diarbekar, Gezira, Mousul, Bagdad, and Bassarah.

TILBURY, EAST, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, to the E of Tilbury Fort. It is supposed to be the place where Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell.

TILBURY FORT, in Essex, situate in the parish of West Tilbury, opposite Gravesend. It is a regular fortification, which may be termed the key to London, from which it is 28 miles E by S.

TILBURY, WEST, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, N of Tilbury Fort. Here the four Roman proconsular ways crossed each other, and, in 630, it was the see of bishop Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717. When the Spanish armada was in the Channel, in 1588, queen Elisabeth had a camp here, where the windmill now stands, and some traces of it are visible.

TIMANA, a town of S America, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a river, 230 miles from Popayan. Lon. 73 55 W, lat. 1 35 N.

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TIMOR, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the S of the Moluccas. It is 150 miles in length and 37 in breadth, and abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here. Lon. of the SW point 123 59 E, lat. 10 23 S.

TIMORLAND, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Timor and New Guinea. Lon. of the S point 131 54 E, lat. 8 15 S.

TINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, seated on the Tis, 37 miles NW of Spalatro.

TIMA, anciently **TINOQ**, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W of Naxos. It is 17 miles long, and eight broad, and is subject to the Venetians. The riches of this island consist in silk, and nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. St. Nicolo, the principal town, is the see of a Latin bishop, but has 200 Greek papas or priests. Lon. 25 24 E, lat. 37 30 N.

TINEVELLY. See **PALAMCOTTA**.

TINIAN, an island, one of the Ladrones, in the N Pacific Ocean, 12 miles in length, and six in breadth. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with vallies of easy descent; and they are beautifully diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well-spread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. There are at least 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also a vast number of fowls, which are easily caught, beside plenty of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, cabbage-trees, guavaes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and bread fruit. The climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the

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number of muskitoes, &c. and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon men, and bury their heads under their skin; but the worst of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and, in some seasons, there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lon. 146° 0' E, lat. 15° 0' N.

TINMOUTH, a seaport of Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles E of Newcastle. It has a castle, seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the seaside. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but there are lighthouses, to guide the ships by night. Here ships take in their loading of coal, and of goods brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1° 16' W, lat. 55° 6' N.

TINZEDA, a town of Biledulgerid, seated on a river of the same name. Lon. 6° 13' W, lat. 27° 30' N.

TINZULIE, a large and strong town of Biledulgerid, seated on the river Dras. Lon. 5° 43' W, lat. 28° 15' N.

TIPERAH, or **TIPRA**, a kingdom of Asia, in the dominions of the king of Burmah, lying under the tropic of Cancer, to the E of Hindoostan.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Queen's County and Kilkenny, on the S by Waterford, and on the W by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. The S part is fertile, but the N is barren and mountainous. Cashel is the capital.

TIRANO, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the Upper Terzero. Although it contains several handsome buildings, yet, on account of the narrowness of the streets, and number of ruinous houses, its general appearance is desolate. The Adige divides it into two parts, which are joined by a stone bridge of one arch. The staple commerce of this town consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town, on the other side of the

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Adda, is the magnificent church of the Madonna, or Virgin Mary, much visited by the catholic pilgrims. Here, in 1620, began the massacre of the protestants of the Valteline. Tirano is 17 miles SW of Bormio. Lon. 9° 46' E, lat. 46° 12' N.

TIRRE, a small but rich island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the SW of Col, and noted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

TIRLEMONT, a village of Austrian Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable places in that duchy, but ruined by the wars. It is seated on the Greet, 12 miles SE of Louvain and 25 of Brussels.

TIRNAU, a strong and considerable town in Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra. It is seated on the Tirma, five miles W of Leopoldstadt, and 23 NE of Presburg.

TIROR, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. Although it is a mountainous country, it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for, and has rich mines of gold, silver, and copper. It is divided into four parts; Tirol Proper, the bishopric of Trent, the bishopric of Brixen, and four provinces of Suabia, which are united to Tirol. It is bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Carinthia and the archbishopric of Saltzburg, on the S by the territory of Venice, and on the W by Switzerland. Inspruc is the capital.

TITAN, or **CABAROS**, an island of France, the most eastern of the Hieras in the Mediterranean.

TITICATA, an island of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, and seated in a lake of the same name, which is one of the largest in S America.

TITMONING, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, on the confines of Bavaria, seated on the river Saltza. It was almost rendered desolate by the plague in 1310, and was reduced to ashes by lightning in 1571; but it has been since rebuilt.

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TITCHFIELD, a village in Hampshire, six miles E of Southampton. It had formerly an abbey, on the site of which is Titchfield House, erected by lord Wriothesley, in the reign of Henry VIII. At this house, Charles I was concealed, in his flight from Hampton Court, in 1647. Stowe says, that, when an abbey, this was the place where the marriage of Henry VI with Margaret of Anjou was solemnized. Great part of this ancient mansion has been taken down. Titchfield is seated on a small river, which falls into the mouth of Southampton Bay.

TITLISBERG, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, at the foot of which is the greatest part of the valley of Engelberg.

TITUL, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. It is seated on the Teisse, near its confluence with the Danube, 23 miles E of Peterwaradin, and 20 NW of Belgrade.

TIVERTON, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Ex, over which is a stone bridge. It has a noble free-school (founded by a clothier of this town) which has an endowment also for the maintenance of eight scholars at Balliol College, Oxford, and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Tiverton has suffered very severely by fire, particularly on April 3, 1598; August 5, 1612; June 5, 1731; and June 30, 1794. Beside the elegant parish church, rebuilt after the fire in 1731, here is a chapel of ease, erected by a subscription of the inhabitants, and made, by act of parliament, a perpetual curacy. This town has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London.

TIUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, seated on the Tura, 125 miles W of Tobolsk.

TIVOLI, once a celebrated town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is now wretchedly poor: it boasts, however, of greater antiquity than Rome itself, being the ancient Tibur, which, Horace says,

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was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favourite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Frascati is of the moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli stands, are the ruins of the vast and magnificent villa built by the emperor Adrian. Other illustrious Romans had also their villas here; as Julius Cæsar, Caius Cassius, Augustus, the poets Catullus and Propertius, Mæcenas, &c. and Horace is thought to have composed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. Near Tivoli are a celebrated cascade, a sibyl's temple, a magnificent villa belonging to the duke of Modena, called the Villa Estense, and the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on the Teverone, 17 miles NE of Rome. See SOLFATARA and TEVERONE.

TLASCALA, a once considerable town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name. The inhabitants are the native Americans and Spaniards. It is seated on a river partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 62 miles E of Mexico. Lon. 99 1 W, lat. 16 30 N.

TLASCALA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. It is bounded on the N by Panuco, on the E by the gulf of México, on the S by Guaxaca and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the audience of Mexico. In the W part of this province is the mountain of Tlascala, 12 miles in circumference. It is well peopled and cultivated, except on the summit, which is always covered with snow.

TOBAGO, the most southward of the islands in the West Indies, and the most eastward, except Barbadoes. It is 32 miles long from SW to NE, and nine broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any of the islands in these seas. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island, but, in 1763, was ceded to the English.

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It was taken by the French in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783; but it was taken by the English, April 13, 1793. It is 120 miles S of Barbadoes. Lon. 59.0 W, lat. 11.10 N.

TOBAGO, LITTLE, an island near the NE extremity of Tobago, two miles long, and one broad.

TOBOLSK, the capital of Siberia, and of the government of Tobolsk. It is seated on a high hill, of vast extent, at the bottom of which the river Irtysh runs; and is inhabited by Tartars, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. The Tartars that live round this city, for several miles, are all Mahometans, but their mufti is an Arabian. There are also a great number of Kalmucks, who serve as slaves. The Russians commonly send their state prisoners to this city, which is seated at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtysh, 800 miles E of Moscow, and 1000 E of Petersburg. Lon. 68.12 E, lat. 58.12 N.

TOBOLSK, a government of Russia, which comprehends the W part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

TOCAT, a large town of Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, but the town makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each. There are so many streams, that each house has a fountain. There are 20,000 Turkish, 4000 Armenian, and 400 Greek families. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for caravans come hither from several parts. It is 180 miles W of Erzerum, 283 N of Aleppo, and 250 from Constantinople. Lon. 35.55 E, lat. 39.55 N.

TOCAYMA, a town of S America, in the new kingdom of Granada, seated on the river Pati. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. Lon. 73.50 W, lat. 4.3 N.

TOCKAY, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin,

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with a castle. The town itself is inconsiderable; but it is celebrated for its excellent wine. There is but one vineyard that produces it, inasmuch that it is scarce even at Vienna. At some distance from it are large salt-works. It is seated at the confluence of the Bodrog and Teisse, 75 miles NW of Great Waradin, and 90 NE of Buda.

TODI, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 22 miles S of Perugia, and 50 N of Rome.

TOGENBURG, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gallen. It is a narrow country, situated between high mountains, is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. It contains 30 parishes, and upward of 46,000 inhabitants. The protestants are in the proportion to the catholics, of seven to five; but both religions are bound by oath to maintain reciprocal harmony.

TOLAGA BAY, a bay of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 178.33 E, lat. 38.21 S.

TOLEDO, an ancient commercial city of Spain, formerly the capital of New Castile. It is the see of an archbishop, and the cathedral is the richest and most considerable in Spain. Here are 38 religious houses, most of which are worthy a traveller's notice, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has a famous university, and several manufactories of silk and wool. It is seated on a mountain, on the river Tajo, 37 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3.20 W, lat. 39.50 N.

TOLIN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zealand, in an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Dutch Brabant. It is five miles NW of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4.20 E, lat. 51.30 N.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept, and is

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seated on the river Chiento, eight miles SE of St. Severino, and 88 NE of Rome.

TOLLSBURG, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Riga, seated on the gulf of Finland, 60 miles W of Narva. Lon. 26 4 E, lat. 59 38 N.

TOLHUY, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, eight miles E of Nimeguen. Here the French army passed the Rhine, in 1672.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 30 miles NE of Belluno.

TOLNA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Danube, eight miles SW of Colocza, and 45 S of Buda. Lon. 19 28 E, lat. 46 33 N.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, the capital of Guipuscoa. It is not large, but is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword-blades in high esteem. It is seated between the Arazis and Oria, over which are two handsome bridges, and near them several natural cascades. It was taken by the French in 1794; and is 37 miles SW of Bayonne, and 47 SE of Bilbao.

TOLU, a town in Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena; famous for the fine balsam of Tolu, brought thence to Europe, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, 60 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 75 22 W, lat. 9 30 N.

TOMAR, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the river Naboa, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ, 40 miles SE of Coimbra, and 65 NE of Lisbon.

TOMBEC, a town of Austrian Brabant, 10 miles E of Brussels.

TOMBELAINE, a small island, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in a small gulf between Avranches and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, is every day joined, at low water, to the mainland.

TAMBUCTOU, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies to the SE of the great desert of Zahara; and W of the empire of Cassina. The houses in this country are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the same in the city of Tambuctou, where there is one stately mosque built of stone, and a royal palace. There is a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandise are brought by caravans from Barbary. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. They have great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise. In the Proceedings of the African Association, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flourishing city, subject to a severe police, and, as such, attracting the merchants of the most distant states of Africa. It is seated near the Niger, 270 miles SW of Mourzook. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 19 59 N.

TOMEBAMBA, a town in Peru, in the audience of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards assert, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S of Quito. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 2 16 S.

TOMSK, a town of Siberia, in a province of the same name. On the highest part of the town is a wooden castle, with 14 pieces of cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, this town lying on the great road through all the E and N parts of Siberia. It is seated on the river Tom, 105 miles ESE of Tobolsk. Lon. 84 59 E, lat. 55 45 N.

TONDEREN, or **TUNDEREN**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a fort. It is seated on the river Widaw, and on a bay of the German Ocean, 25 miles

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SE of Ripen, and 30 NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

TANGATABOO, or AMSTERDAM ISLAND, one of the Friendly Islands, 20 leagues in circuit. It has the best harbour, or anchoring-place, to be found among these islands. It is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads for travelling, and is the seat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 174 46 W, lat. 21 9 S.

TONGRES, a very ancient town in the bishopric of Liege, having been one of the richest and most flourishing cities in the Roman province of Gallia Belgica. It has severely suffered by the calamities of war; the first time by Attila, king of the Huns, and the last, by the French, in 1673 and 1677. It is seated on the Jeckar, 12 miles SW of Maestricht, and 15 W of Liege.

TONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, containing, in its district, three cities of the second, and 15 of the third class. It is 150 miles S of Peking. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

TONG-TCHUEN-FOU, a fortified city of China, in the province of Setchuen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms from father to son. It is 867 miles SW of Peking. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 25 56 N.

TONGUSIANS, a people who inhabit the E part of Siberia. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of fables. They live in huts, which, when they remove their dwellings, they take down, and set up elsewhere. These huts are covered all over with hair and rubbish, and there is a hole left at the top to let out the smoke. The fire is made in the middle, and they sit all round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong, and broad-faced; both ride on horseback, and dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs.

TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Boutonne, 17

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miles from Saintes. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 45 56 N.

TONNAY CHARENTE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a castle, and a small port. It is seated on the Charente, three miles from Rochefort, and 253 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 45 56 N.

TONNEZINS, a small town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the Garonne, two miles from its junction with the Lot, and seven miles E of Marmande.

TONNERRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne. It is famous for its good wines, and is seated on the Armançon, 27 miles S of Troyes, and 102 E of Paris.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour, 25 miles SW of Sleswick, and 58 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 54 30 N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by China and the bay of Tonquin, on the S by Cochinchina, and on the W by Laos. It is 1200 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, on account of its population and commerce. The country is thick-set with villages, and the natives are of a middling stature, with a tawny complexion. Their faces is oval and flattish; their noses and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse; and they let it hang down their shoulders. They die their teeth black. They are dextrous, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine silks, and make curious lacker-works, which are exported to other countries. They are so addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground

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floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. The villages consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees, and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens. In the rainy season they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water. The religion of the Tongquinese is paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms. They have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. The language is spoken very much in the throat, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth: it has a great resemblance to the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. Their commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lackered ware, earthen ware, salt, &c. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all their merchandise one would expect the people to be very rich; but they are, in general, very poor, the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. The kingdom is an absolute monarchy. Tong-tou is the capital.

TONSBERG, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 30 miles W of Frederickstadt. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 58 50 N.

TOOBUAI, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Cook. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces several kinds of fruits and roots. Lon. 149 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

TOPCLIFF, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, seated on the Swale, 24 miles N of York.

TORSHAM, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ex, five miles SE of Exeter, of which it is the port, and 170 SW of London. Lon. 3 26 W, lat. 50 39 N.

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TOR, a town of Arabia Petrea, seated on the Red Sea, with a good harbour, defended by a castle. There is a Greek convent, in the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, pretended to be those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. Lon. 33 45 E, lat. 28 27 N.

TORBAY, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury-Point and Bob's Nose. It was here the prince of Orange landed in November 1688.

TORBOLE, a town in the bishopric of Trent, 14 miles SE of the city of that name.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is thin of people; on account of the unwholesome air. It is seated in a small island, seven miles N of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 32 N.

TORDESILLAS, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V, ended her melancholy days. It is seated on the Douero, 24 miles W of Valladolid, and 75 SE of Leon.

TORGAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a castle, the staircase of which is built in such a manner, that a person may ride in a chaise to the top of it. The inhabitants brew excellent beer, which they send to other places by the Elbe, on which the town is seated. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians Nov. 3, 1760. It is 27 miles NE of Leipzig, and 35 NW of Dresden.

TORIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, with a magnificent castle, seated on a rivulet, seven miles from St. Lo.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which passing by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, falls into the Douero, below Miranda-de-Douero.

TORNA, or **TORNAW**, a fortified town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Sayo, on an

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eminence, 22 miles W of Cassovia. Lon. 20 43 E, lat. 48 50 N.

TORNEA, a commercial town of Sweden, in Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is seated on the N coast of a gulf of the same name, at the mouth of the river Tornea, 350 miles NNE of Abo and 420 of Stockholm. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 65 50 N.

TORNEA, a river which rises in the mountains of Norway, crosses the lake of Tornea, and falls into a gulf of the same name, at the town of Tornea.

TORNOVA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the Salempria, 10 miles NW of Larissa.

TORO, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, on the Douero, 37 miles N by E of Salamanca, and 100 NW of Madrid.

TORRELLA-DE-MONGRIS, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the mouth of the Ter, in the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Pyrenees. It is famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1694. It is 19 miles E of Gironne. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 41 55 N.

TORFERLEY, a town in Cheshire, nine miles E of Chester. It was formerly a borough, and had a market.

TORRE-DEE-GRECO, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, seated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the bay of Naples, five miles SE of that city. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631; and in June 1794, was overwhelmed by a torrent of lava, from that volcano. The inhabitants, however, to the amount of 18,000, escaped with their lives, about 15 excepted; and the town is now rebuilding on the lava that covered the former habitations.

TORREJO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S of Madrid.

TORRES, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles SW of Granada. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 36 39 N.

TORRES NOVAS, a strong and considerable town of Portugal, in Estre-

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adura, with a castle. It is seated on the Almonda, 55 miles NE of Lisbon.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle, seated near the Atlantic, 17 miles S of Lisbon.

TORRIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 10 miles N of Genoa.

TORRINGTON, a corporate town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufactory of stuffs, and is seated on the Towridge (over which is a stone bridge of four arches) 11 miles S by W of Barnstaple, and 194 W by S of London.

TORSIL, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on lake Maelar, 43 miles W of Stockholm.

TORTOLA, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. It is 18 miles long from E to W, and seven in its greatest breadth. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English, in 1666. It produces excellent cotton, and very good sugar and rum. Their fruits, of which they have no great variety, are but indifferent; some apples excepted. The entrance into the harbour is at the E end of the island. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 18 33 N.

TORTONA, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Tortonese, with a bishop's see, and a castle, seated on an eminence. It may be considered as a considerable frontier place. It was taken by the allies in 1744, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1745. It is seated on the Scrivia, 28 miles SE of Casal, and 27 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

TORTOSA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel. It is divided into the Old and New Town, both surrounded by modern fortifications. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, on the Ebro (over which is a large bridge of boats) 55 miles SW of Tarragona, and 180 E of Madrid.

TORTUGA, an uninhabited island of S America. The E end is full of

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bare rugged broken rocks, which stretch out to sea. At this end is a large salt pond, where the salt begins to kern in April; and there have been 20 sail of shipping here at a time for salt. The turtles, or tortoises, come upon the sandy bays to lay their eggs, whence this island has its name. It was formerly much frequented by the bucaniers. It lies near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W of the island of Margareta, and is 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 64 50 W, lat. 21 30 N.

TORTUGA, an island of the West Indies, near the N coast of Hispaniola, where the French bucaniers (countenanced and supported by the government of France) used to fortify themselves. It is 80 miles in circumference, and has a safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 20 10 N.

TOSA, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the bottom of a bay, which forms a harbour, where vessels are sheltered from all winds, except the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the hill, nearer the sea, is a strong citadel. It is 37 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 42 N.

TOSCANELLA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter and duchy of Castro, 35 miles N of Rome.

TOTNESS, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Dart, on the descent of a hill, and has a manufactory of serges. It is 27 miles SW of Exeter, and 196 W by S of London.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a village of Middlesex, five miles N of London; so called from a cross, which has existed here from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood; but was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead, by Dean Wood. Here are three almshouses; one of them (for eight poor people) erected by Balthazar Zanches, a Spaniard, who was confessor to Philip II of Spain,

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and the first that exercised that art in this country. In a brickfield on the W side of the road is St. Loy's well, which is said to be always full and never to run over. A rivulet, called the Mosel, which rises on Muswell Hill, near Highgate, runs through the principal street.

TOTTERIDGE, a village of Middlesex, near Chipping Barnet. It was much inhabited by the citizens of London, so long ago as the reign of James I. It is 10 miles NNW of London.

TOUL, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Meurthe, lately a bishop's see. It was an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French, in 1552. It is seated on the Moselle, 10 miles W of Nanci, and 167 SE of Paris.

TOULOMBA, or **TULMABINI**, a fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in Lahore, seated on the Rauvee, 70 miles ENE of Moulton.

TOULON, an ancient city and seaport of France, in the department of Var, of which it is the capital. Before the revolution in 1789, it was an episcopal see. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Toulon experienced the dreadful ravages of the plague in 1418, 1461, 1476, 1587, 1621, 1630, 1647, 1664, and 1720. It is divided into the Old and New Quarter. The first, which is ill-built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (a kind of mall) and the townhouse. The New Quarter contains (beside the magnificent works constructed by Lewis XIV) many fine houses, and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The harbour is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port or Merchants' Port, and the New Port or King's Port; but this last appellation has vanished with the abolition of royalty, and universal destruction of all its symbols. The Merchants' Haven, along which extends a noble quay, on which is the townhouse, is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The New Haven was constructed by Lewis XIV, as were the fortifications. In the front of this haven is an arsenal;

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and here likewise are a rope-walk, a park of artillery, dockyards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men of war in this country. The galleys, transferred from Marseilles, some years ago, occupy a basin in the New Port. Many of the galley-slaves are artisans, some merchants, and, which is the most wonderful, of scrupulous integrity. They no longer sleep on board the galleys, but have been lately provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building, newly erected for that purpose. Both the Old and New Port have an outlet into the spacious outer road or harbour, which is surrounded by hills, and formed by nature almost circular. Its circuit is of great extent; and the entrance is defended, on both sides, by a fort and batteries. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the East Indies. It was twice taken by the imperial troops in the sixteenth century; and in August 1793, it was surrendered, by the inhabitants, to the British admiral lord Hood, on condition of enabling them to effect the re-establishment of monarchy in France. It was garrisoned, for some time, by the British troops, and their allies; but the French having laid siege to it, they were obliged to evacuate the place in December following, after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. and burnt or taken away several men of war. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Marseilles and 517 of Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 43 7 N.

TOULOUSE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, with an archbishop's see. It is the most considerable city in France, next to Paris and Lyons, although its population (60,000) bears no proportion to its extent. It was a Roman colony, and was successively the capital of the Visigoths (who destroyed many superb Roman monuments) and that of Aquitaine. The townhouse, a modern structure, forms a perfect square, 324 feet long, and 66 high. The principal front occupies an entire

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side of the grand square, lately called the Place Royale. In the great hall, called the Hall of illustrious Men, is the statue of the chevalier Isaure, and the busts of all the great men to whom Toulouse has given birth. Communicating with the ocean, on one side, by the Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouse might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. The little commerce they have, consists in leather, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at least equal to those of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the suburb of St. Cyprian and the city. The quays extend along the banks of the Garonne. Toulouse is 37 miles E of Auch, 125 SE of Bourdeaux, and 350 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 43 35 N.

TOURAIN, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, on the E by Orleans, on the S by Berry, and on the W by Anjou and Poitou. The Loire runs through the middle of it; and it is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

TOUR-DE-ROUSSILLON, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated on a hill, near the Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

TOUR-DU-PIN, a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on a river of the same name, 24 miles S of Vienne.

TOURIN, a town in the bishopric of Liege, seven miles N of Huy.

TOUR-LA-VILLE, a town of France, in the department of Charente, separated from Cherbourg by a river.

TOURNAN, or **TOURNANS**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 22 miles from Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 43 N.

TOURNAY, a considerable city of Austrian Flanders, capital of the Tour-

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Toway, with a bishop's see. It has several fine manufactories, and is particularly famous for good stockings. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken in 1745, by the French, who demolished the fortifications, but restored it in 1748. In 1781, the emperor Joseph obliged the Dutch to withdraw their garrison. It was again taken by the French in 1792: they were obliged to abandon it in 1793, but re-entered it again, on the final conquest of Austrian Flanders in 1794. It is seated on the Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 miles SE of Lille, 30 SW of Ghent, and 135 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 50 13 N.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated near the Rhone, on the declivity of a mountain, with a castle that commands the whole town. It is 40 miles W of Grenoble, and 280 S by E of Paris.

TOURNUS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the river Saone, 15 miles S of Chalons, and 202 S by W of Paris.

Tours, an ancient and considerable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. From an archiepiscopal see it has been lately reduced to a bishopric. It is advantageously seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet diameter. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were here employed in the silk manufacture; but the whole number of inhabitants is now only 22,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed. It is 60 miles SW of Orleans and 127 of Paris. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 47 23 N.

TOUSERA, a town of Africa, capital of Biledulgerid, and dependent on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 32 30 N.

TOWCESTER, a town of Northamp-

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Towcester, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a small river, 52 miles SE of Coventry, and 60 NW of London.

TOWRIDGE, a river of Devonshire, which rises near the source of the Tamar, runs to Hatherley, and then joining the Oke from Okehampton, passes by Torrington and Biddeford, and enters the Bristol Channel at Barnstaple Bay.

TOWTON, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, SE of Tadcaster. It is famous for the bloody battle between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, in 1461.

TOWY, a river of S Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, and passing by Carmarthen, enters the Bristol Channel.

TRACHENBURG, a town of Silesia, seated on the Barch, 12 miles NE of Wolaw, and 26 N of Breslaw.

TRAFALGAR, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles SE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 36 11 N.

TRAJANAPOLI, an inconsiderable town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the Marica, 37 miles SW of Adrianople, and 112 NW of Constantinople.

TRAJETTO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct, and it is seated near the mouth of the Garigliano, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 20 N.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated on a high mountain, at the source of the Traina, 22 miles W of Mount Etna, and 70 SW of Messina.

TRALLOS MONTES, a fertile province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom; whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N by Galicia, on the E by Leon, on the S by Beira, and on the W by Entre-Douro-e-Minho. The Douero di-

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vides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. The castle stands so high, that it may be seen at the distance of near 30 miles. There are two warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral springs in the adjacent country. It is seated on the Waag, 50 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 49 56 N.

TRANCON, an ancient town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-loz-Montes, with a castle, 14 miles from Pinnel.

TRANI, a seaport of Naples, in Terra-di-Bari, with a castle, and an archbishop's see. It is the residence of the governor of the province, but is much decayed since the harbour has been choked up with mud. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles W of Bari, and 12 5 N by E of Naples. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 41 28 N.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes. It is seated at the mouth of the Cauvery, 165 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 57 E, lat. 10 44 N.

TRANSYLVANIA, a country formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N by Upper Hungary and Poland, on the E by Moldavia and Wallachia, on the S by Wallachia, and on the W by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is 162 miles in length, and 150 in breadth; and is surrounded by high, but not barren, mountains. The inhabitants, who are of various religions, have as much corn and wine as they want; and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but now belongs to the house of Austria. The government is conducted by 12 persons; namely, three Roman catholics, three Lutherans, three Calvinists, and three Socinians. Hermanstadt is the capital.

TRAON, or **TRAW**, a strong and populous town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, in a small island, joined to

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the mainland by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bus, by another of stone. It is 27 miles SE of Sebenico. Lon. 17 52 E, lat. 44 0 N.

TRAPANI, or **TRAPANO**, a seaport on the W side of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with a fort. It is seated on a small peninsula, and is famous for its salt works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral. It is 20 miles N of Mazara, and 45 W of Palermo. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 38 10 N.

TRAPPE, a once celebrated monastery of France, in the department of Orne, situate in a valley, surrounded by mountains. The monks were famous for their austerity, and keeping perpetual silence.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and county of Spanheim, seated on the Moselle. Its fortress, which is on a mountain, and commands the passage of the Moselle, was taken by the French, Oct. 9, 1794. It is 22 miles NE of Treves, and 28 SW of Coblentz.

TRAVANCORE, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to 10 15 N lat. and bounded on the N by Mysore, and on the E by the Carnatic. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally of the English East India Company, and in defence of whom they engaged, in conjunction with the Maharattas and the nizams of the Decan, in the last war against Tippoo Sultan. See **CRANGANORE**.

TRAVE, a river of Holstein, which passing by Segeberg, Oldeslo, and Lubec, falls into the Baltic, at Trave-munde.

TRAVEMUNDE, a strong town of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NE of that city. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 54 1 N.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the Traun. Near it are springs of salt-water.

TRAW. See **TRAON**.

TRAYGUERA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S of Tortosa.

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TREBIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, washes Bobio in the Milanese, and falls into the Po, above Placentia. Great numbers of the Romans, commanded by the consul Sempronius, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned in this river.

TREBIGNI, or **TREBIGNA**, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are partly Turks and partly Greeks. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, on the river Trebenska, 14 miles N of Ragusa. Lon. 28 11 E, lat. 43 4 N.

TREBISSIACI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Tarento, five miles E of Cassano.

TREBISOND, a large and strong seaport of Natolia, in the province of Amasia, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a very steep hill. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses; and these are but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut therein. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands on the Black Sea, 104 miles N by W of Erzerum, and 440 E of Constantinople. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 40 45 N.

TREBITZ, a town of Moravia, seated on the Iglaw. It has a manufactory of cloth, and is 21 miles SE of Iglaw, and 52 NW of Budweis.

TREBENITZ, a town of Silesia, near which is a hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which is formed into vessels of all kinds; and, on being exposed to the air, they become as hard if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N of Breslaw.

TREBURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and landgravate of Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is seated near the Verta, 22 miles W of Saxe-Gotha.

TREGANNON, a corporate town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Tyvy, 15

miles SE of Aberystwith, and 202 W by N of London.

TREGONY, a decayed borough of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has no church, and only 150 houses poorly built. It is seated on a creek by Falmouth haven, 41 miles W by S of Plymouth and 245 of London. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 50 16 N.

TREGUIER, a seaport of France, in the department of the North Coast, 22 miles NW of St. Brioux.

TREILEBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 26 N.

TREMSEN, or (as pronounced by the Moors) **TLEMSEN**, a province of the kingdom of Algiers; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by a province called Africa, on the S by the desert of Zahara, and on the W by Fez. It is above 370 miles in length, and 125 in breadth; is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 34 40 N.

TREMITI, the name of three islands of Italy in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples. They are called Capraria, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

TREMOUILLE, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Bennaile, 32 miles from Poitiers. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 46 29 N.

TREMP, a well-inhabited town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Noguera Pallaresa, 85 miles NW of Barcelona.

TRENT, a river of N Carolina, which falls into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

TRENT, an ancient and populous fortified city of Germany, in the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here,

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which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Adige, 67 miles NW of Venice and 260 of Rome. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 8 N.

TRENT, or the TRENTINO, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Austria and county of Tirol. It is seated among the Alps, which divide Italy from Germany; bounded on the N by Tirol Proper, on the E by the Feltrino and Bellunese, on the S by Vicentino and the Veronese, and on the S and W by the Bresciano and Lake di Garda. Trent is the capital.

TRENT, a large river which rises in Staffordshire, issuing from three springs between Congleton and Leek. Having received the Tame, it takes a NE direction, and enters Derbyshire, after its junction with the Dove; just crossing the southern angle of that county, and forming, for a short space, its separation from the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, it enters the latter county at its SW extremity, and thence crossing obliquely to the E coasts along its whole eastern side, forming, toward the N part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and then falls into the Humber below Gainsborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilden. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamshire.

TRENTON, a town of N America, capital of New Jersey, seated on the Delaware, 37 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 15 N.

TREPTOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania. It has a manufactory of stockings and woollen stuffs, and is seated near the mouth of the Rega, 43 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 54 10 N.

TRESEN, or TROSA, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

TRESHANISH ISLES, four fertile islands on the W coast of Scotland, between Col and Mull.

TRETHIMROW, a strong town of

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Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Dniester, 45 miles below Kiow.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an ancient and celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of an archbishopric of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector of the empire. It has a university, several remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany. It has greatly suffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous. It was taken by the French, Aug. 10, 1794. It is seated on the Moselle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains, 20 miles NE of Luxemburg, 55 S by E. of Cologne, and 450 WNW of Vienna. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 49 45 N.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N by the electorate of Cologne, on the E by Weteravia, on the S by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and on the W by Luxemburg. It is 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains and forestry, and its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the wars with France.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 23 miles SE of Perugia.

TREVICO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 17 miles E of Benevento.

TREVINO, a strong town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, seated on a hill, near the Aguda, 10 miles SW of Victoria.

TREVISANO, a marquiseate of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli and the gulf of Venice, on the S by that gulf, the Dogado, and the Paduano; on the N by the Feltrino and the Bellunese, and on the W by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

TREVISO, or TREVIGO, a large and ancient city of Italy, capital of the marquiseate of Trevisano, with an archbishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It is the residence of many

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noble families, and is seated on the Silis, 20 miles NW of Venice. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 45 44 N.

TREVOUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Ain. Here is a printing-office, celebrated for the literary journals composed by the jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand, entitled 'Memoires de Trevoux,' and for the 'Dictionnaire Universel.' Trevoux is seated on the side of a hill, on the Saone, 12 miles N of Lyons, and 188 S by E of Paris.

TREYSA, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and landgrate of Hesse. It is the capital of the county of Ziegenheim, and is seated on a hill, near the Schwalm, 17 miles N of Marburg. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 50 50 N.

TRIZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 45 45 N.

TRIKSERS, an ancient town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle, seated near the Trebel, 25 miles from Rostock. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 54 1 N.

TRIERS. See **TARVES**.

TRIST, an ancient and strong seaport of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carniola, with a bishop's see. The harbour is spacious, but not good; being open to the W and SW winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good wines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Capo d'Istria, and 80 NE of Venice. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 45 56 N.

TRIM, the county-town of E Meath, in Ireland, seated on the Boyne, 23 miles NW of Dublin.

TRINCOMALE, a town on the E side of the island of Ceylon. The harbour is the finest in the East Indies. It was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in January 1782; retaken by the French in August following; and restored to the Dutch in 1783. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 100 miles NE of Candy. Lon. 81 52 E, lat. 8 45 N.

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TRING, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 22 miles W of Hertford, and 31 WNW of London.

TRINIDAD, a fertile island of S America, in the gulf of Mexico, separated from Paria, in Terra Firma, by a strait, called by the Spaniards La Boca del Drago (the Dragons Mouth), on account of the adverse currents and tempestuous waves encountered here, when this island, with the neighbouring continent, was first discovered by Columbus in 1498. It produces sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken in 1595, by sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676, by the French, who plundered and left it. It is 62 miles long, and 45 broad. Lon. from 60 30 to 61 30 W, lat. from 9 22 to 10 20 N.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the Pacific Ocean, 70 miles SE of Guatimala. Lon. 89 30 W, lat. 12 50 N.

TRINIDAD, a town of S America, in the new kingdom of Granada, seated on the Madalena, 58 miles NW of Santa Fé de Bogota. Lon. 73 45 W, lat. 4 45 N.

TRINO, a fortified town of Italy, in Montferrat. It was taken in 1704, by the French, who abandoned it in 1706. It is seated near the Po, eight miles NW of Casal, and 35 NE of Turin.

TRIPOLI, a once flourishing town of Barbary, capital of a country of the same name. It was taken by the emperor Charles V, who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. It has still some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, dates, ostrich feathers, and skins; but they make more of the Christians taken at sea, and either ransomed, or sold for slaves. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, 275 miles SE of Tunis, and 570 ESE of Algiers. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 32 34 N.

TRIPOLI, one of the piratical states of Barbary, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by the desert

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of Barca, on the S by Fezzan, and on the W by Biledulgerid and Tunis. It is a fertile country, except the E part, which is a desert. It is 925 miles along the coast, but the breadth is various. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey, elected by the soldiers.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. It is defended by a citadel; and before it is a sandbank, which increases so much, that, in time, it is thought, it will choke up the harbour, which is two miles W of the town. It is the residence of a bashaw, and is 120 miles S of Scanderoon, and 90 NW of Damascus. Lon. 36 20 E, lat. 34 50 N.

TRIST, a small uninhabited island of New Spain, on the coast of Tabasco, in the bay of Campeachy, separated by a narrow channel, on the E, from the isle of Port Royal. Lon. of the E point 92 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

TRITCHINOPOLY, a strong town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 208 miles SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

TRIVENTO, a town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, or Tuino, 62 miles E of Naples.

TROJA, a fortified and populous town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Chilaro, 32 miles NE of Benevento.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of N America, in Upper Canada, seated on the St. Lawrence, 55 miles SW of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 46 35 N.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, 12 miles W of Wilna, and 75 NE of Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 54 40 N.

TRON, St. a town in the bishopric of Liege, with a famous Benedictine abbey, 21 miles WNW of Liege.

TROPEA, a populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bi-

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shop's see. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is seated on the top of a rock, on the E coast, 10 miles NW of Nicotera, and 45 N by E of Reggio. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 38 42 N.

TROYES, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Var, with a citadel, seated on the bay of Grimaud, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles SW of Frejus, and 58 E of Marseilles. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 16 N.

TROPPAW, a strong town of Austrian Silesia, the capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It is one of the principal towns in Silesia. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741 and 1756, but restored each time. It is seated on the Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N by E of Olmutz, and 72 S by E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 50 1 N.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. It is remarkable for clothiers, and is seated on a hill, 23 miles SW of Malborough, and 98 W of London.

TROYES, an ancient and considerable city of France, in the department of Aube, with a bishop's see. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's, the principal church; the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the Seine, 30 miles ENE of Sens, and 90 ESE of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 48 13 N.

TROY, the site of a celebrated city of Natolia, anciently called Troja or Ilium, and celebrated for a siege which it sustained, for ten years, before it was taken by the Greeks, in the year 1184 B C. It was seated at the foot of Mount Ida, on the seacoast opposite the isle of Tenedos, but Mr. Wood says, that not a single stone remains to point out its exact situation. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

TRUGILLO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 120 miles S of

the lake of Maracabo. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 9 46 N.

TRUMPINGTON, a village in Cambridgeshire, two miles from Cambridge, where several Roman antiquities have been found; and here are still the ruins of the mill, commemorated by Chaucer in *The Miller's Tale*.

TRURO, a borough of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin, and its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore. Here, after the battle of Naseby, the forces of Charles I, under lord Hope-ton, surrendered to Fairfax. Truro is seated at the head of Falmouth haven, 79 miles W by S of Exeter and 257 of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 16 N.

TRUXILLO, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the side of a hill, on the top of which is a strong citadel. It is near the river Almont, 117 miles SE of Madrid, and 65 SW of Toledo.

TRUXILLO, a rich commercial seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1553. It is seated on a small river, near the Pacific Ocean, 300 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 8 1 S.

TRUXILLO, a seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala and province of Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same name, between two rivers. Lon. 85 50 W, lat. 16 20 N.

TSCHUTAXI, a country in the E extremity of Asia, opposite the NW coast of America, bounded by the A-sadir on the S. The attention of the natives is confined chiefly to the deer, with which their country abounds. They are a well-made, warlike race, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs, who often experience their depredations. The Russians have long endeavoured to subdue them; but they have never been able to effect it. Lon. 168 41 W, lat. 66 5 N.

TSEKTSZEN. See KISTU.

TSEI-NAN-FOU, a large and populous city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. It is much respected by

the Chinese, on account of its having been once the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful prospect. In its district are four cities of the second and 26 of the third class. It is seated S of the river Tsi or Tsiing-ho, 160 miles S by E of Peking. Lon. 117 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

TSEI-NING-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong and district of Yen-tcheou-fou. From its situation on the grand canal, it is little inferior to the capital of the province, either in extent, population, riches, or commerce.

TSEI-NING-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial and populous city of China, in Chan-tong. It has one city of the second and 13 of the third class under its jurisdiction, and is 75 miles E of Tsin-nang-fou.

TSONG-MING, an island of China, on the coast of the province of Kiangnan, to which it belongs, and from which it is separated by an arm of the sea, 13 miles broad. It is 50 miles long, and 13 broad. It was formerly a sandy desert, to which criminals were banished: those that first landed on it began to till the ground, that they might not perish with hunger; some poor Chinese families emigrated thither afterward; and, in less than ten years, the island was peopled and cultivated. Its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, that it can supply most of the neighbouring countries. In this island is only one city of the third class; but villages are so numerous, that they seem to touch each other, and to form one continued city. The air is healthful and temperate, the country delightful, and intersected by many canals. Lon. of its SE end 121 55 E, lat. 30 15 N.

TSEI-NING-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. In its district are seven cities of the third class; and its situation, extent, commerce, triumphal arches, temples, and well-paved streets, secure it a distinguished rank among the most beautiful cities in the empire.

TVAM, a city of Ireland, in the

county of Galway, with an archbishop's see; on which account it is called a city, though now only a village. It is 20 miles NNE of Galway, and 25 WSW of Roscommon. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 53 33 N.

TUBAN, one of the strongest towns in Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N coast of the island. Lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 0 S.

TUBINGEN, a town of Suabia, the second in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a university, and a castle; seated on the Neckar, 20 miles SW of Stutgard, and 50 E of Strasburg. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 30 N.

TUCUMAN, an extensive government of Spanish S America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and W of the river De la Plata. This province, with the country S of that river, forms an extensive plain, almost without a tree. The soil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich pasturage, the horses and cattle imported from Europe have multiplied to an almost incredible degree. This has enabled the inhabitants, not only to open a lucrative trade with Peru, by supplying it with cattle, horses, and mules, but to carry on a commerce, equally beneficial, by the exportation of hides to Europe: notwithstanding which, the towns in this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards have endeavoured to add some dignity, by erecting them into bishoprics. Tucuman is under the jurisdiction of the new viceroyalty at Buenos Ayres.

TUCUYO, a town of Venezuela, in Terra Firma, in a valley of the same name. A river runs through the middle of the valley; the air is good, and the soil abounds in sugarcane, cotton, &c. Lon. 69 2 W, lat. 7 31 N.

TUDDINGTON, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, almost diss'd. It is five miles NW of Dunstable and 35 of London.

TUDELA, a considerable town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. It

stands on the Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge, 45 miles NW of Saragossa, and 140 NE of Madrid.

TVRA, a government of Russia in Europe, once an independent principality, united to the empire by Ivan Vassilievitch, in 1490, and comprised in the government of Novogorod, from which it has been separated. The population has increased to a surprising degree; a circumstance, evincing the advantage arising from her imperial majesty's new code of laws. It was the first province newly-modelled according to that code; and it has experienced the beneficial effects of these excellent regulations. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its forests yield the most valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the same as in all the N of Europe; and, beside the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is a fish, peculiar to the waters of these northern regions, called the sterlet, the *acipenser rutbenus* of Linnaeus, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavour of its flesh; and for its roe, of which the finest caviare is made.

TVER, a commercial city of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, and seated at the confluence of the Tverza and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandise sent by water from Siberia, and the S provinces, toward Peterburgh. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situate on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages: the latter having been destroyed by a dreadful conflagration, in 1763, has risen with lustre from its ashes. The empress ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be made. At her own expence, she raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices; and to every person who engaged to build a house of brick, she offered a loan of 300l. for a year, without interest. The streets are broad and long; extending, in straight lines, from an oc-

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agon in the centre; and the plan, when completed, is to comprise two octagons. The houses are of brick, stuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers children; and, in 1779, an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province. Tver is 99 miles NNW of Moscow. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 56 7 N.

TULA, a government of Russia in Europe, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. Its capital, Resan, is seated on the Trubesh, 118 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 40 45 E, lat. 55 25 N.

TULLE, a considerable commercial town of France, in the department of Correze, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices. It is 37 miles SE of Limoges, and 62 SW of Clermont. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 45 23 N.

TULN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, near the Wienarwald, or wood of Vienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Tulln, 15 miles W of Vienna.

TUMBEZ, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where the Spaniards first landed on their discovery of that country. It was then a place of some note, distinguished by a stately temple, and a palace of the incas or sovereigns of the country. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, 270 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 79 51 W, lat. 3 40 S.

TUMEL, a rapid river of Perthshire, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itself into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and then falls into the Garry.

TUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 125 miles W of Tobolsk.

TUNBRIDGE, a town of Kent, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway. Here is a famous

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free-school, founded by a native of the town, in the reign of Elizabeth; and here also are the ruins of an ancient castle. Tunbridge is 35 miles NW of Rye, and 30 SE of London.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town of Kent, five miles S of Tunbridge, but in the same parish. It is much resorted to in June, July, and August, on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered, in 1606, by Dudley lord North. The town is seated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are scattered some good houses, orchards, and gardens; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are all the buildings requisite for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry, with a chapel of ease, a market, and shops noted for their elegant turnery ware. A mile and a half from the Wells, are stupendous rocks, which, in some parts, are 75 feet high, the mean height being 40; and they have the appearance of the hulks of large men of war, ranged close together. The Wells are 35 miles SE of London.

TUNJA, a town of S America, in the new kingdom of Granada, and capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, 30 miles SW of Truxillo. Lon. 73 5 W, lat. 5 0 N.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the gulf of Goletta, 10 miles from the site of the famous city of Carthage. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a small channel, which is well-fortified. The Mahometans here have nine colleges for students, beside a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade, 275 miles NW of Tripoli, and 380 E of Algiers. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 42 N.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by that sea and Tripoli, on the S and SW by Biledulgerid, and on the W by Algiers. It is 300

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miles in length from E to W; and 250 in breadth from N to S. This country, for the most part, is healthy and fertile, in the S excepted, where there are many sandy and barren deserts; and there the heat is excessive. Though Tunis is called a kingdom, it is, in fact, an aristocratic republic; governed by a divan, or council of state, at the head of which is the bey. The established religion of the country is Mahometanism; and the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, near the river Colmar, remarkable for a victory gained by Turenne, over the imperialists, in 1675. It is a mile NW of Colmar.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, now called **ARMENIA**.

TURCOMANS, **TEREKEMENS**, or **TRUKHMEINIANS**, a people of Asia, who speak the Turkish dialect of the Tartar language, and inhabit the eastern slope of Mount Caucasus, the coast of the Caspian about Boinak, Derbent and Utemish, and the southern promontories between the sea and the river Alazan. Some of them are subject to the khan of Cuba; others to a chief who resides at Nukhu; and a third to the sovereign of Georgia.

TURENNE, a town of France, in the department of Correze, with a castle, 42 miles S of Limoges.

TURIN, an ancient, populous, and flourishing city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont, and residence of its sovereign the king of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, at the confluence of the Doria and Po. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, clean, straight, and terminating on some agreeable object. Turin is extremely well fortified, and the citadel is a masterpiece of architecture. The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene attacked them before the walls, totally defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. Turin is 60 miles NE of Ge-

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noa, 65 SW of Milan, and 280 NW of Rome. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 45 5 N.

TURKEY, a large empire, extending over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N by Russia, Poland, and Scythia; on the E by the Black Sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by that sea and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Bessarabia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Albania, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 40° E lon. and 36 and 49° N lat. extending about 1000 miles in length and 900 in breadth. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N by the Black Sea and Circassia, on the E by Persia, on the S by Arabia and the Mediterranean, and on the W by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of Constantinople. It lies between 27 and 46° E lon. and 28 and 45° N lat. extending 1000 miles in length and 800 in breadth; and containing the countries of Iraq, Arabia, Diarbeck, Kurdistan, Armenia, part of Circassia, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine, or the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks have still a precarious sovereignty over Egypt. Of these countries (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. Polygamy is allowed among the Turks; but their wives, properly so called, are no more than four in number. The grand signior is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects, inasmuch that they are little better than slaves. The grand vizir is the chief next the emperor; but it is a dangerous place, for he often deposes them, and takes off their heads at his pleasure; but, though the grand signior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to persons in private life, who may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet.

TURNAGAIN, CAPE, a cape of male hairs but, in 1735, when the island of New Zealand. Lon. 176° 56 E, lat. 40° 28 S.

TURNHAM GREEN, a village of Middlesex, in the parish of Chiswick. Here lord Heathfield, the celebrated defender of Gibraltar, had a villa, where he died. It is five miles W of London.

TURNHOUT, a town of Austrian Brabant, 24 miles NE of Antwerp. Here, in 1596, prince Maurice of Nassau, at the head of only 800 cavalry, totally defeated the Spaniards, consisting of 6000 horse.

TURSI, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated on the Sino, 50 miles SW of Bari.

TURTLE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 177° 5 W, lat. 19° 48 S.

TUSCANY, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy; bounded on the N by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan; on the S by the Mediterranean; on the E by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvieto, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro; and on the W by the Mediterranean, the territory of Lucca, and that of Genoa. It is 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The Arno is the principal river. There are several mountains, which abound in mines and quarries; and the country, in general, is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactories, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Tuscan language is the purest in all Italy. This duchy is divided into three parts; namely, the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Siennese. John Gaston, the last duke of Tuscany, of the house of Medicis, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male. By the treaty of London, in 1718, the emperor Charles VI, had promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to don Carlos, Infant of Spain, as being the nearest

sovereignty of Naples and Sicily was confirmed to that prince, he was obliged to renounce his right to Tuscany, in favour of Francis I, emperor of Germany, then duke of Lorraine, to whom it was ceded as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had given up to France. Florence is the capital.

TUSCARORAS. See **ONEIDAS**.

TUSIS, a town and community of Switzerland, in the county of the Grisons, seated near the torrent Nolla, at the beginning of the valley of Tomliasca, 16 miles S by W of Coire.

TUTBURY, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are some ruins of a large castle, which stood on an alabaster hill. Hence are extensive prospects. Tutbury is 15 miles E of Stafford, and 134 NE of London.

TUTACORIN, a populous town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, opposite the island of Ceylon. Here the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles NE of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76° 40 E, lat. 8° 15 N.

TUXFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Monday, 13 miles N by W of Newark and 137 of London.

TUY, a strong town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is a frontier town toward Portugal, and is seated on the top of a mountain, near the Minho, 62 miles S of Compostella, and 254 W of Madrid. Lon. 8° 12 W, lat. 42° 4 N.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountainous tract of Peeblesshire, called Tweedsmuir, forms the boundary between Berwickshire and Northumberland, and falls into the German Ocean, at Berwick.

TWEEDDALE. See **PEEBLES-SHIRE**.

TWICKENHAM, a village of Middlesex, adorned with many handsome villas, of which two are particularly celebrated; namely, that which was the favourite residence of Pope, the gardens of which, as planted by him, are still kept up, with great care and veneration, by the present proprietor,

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lord Mendip; and Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic retreat of the earl of Orford, better known as Mr. Horace Walpole. In the church, Pope and his parents are interred, and there is a monument to his memory, erected by bishop Warburton. Some gunpowder and oil-mills are on a branch of the Coln, which flows here into the Thames. Twickenham is eleven miles WSW of London.

TWEEDSMUIR, rugged and heathy mountains, in the S part of Peeblesshire.

TYCOKZIN, a town of Poland, in Polachia, with a castle and a mint. It is seated on the Narew, 22 miles NW of Bielsk.

TYDOR, one of the Molucca Islands, two leagues from Ternate.

TYNE, a river of Northumberland, formed of two branches, which uniting above Hexham, form a large river, which flows to Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean, at Tinnmouth.

TYNE, a river of Haddingtonshire, which waters Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the W of Dunbar.

TYRE, a seaport of Syria, in that part formerly called Phœnicia, once a place of exceedingly great trade. It is also famous for a shellfish, which dies a fine purple, thence called the Tyrian dye. Tyre was destroyed by Alexander the Great, in the year 332 B. C. and (in exact conformity to the prophecies in the Old Testament) is now nothing but a heap of ruins. It has two harbours, one exceedingly good; the other choked up by the ruins of the city. It is 60 miles NW of Damascus. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 33 0 N.

TYRNAW, a large well-fortified town of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of Trentschin, 30 miles NE of Pilsburg. Lon. 17 33 E, lat. 48 23 N.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles in length, and 37 in breadth; bounded on the N by Londonderry, on the E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the SW by Fermanagh, and on the W by Donegal. It is a rough country, but

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tolerably fruitful; contains 30 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. The capital is Dungannon.

TYSTED, a town of N Jutland, in the territory of Alburg, with a citadel, seated on the gulf of Limford, 44 miles NW of Wiburg, and 46 W of Alburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 56 54 N.

TYVY, or **TRIVY**, the principal river of Cardiganshire, which issues from a lake, waters Tregannon and Llanbeder, and enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of that name.

TZADURILLA, a town of Natolia Proper, near the river Sangar, or Aclui, 63 miles SE of Isnic. Lon. 31 8 E, lat. 39 0 N.

TZARITZYN, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Saratof, seated on the Volga, 120 miles NW of Astracan. Lon. 45 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

V and U

VAAST, St. a town of France, in the department of the Channel, five miles from Harfleur.

VACHE, LA, an island of the West Indies, off the S coast of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis. It was formerly a rendezvous of the bucaniers, who began a settlement here in 1673.

VABRES, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron. Though an episcopal see, before the revolution, it is little better than a village. It has some manufactories of serges, dimities, and cottons, and is seated at the confluence of two rivers that fall into the Tarn. It is 30 miles SE of Rodez.

VACHA, a town in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 40 miles SE of Cassel.

VADA, a town of Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles S of Leghorn. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 43 15 N.

VADO, a seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a fort. It is three miles W of Savona, and 24 SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 44 15 N.

VAL

VADSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated on the E side of lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 32 miles W of Nordkiöping. The kings of Sweden had formerly a palace here, now in ruins.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the Castro, 23 miles SE of Cordova.

VAHINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 24 miles SW of Hailbron.

VAISEAUX, an island of N America, on the N coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

VAISON, a decayed town of France, in the Venaissin, with a bishop's see. It was lately subject to the pope, and is seated on a mountain, on which is a castle, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaison, which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is 15 miles NE of Orange and 22 of Avignon.

VAL, a village of the Netherlands, three miles W of Maastricht, where, in 1744, marshal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

VALDAI, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the left side of the lake of the same name. Its environs rise pleasantly into gentle eminences, and abound with beautiful lakes, sprinkled with woody islands, and skirted by forests, cornfields, and pastures.

VALDAI HILLS, hills of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which, though of no considerable elevation, are the highest in this part of the country. They separate the rivers, which flow toward the Caspian, from those which take their course toward the Baltic.

VALDAI, LAKE OF, in the government of Novogorod, in Russia. It is 20 miles in circumference, and is the largest in the country round the town of Valдай. In the middle of it is an island, containing a convent, which rises, with its numerous spires, among a cluster of surrounding trees.

VAL-DI-DEMONA, a province in the NE angle of Sicily. It means the

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valley of demons, and is so called, because Mount Etna is situate in this province, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at the time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was a chimney of hell. The capital is Messina.

VAL-DI-MAZARA, a province in the W angle of Sicily, so called from a town of the same name. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

VAL-DI-NOTO, a province at the SE extremity of Sicily; so called from its capital.

VAL OMBROSA, a celebrated monastery of Tuscany, in the Appennines, 15 miles E of Florence.

VALCKENBURG, or **FAUQUEMONT**, a town of Dutch Limburg. In 1568, it was sacked by the Spaniards, and, in 1672, was taken by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Geule, eight miles E of Maastricht.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Sclavonia, seated near the confluence of the Walpo and Danube, between Esseck and Peterwaradin, 70 miles NW of Belgrade.

VALENCE, an ancient, considerable, and populous city of France, in the department of Drome, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a school of artillery. It is seated on the Rhone, 30 miles N by E of Viviers, and 335 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 44 56 N.

VALENCE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, situate on the Garonne, 12 miles from Agen.

VALENCE D'ALCANTARA, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle. It is very strong by situation, being built on a rock, near the Savar, 20 miles SW of Alcantara, and 40 N of Badajoz.

VALENCEY, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle, seated on the Nabon, 15 miles S of Romorentin.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the

VAL

V and **S** by the Mediterranean, on the **NE** by Catalonia, on the **NW** by Aragon, and on the **W** by New Castile and Murcia. It is 162 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is the most pleasant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual spring, and it is fertile in all the necessaries of life. In the mountains are mines of gold, silver, and alum.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, capital of the province of the same name. It contains 12,000 houses within the walls, beside those in the suburbs and pleasure-gardens around it, which amount to the same number. It is an archbishop's see, and has a university. The Moors were expelled from it, in the 13th century. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years after. Here are several flourishing manufactories of cloth and silk; and here are several remains of antiquity. Valencia is seated on the Guadalaviar, near the Mediterranean, 130 miles ESE of Madrid. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 23 N.

VALENCIA, NEW, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caraccas, seated on lake Tocarigua, 57 miles SW of Porto Cavallo. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 9 50 N.

VALENCIENNES, an ancient, considerable, and populous city of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. The Scheld divides it into two parts. It is a very important place; and the citadel and fortifications are the work of Vauban. In 1793, it was taken by the allies, after a severe siege; but it surrendered, without resistance, to the French, in 1794. Beside lace, this city is noted for manufactories of woollen stuffs and very fine linens. It is 20 miles WSW of Mons, 17 NE of Cambay and 120 of Paris. Lon. 3 41 E, lat. 50 21 N.

VALENZO-DO-MINHO, a fortified town of Portugal, in Entre-Minho-e-Douero. It is seated on an eminence, near the Minho, three miles S of Tuy.

VALENTINE, a town of France,

in the department of Upper Garonne, nine miles NE of St. Bertrand.

VALENZA, OR VALENTIA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lomeline, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on a mountain, near the Po, 12 miles E of Casal, and 35 SW of Milano. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 58 N.

VALETTA, a city of Malta, capital of that island. It is wonderfully strong both by nature and art, being seated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended almost by impregnable fortifications. Being built on a hill, none of the streets, except the quay, are level. They are all paved with white freestone, which not only creates a great dust, but, from its colour, is so offensive to the eyes, that most of the inhabitants are remarkably weak-sighted. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand master, the infirmary, the arsenal, and the magnificent church of St. John, the pavement of which is the richest in the world; composed entirely of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and a variety of other valuable stones, admirably joined together, at an incredible expence, and representing, in a kind of Mosaic, the arms, insignia, &c. of the persons whose names they commemorate. An aqueduct of some thousand arches, erected at the private expence of one of the grand masters, conveys water to this city from a spring near Melita. An island, in the centre of the N harbour, has a castle and a lazaretto; and, notwithstanding the supposed bigotry of the Maltese, here is a mosque, in which the poor Turkish slaves are permitted to enjoy their religion. The Turks besieged this city, in 1566, but were compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of 30,000 men. Valetta is situate opposite Cape Passero in Sicily. Lon. 14 34 E, lat. 35 54 N.

VALETTE, a town of France, in the department of Charente, 10 miles S of Angoulême.

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VALLADOLID, an ancient city of Spain in Old Castile, capital of a principality of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It contains 11,000 houses, with fine, long, and broad streets, and large high houses, and is adorned with many handsome squares, public structures, and fountains. It is seated on the Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Douero, 52 miles SW of Burgos, and 95 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 41 50 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala and province of Honduras, with a bishop's see, 296 miles E of Guatemala. Lon. 87 20 W, lat. 13 10 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Yucatan, near the coast of the gulf of Honduras, 94 miles E by S of Merida. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 19 0 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, situate near the Andes. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 6 2 S.

VALLAIS, a county of Switzerland, extending from E to W 100 miles, and divided into Upper and Lower Vallais. The Upper Vallais is sovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains seven independent commonwealths, called *dixains*, because the Lower Vallais being divided into three districts, each division is a tenth of the whole. The Vallais contains 100,000 inhabitants, who profess the Roman catholic religion. The bishop of Sion was formerly absolute sovereign over the greatest part of this country; but his authority is now limited. The seven *dixains* form, conjointly with the bishop, the republic of the Vallais, all the affairs of which are transacted in a diet, which meets twice every year at Sion, the bishop being president. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are much subject to goiters, or large excrescences from the throat, which often increase to an enormous size; idiocy also remarkably abounds among them; and the lower class are extremely indolent and dirty. From Mount Furca, its E boundary, two vast ranges

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of Alps inclose the Vallais. The S chain separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and Savoy: the N divides it from the canton of Bern. A country entirely inclosed within high Alps, and consisting of plains, elevated valleys, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. The productions of the Vallais vary also, according to its singular diversity of climates; in consequence of which, Mr. Coxe observes, that strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes (each the natural growth of the country) may be tasted in the same day.

VALLEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a castle 16 miles N by W of Caudebec.

VALLENGIN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, in the principality of Neuchatel. It lies near the lake of Neuchatel, 25 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 0 N. See NEUCHATEL.

VALLERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, noted for mineral waters. It is four miles NW of Tours.

VALLERY, ST. a commercial town of France, in the department of Somme, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles NW of Abbeville, and 100 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 50 11 N.

VALLERY-EN-CAUX, ST. a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 15 miles W by S of Dieppe, and 105 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 49 52 N.

VALLIER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, seven miles NE of Tournon.

VALOGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, noted for cloth and leather, and seated on a brook, 158 miles W by N of Paris.

VALONA, a seaport of Upper Albania, with an archbishop's see. It was taken, in 1690, by the Venetians, who afterward abandoned it; and is seated on the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S

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of Durazzo. Lon. 19 23 E, lat. 43 4 N.

VALPARISO, a seaport of Chili, seated on the Pacific Ocean, at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72 19 W, lat. 33 2 S.

VALREES, a town of France, in the Venaissin, 12 miles E of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

VALS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, remarkable for mineral springs, and seated on the Ardeche, three miles N of Aubenas.

VALTELINE, called by the inhabitants **VALLE-TELINO**, a fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It extends 50 miles from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiavenna, and is intirely inclosed between two chains of high mountains. The N chain separates it from the Grisons, the S from the Venetian territories, on the E it borders on Bormio, and is bounded on the W by the Milanese. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley. The inhabitants are computed to be 62,000, and are all Roman catholics.

VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, eight miles from Elvas, and eight from Badajoz.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 27 miles NW of Alcantara.

VAN, a populous town of Turkey in Asia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Persia, with a castle, seated on a mountain. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 38 30 N.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, the S extremity of New Holland, discovered by Tasman, in 1642.

VAN DIEMEN'S ROAD, a road of the island of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands. Lon. 174 56 W, lat. 21 4 S.

VANNES, an ancient and populous seaport of France, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain; and it has a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. It is seated on the gulf of Morbihan, three miles from the Atlantic, 56 SW of Rennes, and 255 W by S of Paris. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 47 39 N.

VAN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the country of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, three miles W of Nice.

VARAMBON, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the river Ain, 14 miles NNW of Bourg.

VARENDORF, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Embs.

VARENNE, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on an eminence, near the river Allier, 14 miles SSE of Moulins.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Meuse. Here Lewis XVI, his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested, in their flight from the Tuileries, in 1791, and conducted back to Paris. It is 13 miles N of Clermont.

VARNA, a considerable seaport of Bulgaria, capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the mouth of the Varna, on the Black Sea, 145 miles NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 28 E, lat. 43 44 N.

VARZEY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a castle, 32 miles from Auxerre.

VASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bavaria and territory of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded by high mountains, and seated on the river Inn, 28 miles E of Munich.

VASSI, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Blaise, 10 miles NW of Joinville, and 115 E of Paris.

VATAN, a town of France, in the department of Indre, eight miles from Issoudun.

VAUCOLEURES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the side of a hill, on the river Meuse, 10 miles W of Toul, 23 SW of Nanci, and 150 E of Paris.

VAUCLUSE, a village and fountain of France, eight miles from Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch.

VAUD, PAYS DE, a country of B b 3

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Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva, and is richly laid out in vineyards, cornfields, and meadows, and chequered with continued villages and towns. It was wrested from the duke of Savoy, by the canton of Bern, in 1536. Lausanne is the capital.

VAUDABLES, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, five miles from Issoire, and 240 from Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle, 15 miles SE of Toul, and 18 SW of Nancy.

VAUDOIS, **VALLIES OF**, in Piedmont. They lie N of the marquisate of Saluzzo, and the chief town is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois, and also Waldenses, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstitions of the church of Rome, in 1160. Being banished from France, he came here with his disciples. The Vaudois underwent the most dreadful persecutions in the last century, particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

VAUDREVANGE, a decayed town of France, in the department of Meurthe. It is seated on the Sare, near the strong fortress of Sar Louis, 50 miles NE of Nancy.

VAUXHALL, a village of Surry, and a precinct of the parish of Lambeth. It is seated on the Thames, and is celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public entertainment, are the finest in Europe. Here is an almshouse for seven poor women, built in 1618, by sir Noel Caron, who lived here, as ambassador from Holland, 28 years. It is two miles SW of London.

UBEDA, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle, five miles NE of Baeza, and 158 SE of Madrid.

UERLINGEN, a free imperial city of Suabia, in the county of Furstenburg. The inhabitants are partly catholics, and partly protestants; and not far hence are very famous baths.

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It is seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, 12 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

UBES, **ST.** or **SETUBAL**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour, defended by a fort. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the Zadaen, and has a fine fishery, and a very good trade, particularly in salt. It is 22 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 38 22 N.

UBY, or **PULO UBY**, an island in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference, and 10 miles from Pulo Condore. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 25 N.

UCKER, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake of the same name, near Prenzlau, in the Ucker Marche of Brandenburg, runs W through Pomerania, and being joined by the Rando, enters the Frischen Haf, a bay of the Baltic.

UCKERMUND, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on a bay of the Baltic, called the Frischen Haf, 25 miles NW of Stetin. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 53 53 N.

UDDEVALLA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, situate on a bay of the Categate, 50 miles N of Gothenburg.

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on lake Balkul, 1000 miles NW of Peking, and 1200 E of Tobolsk. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 53 0 N.

UDINA, a city of Italy, capital of Venetian Friuli, with a citadel. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is seated near the rivers Taglemento and Lisenzo, 10 miles N of Aquileia, and 55 N by E of Venice.

VECHT, a well-fortified town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, 30 miles N of Osnaburg.

VECHT, a river of Westphalia, which crosses the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and entering Overijssel, passes by Ommen, Hasselt, and Swartsluys, entering the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is, Black-Water.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the

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old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider-Zee, at Muiden.

VEERE. See **TERVERE**.

VEGLIA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It abounds in wine and silk, and has small horses in high esteem. The only town, of the same name, is seated on a hill, 17 miles NW of Arbe, and 110 SE of Venice. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 45 22 N.

VEILLANA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Susa, seated on an eminence, near the Doria, 12 miles NW of Turin.

VEIROS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Anhaloura, 10 miles SSW of Portalegre.

VEIT, ST. a strong town of Carinthia, at the confluence of the Glan and Wunich, eight miles N of Clagenfurt, and 173 SW of Vienna.

VEIT, or FIUME, a strong seaport of Carniolian or Austrian Istria, with a castle. The harbour is formed by the river Finmara, which enters the bay of Catnero, in the gulf of Venice. It is 37 miles SE of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 45 40 N.

VELA, a cape of Terra Firma, 160 miles NE of St. Martha. Lon. 71 25 W, lat. 12 30 N.

VELAY, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Upper Loire.

VELDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, the capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on the Moselle, 15 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 49 52 N.

VELETRI, or VELLETRI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome. It is the residence of the bishop of Ostia, and is seated on an eminence, eight miles SE of Albano and 20 of Rome.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 45 miles NE of Toledo, and 50 SE of Madrid.

VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, seated between two high

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mountains, on the Mediterranean. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 10 N.

VELEZ-MALAGA, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, seated near the Mediterranean, 12 miles NE of Malaga, and 52 SW of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36 42 N.

VELIKA, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the Bakawa, 60 miles NW of Pofega.

VELIKI-USTIUG, a province of European Russia, in the government of Vologda. Usting is the capital.

VELORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is a post of great importance, commanding the road from Mysore to the Carnatic. It consists of three strong forts on as many hills, is impregnable to an Indian army, and is 90 miles W of Madras.

VENA, or MONTI-DELLA-VENA, mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, to the S of lake Czerenic.

VENAFRO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It stands near the Volturno, 27 miles W of Capua, and 43 N of Naples.

VENAISSIN, a fertile territory of France, lately depending on the pope, and lying between Provence, Dauphiny, the Durance, and the Rhone. Carpentras is the capital.

VENANT, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It is 27 miles SE of Dunkirk, and 22 NW of Arras.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Eßara, 35 miles E of Balbastro. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 41 58 N.

VENCE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Var. Before the revolution, it was a bishop's see. It is 10 miles W of Nice.

VENDEE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital.

VENDOME, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher. It is seated on the Loir, 30

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miles NE of Tours, and 95 SW of Paris.

VENEZUELA, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by Caraccas, on the S by the new kingdom of Granada, and on the W by Santa Martha. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain: and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. This province was bestowed by the emperor Charles V on the Velfers of Augsburg, the most opulent merchants, at that time, in Europe, in consideration of large sums they had advanced to him. They were to hold it as an hereditary fief of the crown of Castile, on condition of conquering the country and establishing a colony, within a limited time. Unfortunately, they committed the execution of their plan to some of the soldiers of fortune with which Germany abounded in the 16th century, by whose rapacity and extortion the country was so desolated, that it could hardly afford them subsistence, and the Velfers were obliged to relinquish their property. The Spaniards immediately resumed possession of it; but, notwithstanding many natural advantages, it is still one of their most languishing and unproductive settlements.

VENEZUELA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see. It stands on a peninsula, on the E side of the gulf of Venezuela, 70 miles NE of Maracabo, Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 10 43 N.

VENEZUELA, a gulf in Terra Firma, which communicates with lake Maracabo, by a narrow strait.

VENICE, a city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name, with a patriarchate, and a university. It stands on 72 little islands, five miles from the mainland, in a kind of laguna, lake, or small inner gulf, separated from the large one, called the gulf of Venice, by some islands, at a few

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miles distance. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be 150,000. The houses are built on piles. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Great Canal, which is very broad. The bridge, called the Rialto, consists of a single arch of marble, built across the Great Canal. This celebrated arch is 90 feet wide, and 24 feet high. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of booths, or shops, which divide its upper surface into three narrow streets. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Great Canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches, and spires. The Piazza di St. Marco is a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all singular in their kind; namely, the Ducal Palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiانو; the Old and New Procuratie, a noble range of buildings, in which are the museum, the public library, &c. All these buildings are of marble. The ducal palace is an immense building. Beside the apartment of the doge, there are chambers for the senate, and the different councils and tribunals. Under the portico are the gaping mouths of lions, to receive anonymous letters, informations of treasonable practices, and accusations of magistrates for abuses in office. The arsenal is a fortification of between two and three miles in compass: it is at once a dockyard, and a repository for naval and military stores. The Venetians have flourishing manufactories of silk, bonelace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors. In this city is a famous carnival, which begins on New-year's-day, and continues till Ash-Wednesday; all which time is employed in sports and diversions. Then there is scarce any distinction between vice and virtue; for libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in masks, which no one can venture to take off; in this disguise they imitate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Ash-Wed-

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nessday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal spot of the masquerade is St. Mark's Place, where there are sometimes 15,000 people; and it swarms with harlequins, jesters, mountebanks, ropedancers, and puppet-shows. Even the priests and monks enjoy the diversions of the carnival; but when that is over, nothing is heard from the clergy but sermons on repentance. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 72 miles E by N of Mantua, 115 NE of Florence, 140 E of Milan, 212 N of Rome, and 300 N by W of Naples. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VENICE, a republic of Italy, which comprehends 14 provinces; namely, the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremasco, Polesino di Rovigo, Trevisano, Feltrino, Bellunese, Cadorino, and part of Friuli and Istria. In the 4th century, when Attila, king of the Huns, ravaged Italy, many of the inhabitants retired into the islands of the Adriatic Sea, now called the gulf of Venice. As these islands are near each other, they found means to join them by driving piles on the sides of the canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. The government is aristocratic. The doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life. His office is to marry the Adriatic Sea, in the name of the republic, on Holy Thursday; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, his authority is very limited; and, while in the city he is, in fact, a prisoner, out of it he is no more than a private person. The Venetians are Roman catholics; but they tolerate the Greeks and Mahometans. The protestants are not allowed the free exercise of their religion; but they are not persecuted. The head of the clergy is the patriarch of Venice, who must be a noble Venetian. The tribunal of the inquisition at Venice is composed of the pope's nuncio, the pa-

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triarch of Venice, and the father inquisitor; but to prevent any abuse of their authority, three of the counsellors of the republic are added, without whose consent nothing can be done. The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above (and which, by way of distinction, are sometimes called the Terra Firma) are described in their respective places. Venice was once one of the most powerful commercial and maritime states in Europe. For this it was indebted, at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the Persian Gulf, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, across the desert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports: and, afterward, the supplying of the crusaders with provisions and military stores was an additional source of wonderful opulence and power. All this declined, however, after the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, in 1486; which, in its consequences, has reduced Venice from a state of the highest splendour to comparative insignificance.

VENICE, GULF OF, a sea between Italy and part of Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient *Adriaticum Mare*, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic. The doge of Venice annually performs the ceremony of wedding this sea, in token of the sovereignty of that republic over it.

VENLO, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanseatic towns. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars between the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1752, it surrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the states-general by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French, Oct. 28, 1794. It is seated on the E side of the Maase (on the opposite side of which is Fort St Michael) 19 miles N of Ruremonde, and 35 NW of Juliers. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 20 N.

VENOSA, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is

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located at the foot of the Appenines, 13 miles NW of Acerenza, and 72 NE of Naples.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of Terra Firma on the isthmus of Darien, seated on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to bring the merchandise of Peru and Chili on mules from Panama, and embark it on that river for Porto Bello. Lon. 79° 0' W, lat. 9° 20' N.

VERA, an ancient seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see. It is 43 miles NE of Almeria, and 32 SW of Carthagena. Lon. 1° 30' W, lat. 37° 15' N.

VERA-CRUZ, a seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Tlascala, seated on the gulf of Mexico. Here the flota arrives annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and silver mines of Mexico, and an annual fair is held here for the rich merchandise of the Old world. The air is so unhealthy, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants beside mulattoes and blacks. There are such crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that tents are erected for them while the fair lasts. This place is 200 miles E by S of Mexico. Lon. 97° 30' W, lat. 19° 12' N.

VERAGUA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the province and bay of Panama, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Costa Rica. It is 125 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a mountainous and barren country, abounding in gold and silver. Conception is the capital.

VERA PAZ, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala. It is bounded on the N by Yucatan, on the E by the bay and province of Honduras, on the S by Guatemala Proper, and on the W by Chiapa. It is 88 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horses and mules. The capital is of the same name, and has a bishop's see,

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but it is inconsiderable. It is 120 miles NE of Guatemala. Lon. 89° 0' W, lat. 15° 10' N.

VERBERIE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, seated on the Oise, 10 miles NE of Senlis.

VERCELLI, an ancient and considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the Sessia and Cerva, 10 miles NW of Casal, and 40 NE of Turin. Lon. 8° 24' E, lat. 45° 31' N.

VERD, CAPE, a promontory on the W coast of Africa, 45 miles NW of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17° 33' W, lat. 14° 45' N.

VERD, CAPE DE, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 miles W of the cape of that name, between 13 and 19° N lat. The principal are 10 in number, lying in a semicircle. Their names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicolas, Sal, Bona Vista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego and Bravo. They were discovered, in 1446, by Anthony Noel, a Genoese in the service of Portugal, and received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd.

VERDEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the E and S by that of Lunenburg; on the W by the Weser and the duchy of Bremen, and on the N by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, extending both in length and breadth 28 miles. In 1712, the Danes wrested this duchy from Sweden, and, in 1715, ceded it to the elector of Hanover; which cession, in 1718, was confirmed by the Swedes. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

VERDEN, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Germany, seated on a branch of the Aller, 26 miles SE of Bremen. Lon. 9° 0' E, lat. 53° 10' N.

VERDUN, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a bishop's see. Its fortifications were constructed by the chevalier de Ville and marshal de Vauban. The latter was a native of

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this place. In 1755, great part of the cathedral was destroyed by lightning. Verdun was taken by the Prussians in 1792, but retaken soon after. It is noted for fine sweetmeats, and is seated on the Meuse, which runs through the middle, 42 miles SW of Luxemburg, and 150 E of Paris. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 49 9 N.

VERDUN, a small but populous town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 22 miles NW of Toulouse.

VERMANDOIS, a late territory of France, in Picardy; which, with the late province of Soissonnois, is now included in the department of Aisne.

VERMANTON, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on a river 10 miles SE of Auxerre.

VERMONT, one of the United States of N America, bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire, on the S by Massachusetts, and on the W by New York. It is 155 miles long and 60 broad, and is divided into seven counties. A chain of high mountains, running N and S, divides this state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens: hence it has always a green appearance, and, on this account, obtained the descriptive name of Vermont, from the French *Verd Mont*, Green Mountain. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky: the soil is very fertile; and there is not a better climate in the world. The inhabitants have very lately been estimated at 100,000. The principal town is Bennington.

VERNET. see ISSOIRE.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Aure, 22 miles SW of Evreux and 65 of Paris.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Allier, three miles from the river Allier, and 15 from Moulins.

VERNON, a populous town of France, in the department of Eure,

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with an ancient castle, and a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, 27 miles SE of Rouen, and 42 NW of Paris.

VEROLI, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Cosa, at the foot of the Appennines, 45 miles SE of Rome.

VERONA, a large, ancient, and strong city of Italy, capital of the Veronese, with a bishop's see, and an academy. The most remarkable structure is the amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of benches of white marble, which will conveniently hold 25,000 persons. Verona was the birthplace of Pliny the Naturalist. It is seated on the Adige, (which divides it into two parts, communicating by two handsome bridges) 17 miles NE of Mantua, and 62 SW of Venice. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VERONESE, a fertile territory of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N by the Trentino, on the E by the Vicentino and Paduano, on the S by the Mantuan, and on the W by the Bresciano. It is 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth.

VERNOIS, a considerable town of Russia, in the government of Rezan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon. 42 29 E, lat. 53 15 N.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 10 miles WSW of Paris. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and, since the revolution, has been created a bishop's see. Lewis XIV built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till October 6, 1789, when the unfortunate Lewis XVI, and his family, were removed from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vast number of statues, by the greatest masters, and there were magnificent waterworks. These gardens, with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Lon 2 7 E, lat. 48 48 N.

VERSOI, a village of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the lake of Geneva, near the mouth of the river Versoi, six miles SE of Gex, and seven N of Geneva. It goes by the name of *Choiseul's Folly*; for Geneva having fallen under the displeasure of France, the duke de Choiseul (then prime minister) endeavouring to take advantage of the troubles in 1768, formed a plan to ruin that city, and monopolize the whole trade of the lake. With this view, he fixed on Versoi as a proper situation for a large town, and began to sink a pier, to make a harbour, &c. Nevertheless, when the harbour was nearly completed, and 125,000*l.* had been expended on the project, it was suddenly relinquished.

VERTUE, a town of France, in the department of Marne, seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles SW of Chalons, and 78 NE of Paris.

VERUE, or **VERRUA**, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti. It was taken, in 1705, by the French, after a siege of six months, but restored to the duke of Savoy. It is seated on a hill, near the Po, 20 miles W of Casal, and 23 NE of Turin.

VERVIERS, a town in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Weze, four miles SW of Limburg, and 17 SE of Liege.

VERVINS, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV of France and Philip II of Spain. It is seated on the Serre, 110 miles N of Paris. Lon. 4° 0' E, lat. 49° 50' N.

VERULAM, the vestiges of a celebrated Roman town in Hertfordshire, close by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a *municipium*, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. Nothing remains of it but the ruins of walls, tessellated pavements, and Roman coins, which are still sometimes dug up.

VESELIZE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Brenon, 15 miles SW of Nanci, and 162 SE of Paris.

VESLEY, a town of France, in

the department of Aisne, seated on the Aisne, 10 miles from Soissons.

VERSOU, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone. Since the revolution it has been created a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, called *Motte de Versoul*, near the river Dugeon, 22 miles N of Besançon, and 200 SE of Paris.

VESPERIN, or **WEISBRAIN**, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with an episcopal see, the bishop of which is chancellor to the queen of Hungary, and has a right to crown her. It is seated on lake Balaton, at the mouth of the Sarwize, 83 miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 17° 57' E, lat. 47° 14' N.

VESUVIUS, a celebrated volcano of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. Its first eruption was in the year 79, under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum; and this eruption proved fatal to Pliny the Naturalist. 'Great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke,' says Dion Cassius, 'were carried, not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean, into Africa, and even to Egypt. Birds were suffocated in the air, and fell down upon the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot, and infected by it.' Sir William Hamilton mentions, that the eruption in 1767 was the 27th from the time of Titus, since which there have been ten others; that of 1794 being the most violent and alarming, next to those in 79 and 1631. Vesuvius is six miles E of Naples.

VEVAY, the ancient *Vibiscum*, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailliwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern. The famous general Ludlow died here in 1693, and is interred in the church. Vevay stands on the edge of the lake of Geneva, 37 miles SW of Bern.

VEUDRE, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles from Moulins.

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VIZELAY, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 26 miles S of Auxerre, and 117 S by E of Paris.

UFA, a government of Russia, in Europe, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburg.

UFA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Bielaid, below the mouth of the Ufa, 760 miles E of Moscow. Lon. 57° 0' E, lat. 54° 40' N.

UGENTO, a small but populous town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, eight miles W of Alessano, and 20 SW of Otranto.

UGOČZ, a town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on a river, 15 miles N of Zatmar. Lon. 22° 34' E, lat. 48° 5' N.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Tosa, 17 miles NW of Arona and 45 of Milan.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Parma, and 17 S of Mantua.

VIANA, a town of Spain in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, three miles N of Logronno, and 46 SW of Pampeluna.

VIANA, a considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douero, seated at the mouth of the Lima, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, 15 miles W of Braga, and 36 N of Oporto. Lon. 8° 29' W, lat. 41° 39' N.

VIANDEN, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns by the river Uren. In the one is a castle, on an inaccessible mountain. It is 22 miles N of Luxemburg. Lon. 6° 13' E, lat. 49° 53' N.

VIANEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Leek, with a castle, seven miles S of Utrecht.

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VIATKA, a town of Russia, in Europe, capital of a government of the same name, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It is a bishop's see, and has a castle. It is seated on the Viatka, 100 miles N of Kasan. Lon. 54° 15' E, lat. 57° 25' N.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Seille, 12 miles SE of Nanci, and 197 E of Paris.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, situate on the river Adour, 12 miles N of Tarbes.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a small river, that falls into the Tar, 30 miles NE of Barcelona and 265 of Madrid.

VICEGRAD, or **VIZEGRAD**, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided. It was taken from the Turks in 1684; and is seated on the Danube, eight miles SE of Gran, and 16 NW of Buda.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, bounded on the N by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E by Trevisano and Paduano, on the S by Paduano, and on the W by the Veronese. It is 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is called the garden of Venice; and here are great numbers of mulberry-trees, for silkworms.

VICENZA, a large, strong, and flourishing town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. Here is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a masterpiece of Palladio's. It is seated between the rivers Bachiglione and Rerone, and two mountains, 13 miles NW of Padua, 31 W of Venice, and 135 N of Rome. Lon. 11° 43' E, lat. 45° 26' N.

VIC-FEZENSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Douze, 15 miles W of Auch.

VICHI, a town of France, in the department of Allier, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is seated

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on the Allier, 15 miles SE of Gannat, and 180 S by E of Paris.

VICHO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near the sea, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694.

VIC-LE-COMTE, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome, with a palace, where formerly the counts of Auvergne resided; and a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the Issoire, 15 miles SE of Clermont, and 230 S of Paris.

VICOVARO, a town and principality of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Teverone, eight miles E of Tivoli, and 40 NE of Rome.

VICTORIA. See VITTORIA.

VIDEN, a fortified town of Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and imperialists, and is seated on the Danube, 88 miles NE of Nissa, and 150 SE of Belgrade.

VIENNA, the capital of the circle of Austria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire. The city itself is not of very great extent; nor can it be enlarged, it being limited by a very strong fortification; but it is thought to contain 70,000 inhabitants. The streets, in general, are narrow, and the houses high. Vienna was ineffectually besieged by the Turks in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period, the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army before this place. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the town, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. These suburbs are said to contain 230,000 inhabitants; yet the former are not near so populous, in proportion to their size, as the city; because many houses in the suburbs have extensive gardens, and many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounted guard, as they did also in 1741. The arch

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decal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. Vienna is an archbishop's see. It is seated at the place where the Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 30 miles W of Presburg, 350 NNE of Rome, 565 E of Paris, and 680 ESE of London. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 48 12 N.

VIENNE, a considerable town of France, in the department of Isere. It is seated on the Rhone, over which it had formerly a good bridge, of which only some piers remain, that render the navigation dangerous. Its commerce consists in wines, silk, and sword-blades, which last are highly esteemed. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop. In 1311, a general council was held here, which is famous for the suppression of the order of the Knights Templars of Jerusalem. Near Vienne, on the banks of the Rhone, are produced the excellent wines of Côte-Rôtie, in a soil where the grape, as the name imports, is almost parched up by the sun; and, a little further, are grown the famous hermitage wines, so called, because a hermit had his grotto there. Vienne is 15 miles S of Lyons, and 265 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 31 N.

VIENNE, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

VIENNE, UPPER, a department of France, comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

VIERARDEN, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, seated on the Vesse, at its confluence with the Oder.

VIERZON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher. It is famous for its forges, and is seated on the Cher and Yevre, 17 miles NW of Bourges, and 100 SW of Paris.

VISTRI, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in

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the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden. It is 25 miles NE of Manfredonia, and 117 of Naples. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 41 51 N.

VIGAN, a town of France, in the department of Gard, 25 miles NW of Nîmes.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Vigevenasco, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle, seated on a rock. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Milan, but is now subject, with its territory, to the king of Sardinia. It is seated near the Tesino, 12 miles SE of Novara, and 15 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 45 22 N.

VIGNAMONT, a town in the bishopric of Liege, two miles N of Huy.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour, which is remarkable for a seafight, in 1702, between the English and Dutch fleets, and a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons under their convoy. The English took four galleons and five men of war, and the Dutch, five galleons and one man of war. Fourteen men of war and four galleons were destroyed. While this was transacting, the duke of Ormond, with some land forces, drove the Spaniards from the castle which defended the harbour. Vigo is seated on the Atlantic, eight miles SW of Redondella, and 260 WNW of Madrid. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 42 14 N.

VIHIERS, a town of France, in the department of Maine, seated on a lake, 20 miles S of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris.

VILAINE, a river of France, which waters Vitre and Rennes, divides the department of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the bay of Biscay below Roche Bernard. When sir Edward Hawke defeated the French fleet, in 1759, some of their men of war took shelter in this river, in which they were obliged to lie several months.

VILLA-ARAGONESE, a town of

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Sardinia, 17 miles NE of Sassari. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 56 N.

VILLA-BOHIM, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 10 miles SW of Elvas.

VILLAC, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle. Near it are the baths of Toplitz, and it is seated at the confluence of the Drave and Geil, 12 miles SW of Claussenfurt, and 88 NE of Brixen.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 17 miles NW of Badajoz.

VILLA-DO-CONDE, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Ava, 10 miles E of Barcelos, and 20 NW of Oporto. Near it is an ancient aqueduct. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 41 14 N.

VILLA-DO-HORTA, the capital of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores. It is seated on the W coast, and has a harbour, landlocked on every side except the E and NE, and defended by several forts. Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

VILLA-FLORE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, seated on a river that falls into the Douero. It is 40 miles E of Villa Real.

VILLA-FRANCA, a seaport of Italy, in the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. In 1744, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, but restored; and was again taken by the French, in 1792. It is three miles E of Nice. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 43 42 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a silk manufactory, 10 miles S of Verona.

VILLA-FRANCA, the capital of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 37 50 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the Tormes, 54 miles SE of Salamanca.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADIA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the Mediterranean, 18 miles W

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of Barcelona. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 41 26 N.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 52 miles NW of Valencia.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Tabasco, seated on the river Tabasco, 30 miles from the gulf of Mexico.

VILLANOVA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the Douero, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts.

VILLA-NUOVA-D'ASTI, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti, 10 miles E of Turin.

VILLA-PANDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an arsenal, and a palace belonging to the constable of Castile. It is 26 miles from Toro.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, and capital of Comarca, seated at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles NE of Lamego, and 45 SE of Braga. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 41 9 N.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 26 miles N of Valencia.

VILLA-RICA, a seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Tlascala, seated on the gulf of Mexico, 200 miles E of Mexico. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 19 20 N.

VILLA-RICA, a town of Chili, seated on lake Malabaugen, 62 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 72 41 W, lat. 39 15 S.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards in 1667; which occasioned a battle near it, the event of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles SW of Elvas, and 83 SE of Lisbon.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a seaport of Spain, in Asturia d'Oviedo, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 miles NE of Oviedo. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 43 22 N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where, in 1710, ge-

neral Staremberg defeated the French and Spaniards under the duke of Vendôme, although they were twice his number; but, from want of provisions, he was obliged to leave to the vanquished all the advantages of a complete victory, which, accordingly, they ascribed to themselves. Villa-Viciosa is six miles NE of Brihuega, and 49 NE of Madrid.

VILLE-DIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, 18 miles SE of Coutances, and 32 NNE of Avranches.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loir, seated on the Morgon, 18 miles NW of Lyons, and 233 S by E of Paris.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a strong town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the Tet, on the other side of which is a castle, 22 miles NE of Puycerda, and 300 S of Paris. In one of the neighbouring mountains is a curious cavern. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 42 25 N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, seated on the Aveyron, 18 miles W of Rodez, and 260 S of Paris.

VILLE-JUIVE, a town of France, four miles S of Paris.

VILLEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Tarn, 12 miles from Toulouse.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 55 miles NW of Murcia, and 175 SE of Madrid.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the Lot, 17 miles N of Agen.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, in the department of Gard, 23 miles NW of Nîmes.

VILLENEUVE-DE-BERG, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, 10 miles NW of Viviers.

VILLERS COTERETS, a town of France, in the department of Oise, with a castle, 10 miles SE of Compiègne

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VILLINGEN, a town of Susbia, in the Brisgaw; seated in the Black Forest, between the sources of the Danube and Neckar, 28 miles E by S of Friburg.

VILVORDE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the canal from Brussels to the Scheldt, seven miles NE of Brussels.

VINCENY, **CAPE ST.** a promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W of Cape Lagos. Lon. 9 2 W, lat. 37 2 N.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Windward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 55 miles W of Barbadoes. It is inhabited by the Caribbees, a warlike race, between whom and the aborigines of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. Dr. Robertson conjectures that they were originally a colony from N America; their fierce manners approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent than they do to those of S America, and their language also having some affinity to that spoken in Florida. St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but, in 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter, soon after, at the instance of some rapacious planters, engaged in an unjust war against the Caribbees, who inhabited the windward side of the island, and who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of valuable land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that in the next war, in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. St. Vincent is 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is extremely fruitful, being a black mould upon a strong loam, the most proper for the raising of sugar; and indigo thrives here remarkably well. In 1765, governor Melville founded a botanical garden here, in which the bread-trees, brought by captain Bligh from Otaheite, are now in a flourishing condition. Lon. 61 0 W, lat. 13 0 N.

VINCENT, ST. a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a hill, near the Ebro, 138 miles NE of Madrid.

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VINCENY, ST. a province of Brasil, extending along the coast of the Atlantic, from the province of Rio Janeiro in the NE, to that of Del Rey in the S. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour. Lon. 48 30 W, lat. 24 15 S.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, uninhabited. On the NW side is a good bay, where ships may wood and water, and wild geese may be shot.

VINGORLA, a Dutch settlement, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, a little N of Goa. Lon. 73 22 E, lat. 15 57 N.

VINGORLA ROCKS, rocks lying about seven miles from the coast of Concan, in the peninsula of Hindoostan; and 10 miles SSW of the island of Melundy, or Sunderdoo. They are possessed by the Malwans, a piratical tribe. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 15 52 N.

VINTIMOLIA, an ancient seaport of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the rivers Ilbers and Rotta, eight miles NE of Monaco, and 70 SW of Genoa. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 43 53 N.

VIRE, a considerable town of France, in the department of Calvados, with manufactories of coarse woollen cloths. It is seated on the Vire, 30 miles SE of Coutances, and 150 W of Paris.

VIRGIN, CAPE, a cape of Patagonia. Lon. 67 54 W, lat. 52 23 S.

VIRGIN GORDA, **GREAT VIRGIN**, or **SPANISH TOWN**, one of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies. It has two good harbours, with some other islands depending on it (see **VIRGIN ISLANDS**) and is defended by a fort situate in lon. 64 0 W, lat. 18 18 N.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, about 50 islands and keys in the West Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee Islands. They were called *Las Virgenes* by the Spaniards, in honour of the 11,000 virgins of the legend. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division belonging to the English,

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of Barcelona. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 41 26 N.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 52 miles NW of Valencia.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Tabasco, seated on the river Tabasco, 30 miles from the gulf of Mexico.

VILLANOVA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the Douero, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts.

VILLA-NUOVA-D'ASTI, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti, 10 miles E of Turin.

VILLA-PANDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an arsenal, and a palace belonging to the constable of Castile. It is 26 miles from Toro.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, and capital of Comarca, seated at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles NE of Lamego, and 45 SE of Braga. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 41.9 N.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 26 miles N of Valencia.

VILLA-RICA, a seaport of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Tlascala, seated on the gulf of Mexico, 200 miles E of Mexico. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 19 20 N.

VILLA-RICA, a town of Chili, seated on lake Malabaugen, 62 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 72 41 W, lat. 39 15 S.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards in 1667; which occasioned a battle near it, the event of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles SW of Elvas, and 83 SE of Lisbon.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a seaport of Spain, in Asturia d'Oviedo, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 miles NE of Oviedo. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 43 22 N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where, in 1710, ge-

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neral Staremberg defeated the French and Spaniards under the duke of Vendôme, although they were twice his number; but, from want of provisions, he was obliged to leave to the vanquished all the advantages of a complete victory, which, accordingly, they ascribed to themselves. Villa-Viciosa is six miles NE of Brihuega, and 49 NE of Madrid.

VILLE-DIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, 18 miles SE of Coutances, and 32 NNE of Avranches.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loir, seated on the Morgon, 18 miles NW of Lyons, and 233 S by E of Paris.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a strong town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the Tet, on the other side of which is a castle, 22 miles NE of Puyecorda, and 300 S of Paris. In one of the neighbouring mountains is a curious cavern. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 42 25 N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, seated on the Aveyron, 18 miles W of Rodez, and 260 S of Paris.

VILLE-JUIVE, a town of France, four miles S of Paris.

VILLEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Tarn, 12 miles from Toulouse.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 55 miles NW of Murcia, and 175 SE of Madrid.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the Lot, 17 miles N of Agen.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, in the department of Gard, 23 miles NW of Nismes.

VILLENEUVE-DE-BERG, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, 10 miles NW of Viviers.

VILLERS COTERETS, a town of France, in the department of Oise, with a castle, 10 miles SE of Compiègne

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VILLINGEN, a town of Sussia, in the Brisgaw; seated in the Black Forest, between the sources of the Danube and Neckar, 28 miles E by S of Friburg.

VILVORDE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the canal from Brussels to the Scheld, seven miles NE of Brussels.

VINCENT, CAPE St. a promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W of Cape Lagos. Lon. 9 2 W, lat. 37 2 N.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Windward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 55 miles W of Barbadoes. It is inhabited by the Caribbees, a warlike race, between whom and the aborigines of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. Dr. Robertson conjectures that they were originally a colony from N America; their fierce manners approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent than they do to those of S America, and their language also having some affinity to that spoken in Florida. St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but, in 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter, soon after, at the instance of some rapacious planters, engaged in an unjust war against the Caribbees, who inhabited the windward side of the island, and who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of valuable land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that in the next war, in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. St. Vincent is 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is extremely fruitful, being a black mould upon a strong loam, the most proper for the raising of sugar; and indigo thrives here remarkably well. In 1765, governor Melville founded a botanical garden here, in which the bread-trees, brought by captain Bligh from Otaheite, are now in a flourishing condition. Lon. 61 0 W, lat. 13 0 N.

VINCENT, ST. a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a hill, near the Ebro, 138 miles NE of Madrid.

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VINCENT, ST. a province of Spanfil, extending along the coast of the Atlantic, from the province of Rio Janelro in the NE, to that of Del Rey in the S. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour. Lon. 46 30 W, lat. 24 15 S.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, uninhabited. On the NW side is a good bay, where ships may wood and water, and wild goats may be shot.

VINGORIA, a Dutch settlement, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, a little N of Goa. Lon. 73 22 E, lat. 15 57 N.

VINGORIA ROCKS, rocks lying about seven miles from the coast of Concan, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and 10 miles SSW of the island of Melundy, or Sunderdoo. They are possessed by the Malwaans, a piratical tribe. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 15 52 N.

VINTIMIGLIA, an ancient seaport of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the rivers Bilers and Rotta, eight miles NE of Monaco, and 70 SW of Genoa. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 43 53 N.

VIRE, a considerable town of France, in the department of Calvados, with manufactories of coarse woollen cloths. It is seated on the Vire, 30 miles SE of Coutances, and 150 W of Paris.

VIRGIN, CAPE, a cape of Patagonia. Lon. 67 54 W, lat. 52 23 S.

VIRGIN GORDA, GREAT VIRGIN, or SPANISH TOWN, one of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies. It has two good harbours, with some other islands depending on it (see VIRGIN ISLANDS) and is defended by a fort situate in lon. 64 0 W, lat. 18 18 N.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, about 50 islands and keys in the West Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee Islands. They were called *Las Virgins* by the Spaniards, in honour of the 51,000 virgins of the legend. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division belonging to the English,

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is Tortola, the principal, to which belongs Joff Van Dyke's and Little Van Dyke's, Guana Isle, with Beef and Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, or Drowned Isle, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Moskito Islands, the Commanoes, Scrub and Dog Islands, the Fallen City (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's, Salt Island, Peter's Island, and the Dead Chest. Of the Danish division, the principal islands are St. Thomas and St. John. Lon. from 63 45 to 64 55 W, lat. from 17 10 to 18 30 N.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of N America, bounded on the S by North Carolina, on the W by the Mississippi, on the N by Pennsylvania and the Ohio, and on the E by the Atlantic. It is 758 miles in length, and 224 in breadth. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannoc, and Potomac. The soil and climate are various. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has considerably declined in favour of that of wheat. Virginia is divided into 74 counties, and the capital town is Richmond.

VIRTON, a town of Austrian Luxembourg, 22 miles W of Luxembourg.

VISIAPOUR, or **BEJAPOUR**, a considerable city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, and once the capital of a large kingdom of the same name. It is now subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and is 136 miles SE of Poonah and 234 of Bombay. Lon. 75 19 E, lat. 17 26 N.

VISIT, a town in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Maese, seven miles N of Liege.

VISHNEI-VOLOCHOK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It is seated on the Zua, and is one of the imperial villages enfranchised by the present empress. Its canal uniting the Tverza and the Mafta, connects the inland navigation between the Caspian and the Baltic; and the inhabitants, raised to the situation of free-

men, seem to have shaken off their former indolence. All the buildings are of wood, except the court of justice erected at the expence of the empress, and four brick houses belonging to a rich burgher. It is 50 miles NW of Tver. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 57 23 N.

VISOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Masovia, seated on the Vistula, with a castle, 50 miles NW of Warsaw.

UIST, N and S, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland; each 20 miles in length.

VISTULA, a large river, which rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, crosses Poland and Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic.

VITERBO, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, 16 parish-churches, and many palaces and fountains. Near it is a spring, so hot, that it will boil an egg, and even flesh. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles SE of Orvieto, and 35 N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 42 25 N.

VITRE, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles NE of Rennes, and 52 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 48 14 N.

VITRI-LE-BRÛLE, a village of France, one mile from Vitri-le-François. It was formerly a considerable town, but was burnt (as its name imports) by Lewis VII.

VITRI-LE-FRANÇOIS, a considerable commercial town of France, in the department of Marne, seated on the river Marne, 15 miles SE of Châlons, and 100 E of Paris.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the river Braine, 27 miles W of Dijon.

VITTORIA, or **VICTORIA**, a considerable commercial town of Spain, capital of the province of Alava, in Biscay. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. Sword-blades are made here in large quanti-

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ULL. It is 32 miles SE of Bilbao, and 155 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 42 55 N.

VIVARAIS, a late small province of France, part of that of Dauphiny, and now included in the department of Ardeche.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the Landrova, the mouth of which forms a large harbour on the Atlantic, 30 miles NW of Mondonedo. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 43 50 N.

VIVIERS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with a bishop's see, seated among rocks, on the Rhone, 20 miles N of Orange, and 70 NE of Montpellier.

VIZA, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the Glicenero.

UKRAINE, an extensive country of Europe, lying on the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies a *frontier*. By a treaty between Russia and Poland, in 1693, the latter remained in possession of the Ukraine, on the W side of the Dnieper, which constituted a palatinate called Kiof; while the E side was allotted to the Russians, and called the government of Kiof: but, in 1793, the empress having obtained the Polish part, by the treaty of partition, in 1793, the whole of the Ukraine, on both sides of the Dnieper, belongs now to that formidable power. The principal town is Kiof. See COSSACS.

ULADISLAW. See INOWLADISLAW.

ULIERBECK, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles E of Louvain.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Isles, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 151 31 W, lat. 16 45 S.

ULLAPOOL, a newly erected village of Rosshire, on the N side of Loch Broom.

ULLSWATER, a lake of Westmorland, 10 miles N of Ambleside, and 14 SW of Penrith. It is eight miles long, and abounds with char, and a variety of other fish. The navigators of this lake find much amusement by

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discharging small cannon, in certain stations; the report is reverberating from rock to rock, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of sound; now dying away upon the ear, again returning like peals of thunder, and thus re-echoed seven times distinctly.

ULM, a free imperial fortified city of Suabia, and the chief of that order in the circle, where the archives thereof are deposited. The inhabitants are protestants. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702, but surrendered it after the battle of Blenheim, in 1704. It is seated at the confluence of the Danube and Iller (the former having a handsome bridge over it) 36 miles W of Augsburg, 47 SE of Stutgard, and 275 W of Vienna. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 25 N.

ULMEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, 30 miles NE of Treves.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E by the Irish Sea, on the N by the Northern Ocean, on the W by the Atlantic, on the S by the province of Leinster, and on the SW by that of Connaught. It is 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Bann, the Loughfoyle, the Swilly, the Newry Water, and the Maine. It abounds with large lakes; and the soil, in general, is fruitful in corn and grass. It contains one archbishopric, six bishoprics, 10 counties, and 365 parishes. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULTZERY, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Ilmenau, 22 miles S of Lunenburg.

ULVERSTONE, a town of Lancashire, with a good market on Monday. The country people call it Ouston, and it is seated at the foot of a swift descent of hills to the SE, near a shallow arm of the Irish Sea. It is the port of the district of Furness. The principal inns are kept by the guides, who regularly pass to and from Lancaster every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday. It is 18 miles NW of Lan-

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taker, and 267 NNW of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 54 14 N.

UMA, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. It has been twice burnt by the Russians. It is the residence of the governor of W Bothnia, and is 280 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 19 9 E, lat. 63 58 N.

UMAGO, a seaport of Venetian Istria, seated between the gulf of Lagoon and the mouth of the Quieto.

UMBIATICO, a village of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Lipuda, 15 miles NW of St. Severina.

UNDERSWEN, or **UNDERSKEN**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is seated on the lake of Thun, 25 miles SSE of Bern.

UNDERWALDEN, a canton of Switzerland, the sixth in rank; bounded on the N by the canton of Lucern, and by the Lake of the Four Cantons; on the E by high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri; on the S by Mount Brunich, which parts it from the canton of Bern; and on the W by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a wood, nearly in the middle of the country, and running from N to S. This canton is 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts, called Oberwald and Unterwald. Formerly the whole canton was under the same jurisdiction; but the inhabitants of the two districts now form two republics, and have each their lands-gemeind, or general assembly, their landamman, and council of regency; but with respect to external affairs, there is a joint council, chosen equally by the two divisions. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. Stantz is the capital.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, in an island formed by the Ungh. It is strong from its situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 47 miles E of Cassovia. Lon. 22 23 E, lat. 48 48 N.

UNION, the county town of Fayette, in Pennsylvania, 11 miles from

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the Monongohela. Lon. 79 48 W, lat. 39 54 N.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, extending from N to S 150 miles, and 100 from E to W. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the S by Brabant and Liege, and on the E by Germany. They rank in the following order; Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overysse, and Groningen. Beside these provinces, are the lands of the generality (including Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg) in which are the towns of Bois-le-Duc, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maastricht, Venlo, Sluis, and Hulst. This republic (which is likewise called by the general name of Holland) affords a striking proof, that persevering industry is capable of conquering every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water are bad; the soil produces naturally scarce any thing but turf; and the possession of this very soil is disputed by the ocean, which, rising considerably above the level of the land, is prevented from overflowing it, only by expensive dikes. Yet the labours of the patient Dutchman have rendered this small territory one of the richest spots in Europe, with respect to population and property. In other countries, possessed of a variety of natural productions, it is not surprising to find manufacturers employed in augmenting the riches which the bounty of the soil bestows; but to see, in a country like Holland, large woolen manufactures, where there are scarce any flocks; numberless artists employed in metals, where there is not a mine; thousands of saw-mills, where there is scarce a wood; an immense quantity of corn exported from a country, where there is not agriculture sufficient to support one half of its inhabitants, is what must strike every attentive observer with admiration. The Dutch have derived great sources of opulence from their fisheries; but these have greatly declined. They were formerly in possession of the car-

ing trade of almost all other trading nations, and were the bankers for all Europe. But these advantages did not continue to be so lucrative, when the other European nations began to open their eyes so far as to employ their own shipping in their trade, and to establish banks of their own. The Dutch trade, however, is still immense; in consequence of their vast opulence, they still regulate the exchange for all Europe, and their country is, as it were, the universal warehouse of the commodities of every quarter of the globe. Among the monopolies of their East India company, the spice trade is the most valuable; comprehending cloves, mace, nutmegs, and cinnamon. Their Asiatic possessions are the coasts of the island of Java, the capital of which is Batavia, the seat of the governor general of all their East India settlements; some settlements on the coasts of Sumatra, Malabar, and Coromandel; the greatest part of the Moluccas or Spice Islands; settlements or factories in the island of Celebes, at Surat and Petra, and in the gulf of Persia; with Colombo, Trincomale, &c. in Ceylon. In Africa, the Dutch have the Cape of Good Hope, with several forts and factories in Guinea. In the West Indies, they have St. Eustatia, Saba, and Curaçoa; and in S America, the colonies of Iffequibo, Demerary, Surinam, and Berbice. In the United Provinces, the inland trade is greatly facilitated by canals, which cross the country in every direction. The number of their manufactures is astonishing. Saardam, a village in N Holland, for instance, containing 900 windmills; namely, cornmills, saw and papermills, mills for the making of white lead, &c. Since the year 1579, the Seven United Provinces must be considered as one political body, united for the preservation of the whole. In consequence of the Union (see NETHERLANDS) the Seven Provinces guaranty each other's rights; they make war and peace, levy taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province is in-

dependent. They send deputies (chosen out of the provincial states) to the general assembly, called the states-general, which is invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. At the head of this government there has usually been a prince stadtholder, who exercises a considerable part of the executive power. After the death of William II (the fourth stadtholder) in 1667, this office was abolished by the states; but, in 1672, when Lewis XIV invaded Holland, the most violent popular commotions compelled them to repeal the edict; to invest William III, prince of Orange, with the office, and to declare it hereditary. On his death, in 1702, it was again abolished; but, in 1745, some popular commotions compelled the states, not only to invest William IV, prince of Orange, with this office, but again to declare it hereditary in his family. There have constantly been two opposite parties in the state; one of which called the patriots, or the Louvestein party, is averse, and the other attached to the power of the stadtholder. In 1787, a civil war actually commenced, and the stadtholder (William V, the present prince of Orange) was deprived of the office of captain-general; but he was restored, the same year, by the interference of Great Britain and Prussia. When the whole country, however, was rapidly overrun by the French, in January 1795, the stadtholder and his family were compelled to seek an asylum in England; the anti stadtholderian party, now triumphant, proceeded to new-model the government, and, in particular, to abolish the stadtholderate; and the French treating the Dutch as an independent state, concluded with them a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive; the particulars of which, as well as the alterations in the government of the country, will be noticed more properly when a general peace shall have given, to the different states of Europe, some prospects of permanence in their respective arrangements. The Calvinist religion is established in the United

Provinces; but most other Christian sects, and the Jews, are tolerated. the duchy of Altenburg, and on the Amsterdam is the capital; but the seat W by Thuringia and Franconia. of the states-general is at Hague. See Plawen is the capital.

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VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMARR,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a republic of N America, consisting originally of thirteen provinces subject to Great Britain, but which were acknowledged independent states in 1783.

They are Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N and S Carolina, and Georgia; and Kentucky and Vermont having since been added to them, the present number of the states that form this great American republic is fifteen. See AMERICA.

UNNA, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, formerly a considerable Hanseatic town. It is seated on a brook called Kottelbeck, 10 miles NE of Dortmund, and 35 S of Munster.

UNNA, a river of Croatia, which passes by Wihitsch and Dubitzza, and falls into the Save.

UNSHA, one of the two provinces of the government of Kostroma, in Russia. Makaries, seated on the river Unsha, is the capital, 200 miles W by S of Kostroma, and 324 SW of Moscow.

UNST, the most remote of the Shetland Islands, beyond 61° N lat. It is eight miles long, and four broad.

VOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Rhine, ten miles W of Utrecht, and 20 S of Amsterdam. It was taken by the French in 1672 and 1795.

VOGHERRA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan and territory of Pavia. It is seated on the Staffora, 14 miles SW of Pavia, and 30 SW of Milan.

VOID, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on a rivulet of the same name, 10 miles from Toul.

VOIGTLAND, a territory of Germany, one of the four circles of the marquisate of Misnia. It is bounded

on the E by Bohemia, on the N by the duchy of Altenburg, and on the W by Thuringia and Franconia.

Drave, 26 miles SE of Clagenfurt.

VOLANO, a seaport of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E of Ferrara. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 44 52 N.

VOLGA, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the Russian government of Pleskof, 80 miles W of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is greatly augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This river passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, and Saratof, entering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan.

VOLCANO, one of the most considerable of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, lying S of the island of Lipari. It is 12 miles in circumference, and is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only. Volcano, as well as all these islands, is supposed to have been originally the work of subterranean fire.

Fazzello, one of the best of the Sicilian authors, gives an account of the volcanic production of this island, which happened, he says, in the early time of the Roman republic, and is recorded by Pliny, and others.

VOLCANELLO, a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between Lipari and Volcano.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of Poland; bounded on the N by Polesia, on the E by Kiof, on the S by Podolia, and on the W by Austrian Poland. It is 300 miles long, and 150 broad. Lucko is the capital.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysseel, and capital of a territory of the same name.

with a castle. It is seated on the Zuyder-Zee, eight miles SW of Steenwyck, and 12 NW of Zwol. Lon. 54° 42' E, lat. 52° 44' N.

VOLO, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a citadel and fort. It was taken, and almost ruined, in 1655, by the Venetians, and is seated on a gulf of the same name, 30 miles SE of Larissa. Lon. 22° 55' E, lat. 39° 21' N.

VOLODIMER, or **VLADIMIR**, a fertile government of Russia in Europe, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. In the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

VOLODIMER, or **VLADIMIR**, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, and seated on the Kliasma. It was once the metropolis of the empire, and is 110 miles E by N of Moscow.

VOLOGDA, formerly the largest of all the Russian European governments, containing the provinces of Vologda, Archangel, and Veliki-Ustiug. It is now divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Ustiug. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool.

VOLOGDA, a town of Russia, in the province of the same name. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a magnificent cathedral, several churches, a castle, and a fortress. It is seated on the river Vologda, which falls into the Sukhona, 257 miles N by E of Moscow.

VOLTA, a river of Africa, in Guinea, which falls into the Atlantic, E of Acra.

VOLTERRA, an ancient and considerable town of Tuscany, and in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It contains several antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is seated on a mountain, 32 miles SE of Pisa.

VOLTURNO, a river of Naples, which rises in the Appennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaeta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see, at the foot of the Appennines, 27

miles NE of Benevento, and 52 NE of Naples.

VOLVIC, a town of France in the department of Puy de Dome, two miles from Riom. Here are immense quarries, formed by a current of prodigious lavas, which furnish materials for the buildings of the adjacent towns. The sculptors have employed no other for the statues in the churches; and the Auvergnian saints (says a French writer, before the late universal demolition of saints) have here the colour, which elsewhere is given to the devil.

VOORN, a fort of Dutch Guelderland, on an island formed by the junction of the Wahal and the Maese, at the E end of the Bommel Waert.

VOORN, an island of the United Provinces, in SHolland, between the mouth of the Mease. Briel is the capital.

VOORNLAND, a territory of the United Provinces, anciently part of Zealand. It consists of the islands of Voorn, Goree, and Overflackee.

VORONETZ, a government of European Russia, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated on the Voronetz, below its junction with the Don, 217 miles S by E of Moscow.

VOSGES, a department of France, including that part of Lorraine, which was lately a province of the same name. It is so called from a chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separates this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine.

VOU-HOU-HIEN, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan and jurisdiction of Tay-ping-fou; the most considerable, in point of riches, in that jurisdiction. It is 52 miles SW of Tay-ping-fou.

VOVILLE, a village of France, in the department of Vienne. Here Clovis gained a battle, in 507, against Alaric, king of the Visigoths, which extended the French empire from the Loire to the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles W of Poitiers.

VOU-TCHANG-FOU, the capital of the province of Hou-quang, in China;

the rendezvous, as it were, of all the commercial people in the empire. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, seated on the Yang-tse-kiang, is always crowded with vessels; the river being sometimes covered with them to the distance of two leagues. The beautiful crystal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea, and the prodigious sale of the bamboo paper made here, contribute no less to make it famous than the continual influx of strangers. Its extent is compared to that of Paris. Its district contains one city of the second class, nine of the third, a fortified town and several fortresses. It is 875 miles S of Pekin. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 30 30 N.

YOU-TCHEOU-FOU, or **FOU-TCHEOU-FOU**, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful in the empire; but, since the invasion of the Tartars, it has been a heap of ruins, which, however, still convey some idea of its ancient magnificence. Its district contains six cities of the third class. It is 250 miles S by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 25 E, lat. 27 30 N.

UPLAND, a fertile and populous province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper. It is bounded on the W by Westmania and Geftricia, on the NE by the Baltic, and on the S by the sea of Sudermania. It is 70 miles in length and 45 in breadth, and has mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital.

UPMINSTER, a village of Essex, of which Dr. Derham, author of *Astro-Theology* and *Physico-Theology*, was rector; and here is a spring, which he mentions in the latter work, as a proof that springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours; for this spring, in the greatest droughts, was little, if at all, diminished, after an observation of 20 years, although the ponds all over the country, and an adjoining brook, had been dry many months. Uppminster is seated on an eminence, 15 miles E by N of London.

UPPINGHAM, a town of Rutland

shire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on an eminence, six miles S of Okeham, and 90 N by W of London.

UPSALA, a town of Sweden, in Upland, with an archbishop's see. It contains, exclusive of the students, above 3000 inhabitants. It is divided into two almost equal parts by the river Sala; and the streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square. A few of the houses are built of brick, and stuccoed; but the generally are constructed of trunks, smoothed into the shape of planks, and painted red. The roofs are covered in with turf; and each house has its small courtyard or garden. Upsala was formerly the metropolis of Sweden, and the royal residence. The cathedral has been often greatly damaged by fire, and as often repaired. It contains the monument of the famous Gustavus Vasa. The archbishop of Upsala is primate of Sweden; and, formerly, the Swedish monarchs were crowned here. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and is the first seminary in the North of academical education. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linné was superintendant. Upsala is 35 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 42 E, lat. 59 51 N.

UPSTON, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Severn, 11 miles S of Worcester, and 109 WNW of London.

URAL, a river of Russian Asia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and watering Uralisk, in the province of Orenburg, falls by three mouths into the Caspian Sea. See the next article.

URALIAN COSSACS, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the S side of the Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion; but there are dissenters from the established religion, whom the

URB

Russians called *Roskolniki*, or Separatists, and who style themselves *Staroverfski*, or Old Believers. These consider the service of the established church as profane, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equal to their lives. A Russian officer having ordered a number of Cossac recruits to be publicly shaved in the town of Yaitsk, in 1771, this wanton insult excited an insurrection, which was suppressed for a time; but, in 1773, the impostor, Pugatchef, having assumed the name of Peter III, appeared among them, and, taking advantage of this circumstance, roused them once more into open rebellion. This being suppressed by the defeat and execution of the impostor, in order to extinguish all remembrance of this rebellion, the river Yaik was called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk was named Uralsk. These Cossacs are very rich, in consequence of their fisheries in the Caspian Sea. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and beluga, whose roe supplies large quantities of caviare; and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

URALSK, a town of Russia, in the province of Orenburgh, seated on the Ural, 375 miles NNE of Astracan. See the preceding article.

URANIENBURGH, formerly a magnificent, but now ruinous castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built for Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer, who called it Uranienburgh, or the Castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 54 N.

URBANEA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It was built by pope Urban VIII, on the river Metro, 12 miles S of Urbino.

URBANNA, a town of Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc, 70 miles NE of Richmond.

URBINO, a town of Italy, the ca-

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pital of the duchy of Urbino, with an archbishop's see, and a palace, where the dukes formerly resided. Great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is seated on a mountain between the Metro and Foglia, 18 miles S of Rimini, 58 E of Florence, and 120 NE of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 46 N.

URBINO, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Perugino and Spoletto, on the E by Ancona, and on the W by Tuscany and Romagna. It is 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. The air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile.

URGANTZ, or JURGANST, a town of Asia, in the country of the Turcomans, 240 miles E of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S of lake Aral. It was formerly a very considerable place, but it is now in ruins. Lon. 60 25 E, lat. 40 55 N.

URGEL, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Sagra, 60 miles W of Perpignan, and 75 N by W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 42 32 N.

URI, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N by the canton of Schweitz and the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the E by the country of the Grisons, and the canton of Glarus, on the S by the bailiwicks of Italy, and on the W by the cantons of Unterwalden and Bern. It is 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. See SCHWEITZ.

URI, LAKE OF. See WALDSTÄTTER SEE.

URSITZ, ST. a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, capital of an extensive and populous, though hilly bailiwick of the same name, in which steel is manufactured with great success. The town is indebted for its origin to a hermitage, built in the seventh century by St. Ursinus. It is seated on the Doubs (over which is a stone bridge) seven miles S of Porrentru.

UST

USBEK TARTARY, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks, on the E by Thibet, on the S by Hindoostan, and on the W by Persia and the Caspian. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand, 13 miles SW of Bokhara, the present capital. The religion of the Usbeks is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the N provinces of Hindoostan.

USEDOM, an island of Prussian Pomerania, seated at the mouth of the Oder. Between this and the island of Wollin, is a passage called the Swin. It had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. 14 11 E, lat. 54 6 N.

USERCHE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Correze, seated on a steep craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 37 miles SE of Limoges, and 217 S of Paris.

USHANT, a small island of France, on the coast of the department of Finisterre, opposite Conquet, with a castle. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 48 28 N.

USK, a large town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the Usk, 12 miles SW of Monmouth, and 140 W by N of London.

USK, a river of Brecknockshire, which waters Brecon, and entering Monmouthshire, divides that county into two unequal portions; passing by Abergavenny, Usk, and Caerleon, and entering the Bristol Channel below Newport.

USSEL, a town of France, in the department of Correze, five miles NE of the castle of Ventadour. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 32 N.

USTANIO, a town of Italy, in the

UZE

Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 12 miles NE of Cremona.

USTIUG, a town of Russia, capital of the province of Veliki-Ustiug. It is seated on the Sukhona, 464 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 61 15 N.

UTOXETER, a large town of Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. It is seated on a rising ground, near the Dove, 13 miles NE of Stafford, and 136 NNW of London.

UTRECHT, a large fortified city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. Here the union of the Seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which terminated the wars of queen Ann. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians in 1787, and to the French in 1795, each time without resistance. It is seated on the Rhine, 78 miles SE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 7 N.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the Zuider-Zee and Holland, on the E by Guelderland, on the S by the Rhine, and on the W by Holland. The soil is fertile, the air very healthy, and there are no inundations to fear. The length of it is 30 miles, and the breadth 20.

UTZNATCH, a town of Switzerland, in a bailiwick belonging to the cantons of Schweiz and Glarus. It was almost entirely burnt in 1762, but has since been elegantly rebuilt. It is three miles E from the lake of Zurich, and 29 SE of the city of that name.

UXBRIDGE, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. It is in the parish of Great Hillingdon, but is governed separately by two bailiffs, two constables, and four headboroughs. The Coln runs through it in two streams, and over the main stream is a stone bridge. Uxbridge is 15 miles W by N of London.

UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New

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Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle, 24 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 40 46 N.

UZEL, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, 17 miles SW of St. Brieux. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 48 16 N.

UZES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, 12 miles N of Nismes, 20 W of Avignon, and 20 SW of Orange.

W

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Leopoldstadt, and falls into the Danube, opposite the island of Schut.

WACHOVIA, a tract of land in N Carolina, situate between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, 10 miles S of Pilot Mountain, in the county of Surry. It consists of 100,000 acres, purchased by the Moravians, in 1751, and named by them from an estate of count Zinzendorf's in Austria. In 1755, by an act of assembly, it was made a separate parish, called Dobbs's Parish, and it now contains several flourishing settlements, of which Salem is the principal.

WACHTENDONCK, a town of Prussian Guelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, five miles S of Gueldres.

WADSTENA, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, seated on lake Wetter, and remarkable for its castle, built by Gustavus Vasa, in 1544, and inhabited by his son Magnus, who was insane.

WAGENINGEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Leck, 10 miles NW of Nimeguen.

WAGERIA, or **WAGERLAND**, a fertile territory in the duchy of Holstein, 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Lubec is the capital.

WAHAL, a river of the United Provinces, being the S branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It runs

W A L

from E to W through Guelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum; and joining the Maese, passes by Dort and Rotterdam, and falls into the German Ocean, below Briel.

WAHREN, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on lake Malcho, 10 miles S of Malchin.

WAIGATS, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a NE passage to China, and failed as far as 75° E lon. in lat. 72 25 N.

WAINFLEET, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Witham, near the German Ocean, 14 miles NE of Boston, and 130 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 53 10 N.

WAKEFIELD, an ancient town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Caldër, over which is a stone bridge, on which Edward IV erected a chapel, in remembrance of those who lost their lives in the battle near that place, in 1460. It trades in white cloths and tammies, and is 28 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London.

WALACHIA, (the ancient Dacia) a fertile province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Moldavia and Transylvania, on the E and S by the Danube, and on the W by Transylvania. It is 225 miles in length, and 125 in breadth; and was ceded to the Turks in 1739. It abounds in good horses and cattle, and there are mines of several kinds. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. Tergovisto, or Tervis, is the capital.

WALCHEREN, a fertile island of the United Provinces, the principal one of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N and S Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld; being bounded on the other sides by the German Ocean. It is nine miles in length, and eight in breadth. The capital is Middleburg.

WALCOT, a village in Lincolnshire, on the borders of the fens. It has a chalybeate spring, formerly much fre-

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quented, and is one mile from Folkingham, and 107 N by W of London.

WALCOUR, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, between the Meuse and Sambre. In 1615, it was entirely destroyed by fire. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were defeated, and compelled to retire, with great loss, by the prince of Waldeck. It is seated on the Heure, 12 miles S of Charleroy, and 27 SW of Namur.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, the capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Steinbach, 25 miles SW of Cassel. Lon. 19 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

WALDECK, a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the E and S by Hesse-Cassel, and on the W and N by Westphalia. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.

WALDEN, commonly called **SAFFRON-WALDEN**, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an ascent, among pleasant fields of saffron, which is here cultivated. It has a fine large Gothic church, and is 27 miles NW of Chelmsford, and 42 N by E of London.

WALDKIRK, a town of Suabia, in Austrian Brisgaw, and in an island formed by the Eltz, five miles from Friburg.

WALDSCHUT, a strong town of Suabia, and one of the four forest-towns, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated opposite the place where the Aar falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 17 miles W of Schaffhausen.

WALDSTÄDTE, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden. It signifies *Forest Towns*; these cantons containing a great number of forests. This district must not be confounded with the Waldstædte, or Forest Towns of Suabia, which are Lauffenburg, Waldschut, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

WALDSTÄTTER SEE, or LAKE

WAL

OF THE FOUR CANTONS, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schwitz and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, is in the form of a cross; the sides of which stretch from Küssnacht to Dullenwal, a village near Stantz: toward the E of this branch, it contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across; but soon after, it again widens, and we enter the second branch, or lake of Schwitz; on the W side, the canton of Underwalden, on the E that of Schwitz: near Brumen, we enter the third branch, or lake of Uri, which takes a SE direction.

WALES, a principality in the W of Great Britain, comprehending 12 counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in N Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokehire, and Radnorshire, in S Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when this island was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. The W part is bounded by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, the S by the Bristol Channel, the N by the Irish Sea, and the E by England. It contains 751 parishes, and 58 market-towns. The air is clear and sharp, the cattle small, and provisions, in general, good and cheap. Wales is a mountainous country, and is particularly remarkable for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different counties.

WALEL, NEW NORTH, a country of N America, in New Britain, lying W of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, a country of N America, in New Britain, lying S W of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain. See **BRITAIN, NEW**; **HUDSON'S BAY**, and **LABRADOR**.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, the E coast of New Holland, extending from 43 49 to 10 17 S lat. being the N

and S extremities of that vast island. In 1788, a settlement, for the reception and employment of convicts, was formed on this coast, at Port Jackson, in lon. 151° 28' E, and lat. 33° 50' S, which he called Sydney Cove. A vast chain of lofty mountains runs nearly in a N and S direction about sixty miles inland. The general face of the country is pleasing, diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, affording a succession of leaves in all seasons; and a variety of flowering shrubs, almost all entirely new to an European, and of exquisite fragrance, abound in the places which are free from trees. Many of the plants have been imported into Britain, and are now flourishing, not only in the royal garden at Kew, but in many private collections. With respect to the climate, it appears not to be disagreeable: the heat has never been excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but these are common to all warm countries. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dogs very different from those known in Europe: they are extremely fierce, and can never be brought to the same degree of familiarity as those with which we are acquainted: some of them have been brought to England, but still retain their native ferocity: these dogs, which are the only domestic animal they have, resemble our fox dog. In their language they are called *dinge*; but all other quadrupeds, without exception, they name *kangaroo*. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds, among which are the ostrich or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet. There are also several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which build their nests on trees in a very singular manner. The inhabitants are represented as,

perhaps, the most miserable and savage race of men existing. They go entirely naked; and, though pleased, at first, with some ornaments that were given them, they soon threw them away as useless. It does not appear, however, that they are insensible of the benefits of clothing, or of some of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are possessed. Some of them, whom the colonists partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all express a great desire for our iron tools. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of *adorn- ing* their bodies with scars; so that some of them make a very hideous figure. Sometimes, the skin is raised several inches from the flesh, and appears as if filled with wind; and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a large bone through it, a frightful kind of ornament, humorously called by the sailors their *sprit sail yard*. Their hair is generally so much clotted with a red gum, that they resemble a mop. They paint themselves with various colours: they will also sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the fore-teeth in the upper jaw, which also appears to be a badge of honour among them. It is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger; which, considering the clumsiness of their amputating instruments, must be a painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; nor can they be prevailed upon to eat bread or dressed meat. Hence they depend entirely for subsistence on fruits and roots, and the fish they catch; and they are frequently distressed for

provisions. They sometimes strike the fish from the canoes with spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of the nets are made of large loops artificially inserted into each other, without any knots. The hooks are made of the inside of a shell, much resembling mother of pearl. Their canoes are large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and considering the slight texture of these vessels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, is wonderful. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals; but they eat animal substances raw, or next to it. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but not so when boiled. They could never be brought to taste spirits a second time. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length; but they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound. So far from being so injured to the cold, by going invariably naked, as to be insensible to the injuries of the weather, the colonists had repeated opportunities of seeing them shivering with cold in the winter, or huddling together in heaps in their huts, or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It is probable, however, notwithstanding their extreme barbarism, that some knowledge of the arts may be introduced among them, as some have been seen attentively considering the utensils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view, seemingly, of making similar improvements. In some things also they possess a great power of imitation: they can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate

theirs by long practice; and this talent is discernable in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks: these represent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, or of making clothes. In person, they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility; sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. Such of them as have been seen, have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket, and almost equally so of a red coat, which they know to be the martial dress of the Europeans. The mischief which they have hitherto done has been exercised only on some small straggling convicts, most of whom, probably, have been the aggressors. They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. They seem very little given to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern Ocean; and they are very honest among themselves, leaving their spears and other implements on the beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark, with great certainty, at a considerable distance. They are more numerous than was at first imagined; though still their numbers must be accounted few in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. The jurisdiction of the governor of New S Wales extends from 43 49 to 10 37 S latitude; from the seacoast westward as far as lon. 135° E; and from the seacoast eastward, it includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean within the abovementioned latitudes.

W A L

WALKENREID, a town of Germany, in the territory of Thuringia, and county of Hohenstein, seated on the Sorge, 20 miles SW of Halberstadt.

WALLEBURD, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, with a castle, built on a high rock, 15 miles NE of Soleure.

WALLENSTADT, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Sargans, but enjoying many distinct privileges. It derives its existence from the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany, through the country of the Grisons, to Italy, which occasions the frequent resort of Italian merchants; and that language is understood by many of the inhabitants. This town is seated on a lake of the same name, nine miles W of Sargans, and 15 NW of Coire.

WALLENSTADT, a lake of Switzerland, 12 miles in length, and two in breadth. It is bounded by high mountains, except to the E and W; its scenery is uncommonly wild and picturesque; and numberless waterfalls, occasioned by the melting of the snows, fall down the sides of the mountains from a very considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety. Through this lake flows the Mat, which, soon after, joining the Linth, forms the river Limmat.

WALLINGFORD, an ancient borough in Berkshire, with two markets, on Thursday and Saturday. It was once surrounded by a wall, and had an ancient castle, now demolished, and four churches, of which one only is now in use. It is seated on the Thames (over which is a stone bridge) 14 miles NW of Reading, and 46 W of London.

WALLKILL, a river of N America. See **DROWNED LANDS**.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the French and Austrian Netherlands, as Artois, Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, and a port of Flanders and Brabant.

WALNEY, a long and narrow island of Lancashire, lying off the coast of

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the hundred of Furness. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 0 N.

WALPO, a town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W of Esseck, and 110 S of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

WALSALL, a corporate town of Staffordshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Friday. It has several manufactories in iron, such as nails, bridle-bits, stirrups, spurs, &c. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles S of Stafford, and 116 NW of London. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 52 46 N.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles E of Norwich, and 123 NNE of London.

WALSINGHAM, NEW, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is famous for the ruins of a monastery, which had a shrine of the Virgin, almost as much frequented as that of Thomas-a-Becket at Canterbury. Among these ruins are two uncovered wells, one of which is called the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy Well. Walsingham is 25 miles NW of Norwich, and 116 NNE of London.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It received its second appellation from a holy cross, pretended to have been miraculously conveyed here, and it obtained its first name from a magnificent abbey, founded, in honour of this cross, by king Harold, some fragments of which remain. Harold, and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, were interred here. A plain stone is said to have been laid over him, with this inscription, 'Haroldus Infelix;' and a stone coffin, supposed to have been his, was discovered in the reign of Elisabeth. At Waltham Abbey are some gunpowder mills, and some manufactories of printed linens and pins. It is seated on the Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 miles N by E of London.

WALTHAM, or **BISHOP'S WALTHAM**, a town of Hampshire, with a

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market on Friday. It obtained this last name from a palace of the bishops of Winchester, once situate here; and here are the ruins of an abbey, called by the country people, the Bishop's Abbey. The statute of George I, commonly called the Waltham Black Act, was occasioned by a party of the inhabitants of this town, who had retired to a reclusive dell in the New Forest, whence, being in disguise, or with their faces blacked, they issued in the night, committing great depredations, and killing deer, sheep, &c. for their subsistence. Hence they were called 'the Waltham Blacks.' The place of their retreat was accessible only by a subterranean passage: they dressed like foresters, and the crossbow was their weapon. They were dispersed, at last, by the activity of the neighbouring gentlemen. Waltham is eight miles S of Winchester, and 65 W by S of London.

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, a village of Hertfordshire, which takes its first appellation from a noble cross erected here by Edward I, in honour of Eleanor his queen, and it has its second name from its situation W of Waltham Abbey. It is seated on the river Lea, 12 miles N by E of London.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, almost disused. It is 39 miles NE of Leicester, and 113 N by W of London.

WALTHAMSTOW, a village of Essex, adorned with handsome villas, and seated near the river Lea, five miles NE of London.

WALTINBRUCH, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Aich.

WALTON, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which it has a bridge. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to have been Roman. It is eight miles W by S of Kingston.

WALWORTH, a village of Surry, in the parish of Newington, between that village and Camberwell.

WANDSWORTH, a village of Surry,

seated on the Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames. In the last century, many French refugees settled here, and established a French church, which is now a meeting for the Methodists. The dying of cloth has been practised here more than a century; there are also manufactories for bolting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerseymeres, and the whitening and pressing of stuffs; with oil, iron, and whitelead mills, vinegar works, and distilleries. Wandsworth is five miles WSW of London.

WANGEN, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. The inhabitants are catholics, and carry on a great trade in paper and hardware. It is seated on the Overarg, 17 miles NE of Lindau, and 30 E of Constance.

WANGEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the side of a mountain, eight miles NW of Strasburg.

WANGEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of the bailiwick of Wangen, in Upper Argau; seated on the Aar, between Soleure and Arwangen.

WANLOCKHEAD, a village in the N part of Dumfriesshire, situate near the lead mines. It has a considerable number of smelting-houses.

WANSTEAD, a village of Essex, on the skirts of Epping Forest, distinguished for Wanstead House, one of the most magnificent seats in England. The church, rebuilt in 1790, is a beautiful structure of Portland stone. It is six miles NE of London.

WANTAGE, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a branch of the Ock, 12 miles S by W of Oxford, and 60 W of London.

WARADIN, GREAT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but retaken in 1692. It is seated on the Sebes Keres, 17 miles N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 47 5 N.

WARADIN, LITTLE, a town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the

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same name. It is seated on the Drave, 30 miles SW of Kaniska. Lon. 16 15 E, lat. 46 46 N.

WARANGOLE (the Arinkill of Ferishta) once the capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fort is constructed within it, and is in the possession of the nizam of the Deccan. It is 62 miles NE of Hydrabad. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 18 6 N.

WARBERG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Halland, 30 miles S of Gottenburg, with a castle. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

WARBURG, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn, formerly imperial and hanseatic. It is seated on the Dymel, 20 miles SE of Paderborn.

WARCOF, a village in Westmorland, on the river Eden, near the Roman Maiden-way, SE of Appleby. Here was once a castle, which covered near an acre of ground.

WARDE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 15 miles from Ripen, at the mouth of a river of the same name.

WARDHÜYS, a seaport of Danish Lapland, on a small island of the same name, with an old fort, where the governor resides. It is 120 miles SE of the North Cape. Lon. 31 6 E, lat. 70 22 N.

WARE, a town of Hertfordshire, with a considerable market on Tuesday, for corn and malt, great quantities of which are sent to London, by the river Lea, on which it is seated. In 1408, it was destroyed by a great inundation. It is 21 miles N of London.

WAREBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE, a town in Cornwall, seated on the Camel, and noted for its bridge over that river, which consists of 20 arches. It is 20 miles W of Launceston, and 242 W by S of London.

WAREHAM, a borough of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the Frome and Biddle, where they fall into Lochford Lake, and where there is a good harbour. It

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had several churches, but they are now reduced to three; and its harbour is choked up. It is 20 miles E of Dorchester, and 114 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 50 43 N.

WARKA, a town of Poland, in the province of Masovia, and palatinate of Czerik, seated on the Pilsa. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WORKWORTH, a village in Northumberland, five miles SE of Alnwick, seated on the Cocket, with a castle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the source of the Wilby-bourn, 22 miles NW of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London.

WARNEMÜNDE, a seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the river Warne, 26 miles NE of Wismar. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 54 4 N.

WARNETON, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles NW of Lille.

WARRINGTON, a large and populous town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a curious stone bridge. It has manufactories of sail-cloth, facking, cotton, and pins, with some glasshouses. Warrington is 18 miles E of Liverpool, 18 miles W by S of Manchester, and 183 NNW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 23 N.

WARSAW, the capital of Poland, and of the province of Masovia, built partly in a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula, which is as broad as the Thames at Westminster, but shallow in summer. This city and its suburbs occupy a vast extent of ground, and contain above 60,000 inhabitants. The whole exhibits the strong contrast of wealth and poverty, luxury and distress, which pervades every part of this unhappy country. The streets are spacious, but ill paved; the churches and public buildings, large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility, numerous and splendid; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in

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the suburbs, are mean and ill-con-
structed wooden hovels. In the be-
ginning of 1794, the empress of Rus-
sia put a garrison into this city, in or-
der to compel the Poles to acquiesce in
the usurpations she had in view; but this
garrison was soon expelled by the citi-
zens. The insurrection became gene-
ral throughout Poland, and the king of
Prussia laid siege to Warsaw in July,
but was compelled to raise the siege in
September. It was undertaken, how-
ever, by the Russians, who, on No-
vember 4, took by storm the suburb
of Praga: a dreadful massacre ensued;
the whole of the suburb was nearly re-
duced to ashes; and the immediate
consequence was the surrender of the
city to the Russians, who made their
triumphant entry into it on the 10th.
Warsaw is 160 miles SE of Dantzic,
130 NNE of Cracow, and 300 NE of
Vienna. Lon. 21° 0' E, lat. 52° 14' N.

WARTA, a town of Great Poland,
in the palatinate of Siradia, seated on
the river Warta, 12 miles N of Si-
radia.

WARTENBURG, a town of Silesia,
capital of a lordship of the same name.
In 1742, it was entirely reduced to
ashes, except the castle. It is 22
miles NE of Breslaw. Lon. 17° 42'
E, lat. 51° 19' N.

WARWICK, an ancient borough of
Warwickshire, with a market on Sa-
turday. It is the county-town, situate
on a rocky eminence, above the Avon,
and crowned with a fine castle of the
ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited
by the present possessor of that title.
It had anciently six monasteries and six
churches; of the latter two only re-
main. It has likewise a stone bridge
over the Avon, a handsome shirehouse
of stone, and an hospital for 12 de-
cayed gentlemen, who have an annual
allowance of 20l. It is 15 miles SW
of Coventry, and 93 NW of London.
Lon. 1° 36' W, lat. 52° 20' N.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of
England, bounded at its N extre-
mity by a point of Derbyshire, on
the NW by Staffordshire, on the
NE by Leicestershire, on the W by
Worcestershire, on the E by North-

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amptonshire, on the SW by Gloucester-
shire, and on the SE by Oxford-
shire. Its extent from N to S is
47 miles, and from E to W 30. It
lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield
and Coventry, and partly in that of
Worcester; is divided into four hun-
dreds and one liberty; contains one
city, 12 market-towns, and 158 pa-
rishes; and sends six members to par-
liament. The air is very mild, plea-
sant, and healthy, and the soil rich
and fertile.

WASHINGTON, the name of several
counties in the United States of N
America; namely, in Rhode Island;
in New York, of which Salem is the
capital; in the SW corner of Penn-
sylvania, the capital of the same name;
in Maryland; in Virginia; in N Car-
olina; in S Carolina, in the district of
Charlestown; and in Georgia, the capital
of which is Golphinton.

WASHINGTON, a flourishing cem-
mercial town of N America, in the
state of N Carolina, seated on the river
Tar.

WASHINGTON, a town of N Ame-
rica, in the state of Georgia and county
of Wilkes. A mile and a half from
this town is a medicinal spring, which
rises from a hollow tree, the inside of
which is covered with a coat of nitre,
an inch thick; and the leaves around
the spring are incrustated with a sub-
stance as white as snow. This spring
has been found very beneficial in rheu-
matic cases.

WASHINGTON, a flourishing town
of Pennsylvania, in the county of Wash-
ington, 300 miles W of Philadelphia.
Lon. 80° 20' W, lat. 40° 11' N.

WASHINGTON, a city of N Ame-
rica, now building for the metropolis of
the United States. It is seated at the
junction of the rivers Potomac and the
Eastern Branch, in a territory called
Columbia, belonging partly to Virginia
and partly to Maryland, which was
ceded by these two states to the United
States of America, and by them esta-
blished to be the seat of government,
after the year 1800. The plan com-
bines convenience, regula-
rity, elegance of prospect, a free cir-

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culatation of air, and every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. The great leading streets are 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet; and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each side, which will leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages. The rest of the streets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet. All the houses must be of brick or stone. The area for the Capitol (or house for the legislative bodies) is situate on the most beautiful eminence in the city. The president's house will stand upon a rising ground, not far from the Potomac. Due S from the president's house, and due W from the Capitol, run two great pleasure parks or malls, which intersect and terminate on the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. Interpersed through the city, where the most material streets cross each other, is a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures. Fifteen of the best of these areas are to be appropriated to the different states composing the Union; not only to bear their respective names, but as proper places to erect statues, obelisks, or columns, to the memory of their favourite celebrated men. Upon an eminence, where a line due W from the Capitol, and due S from the president's house, would intersect, is to be erected an equestrian statue of general Washington. Proper places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hospital, with its gardens; an exchange; a fort, magazines, and arsenal; a city hall, churches, colleges, market-houses, theatres, &c. The president of the United States, in locating the seat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the soil to cede a certain portion of the lots in every situation, to be sold by his direction, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the public buildings. This grant will produce 15,000 lots, and will be sufficient, not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, conduct water through the city, and to pave

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and light the streets. The city extends four miles along the banks of each of its rivers: the Eastern Branch is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for four miles above its junction with the Potomac. The Tyber, the principal stream that passes through the city, is to be collected into a grand reservoir, near the Capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its surplus water will fall down in beautiful cascades, through the public gardens W of the Capitol, into a canal. Lon. 77 15 W, lat. 38 53 N.

WASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, 25 miles E by S of Munich.

WATCHET, a seaport in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 14 miles NW of Bridgewater, and 153 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 51 12 N.

WATEOO, a beautiful island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Cook. It is six leagues in circuit, and is composed of hills and plains. The manners of the people, their general habits, and their method of treating strangers, greatly resemble those of Otaheite. Lon. 158 15 W, lat. 21 1 S.

WATERFORD, a populous city and seaport of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is the second place in the kingdom, and has an excellent harbour. It stands on the river Sure, eight miles N of St. George's Channel, 26 S of Kilkenny, and 75 S by W of Dublin. Lon. 6 54 W, lat. 52 18 N.

WATERFORD, a fine county of Ireland, 46 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the S by St. George's Channel, on the W by Cork, on the N and NE by the river Sure, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 71 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

WATFORD, a town of Hertfordshire.

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shire, with a great corn market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Coln, seven miles S by W of St. Alban's, and 14 NW of London.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated under the Chiltern Hills, on a brook, which divides the county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles SE of Oxford, and 46 W of London.

WATTEN, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Flanders, seated on the Aa, five miles from St. Omer.

WATTON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday. It is 18 miles SW of Norwich, and 90 NNE of London.

WEDDENSCHVEIL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the W side of the lake of Zurich, 10 miles SE of that city. Near it is a remarkable waterfall.

WEERT, a town of Dutch Brabant, 12 miles W of Ruremonde. It was taken by the French in 1794.

WEZVER, a river of Shropshire, which runs across Cheshire, and enters the estuary of the Mersey.

WEIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, 20 miles SE of Heidelberg.

WEICHTERBACH, a town of Germany, in the county of Isenburg, seated on the river Kintz, with a castle, where the count resides.

WEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the Nab, 10 miles NW of Leuchstenburg.

WEIL, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. It is seated on the Worm, 12 miles W of Stuttgart, and 20 N of Tübingen.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in the county of Nassau, seated on the Lahn, 22 miles NE of Nassau, 22 NW of Frankfurt, and 29 E of Mentz.

WEILHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Laurer.

WEIMAR, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, with a magnificent castle, the residence of the duke of Sax-

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Weimar. It is seated on the Ilm, 20 miles NE of Erfurt, and 20 WSW of Naumburg.

WEINGARTIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Printza, four miles NE of Dourlach, and nine S of Philippsburg.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 10 miles N of Heidelberg.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortress of W Prussia, seated at the mouth of the Vistula, below Dantzic, whose harbour it defends. Lon: 18 40 E, lat. 54 24 N.

WEISSENBURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, formerly free and imperial. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French drove the Austrians in 1744; and, in 1793, the Prussians drove the French from the same situation. It is seated on the Lauter, 10 miles SW of Landau, and 22 NE of Strasburg.

WEISSENBURG, a free imperial town of Germany, in the bishopric of Aichstadt. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Rednitz, five miles N of Pappenheim, and 30 SW of Nuremberg.

WEISSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxony, 20 miles from Wittenberg, and 20 from Dessau.

WEISSENBURG, or ALBA-JULIA, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. See ALBA-JULIA.

WEISSENBURG, or STULWEISENBURG, a town of Lower Hungary; seated at the W end of the Platten See, 36 miles SW of Buda.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia. Above the town is a fine citadel, called Augustusburg, the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is seated on the Saale, 17 miles SW of Leipzig.

WELLAND, a river of Northamptonshire, which separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; passing by Market Harborough and Stamford, from which

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last place it has been made navigable to the Fossdike Wash.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. A dreadful fire happened here in 1738, which consumed above 800 houses. It is seated on the ascent of a hill, on the river Nen, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 68 N by W of London.

WELLINGTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E of Shrewsbury, and 152 NW of London.

WELLINGTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Tone, 15 miles NE of Exeter, and 147 W by S of London.

WELLS, a seaport in Norfolk, which has no market, but a considerable corn trade. It is 27 miles N of Swaffham, and 121 NNE of London. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 53 1 N.

WELLS, a small city of Somersetshire, with the see of a bishop, who is styled bishop of Bath and Wells. It has two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, and has its name from the wells and springs about it. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat. This city sends two members to parliament; and is the centre of a great manufactory of knit worsted stockings. It is 16 miles S of Bristol, and 120 W of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 51 12 N.

WELLS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Traun, 18 miles S of Linz.

WELSHPOOL, a town of Montgomeryshire, with a considerable market on Monday, for cattle and provisions. It is seated on the Severn, and is the principal trading town in the county, being the great market for flannels. The castle called Powis castle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. It is seven miles N of Montgomery, 19 W of Shrewsbury, and 169 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 33 N.

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WELTENBURG. See **ABACH**.
WELWYN, a village of Hertfordshire, of which the celebrated Dr. Young was rector; and here was the scene of his Night Thoughts. It is 25 miles N by W of London.

WEM, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, for cattle and provisions. It is seated on the Roden, nine miles N of Shrewsbury, and 164 NW of London.

WENDOVER, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seven miles SE of Ailbury, and 35 W by N of London.

WENNER, the largest lake of Sweden in W Gothland, NW of lake Wetter. It is 90 miles in length, and in some places 40 in breadth.

WENLOCK, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It is 12 miles SE of Shrewsbury, and 147 NW of London.

WENSYSEL, a town of Denmark, in S Jutland, capital of a prefecture of the same name, and seated on the Ryaa, 17 miles NW of Alburg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 57 4 N.

WENSYSEL, a small peninsula in Denmark, which makes the N part of Jutland; bounded on the SE by the canal of Alburg, on the E by the strait of Denmark, and on the N and W by the German Ocean.

WENTWORTH, a village in Yorkshire, three miles NW of Rotherham. Here is Wentworth House, a noble seat of the late marquis of Rockingham, built in imitation of Wanstead House, in Essex, and, in the front of the house, earl Fitzwilliam, the present proprietor, has erected a mausoleum to the memory of the marquis.

WEOLLY, an ancient borough, in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is eight miles NW of Hereford, and 141 WNW of London.

WERZEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, formerly a well-fortified passage on the Elbe. It is seated at the confluence of that river with the Havel, 60 miles NW of Berlin.

WERCHTEREN, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated at the confluence

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ence of the Demer and Dyle, nine miles E of Mechlin.

WERDEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, with an abbey. It is seated on the Roer, 10 miles NE of Dusseldorf. The inhabitants are protestants.

WERDENBERG, a town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Glarus, and capital of a county of the same name, which is separated from the canton by the county of Sargans, and bounded on the S by the Rhine. It has a strong castle, which is the residence of the bailiff, and is seated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect. It is 16 miles NE of Glarus. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 58 N.

WERE, a river of the county of Durham, which passing by the city of Durham, enters the German Ocean, below Sunderland.

WEREMOUTH, a village in Durham, at the N mouth of the Were, opposite Sunderland. It is also called Monks' Weremouth, because, before the dissolution, it belonged to the monks.

WEREMOUTH, BISHOP'S, a village of Durham, SW of Sunderland. It has a manufactory of sail-cloth.

WERLE, a town in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Sisek, 30 miles S of Munster.

WERMELAND, a fertile province of Sweden, in W Gothland, bounded on the N by Dalecarlia, on the E by Westmania and Nericia, on the S by lakes Wenner and Dalia, and on the W by Norway. It is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; and is delightfully diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, dales, forests, and lakes. Carlstadt is the capital.

WERN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, with a monastery, seated near the Lippe. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WERRA. SEE WESER.

WERTHEIM, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Turbur and Maine, 20 miles W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 49 46 N.

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WERWICK, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles SE of Ypres. It was taken by the French in Oct. 1793.

WESEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, with a strong citadel, near the confluence of the Rhine and the Lippe. It was taken by the French in 1759, but restored to the king of Prussia in 1762. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, and is 25 miles SE of Cleves, and 45 N of Cologne. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 51 27 N.

WESENBURGH, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia, seated on the Wifs, 55 miles SE of Revel, and 55 NW of Narva. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 59 10 N.

WESER, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the county of Henneburg, being then called the Werra. It passes by Smalkald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunswick, and receives the Fulde at Munden. It then assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Hamelin, Minden, and Hoya; receives the Aller, below Verden; and, passing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean.

WESTBURY, a borough of Wiltshire, with a considerable market on Friday. It is 26 miles NW of Salisbury, and 101 W of London.

WESTERHAM, a town of Kent, with a market on Wednesday. It is the birthplace of bishop Hoadly and general Wolfe: the latter is interred in the church. It is seated on the Darent (which rises from nine springs near this town) 14 miles NW of Tunbridge, and 22 SSE of London.

WESTEROS, a town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, across lake Maeler; particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines. It contains the ruins of an ancient royal palace. The cathedral, built of brick, is celebrated for its tower, esteemed the highest in the kingdom. In this Ca-

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thedral is the tomb of the unfortunate Eric XIV. Westeros is seated on lake Maeler, 45 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17° E, lat. 59° 38' N.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, capital of a lordship of the same name, in Weteravia, between the electorate of Treves and the principality of Nassau. It has a castle, and is 35 miles N of Mentz.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES and HEBRIDES.

WESTERN TERRITORY, a country in N America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies NW of the Ohio. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi, on the N by the Lakes, on the E by Pennsylvania, and on the SE and S by the Ohio. It contains 11,000 square miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres, from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 for water, there will remain 220,000,000 acres, belonging to the federal government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt. It is intended to be divided into several new states, and is affirmed to be the most healthy and fertile spot on the American continent, that is yet known to Europeans.

WESTERWALD. See WETERAVIA.

WESTERWICK, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the Baltic, 50 miles N of Calmar, and 120 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16° E, lat. 57° 40' N.

WESTMANIA, or **WESTMANLAND**, a province of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Gestricia, Nericia, and Upland. It is 75 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Westeros is the capital.

WESTMINSTER, a city of Middlesex, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. On the dissolution of its abbey, in 1541, Henry VIII, erected it into a bishopric, ap-

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pointing the whole of Middlesex (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, but one prelate, Dr. Thirlby; for Edward VI, soon after, dissolved it. The abbey is now a collegiate church, the dean of which is always bishop of Rochester. Westminster sends two members to parliament. In the city are two parish churches, St. Margaret's and St. John's; and seven in the liberties, namely, St. Clement Danes, St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Ann's Soho, St. James', and St. George's, Hanover Square. The precinct of St. Martin's-le-grand, though within the city of London, is under the jurisdiction of Westminster. See LONDON.

WESTMORLAND, a county of England, bounded on the N and NW by Cumberland, on the E and SE by Yorkshire, and on the S and SW by Lancashire. Its extent from NE to S is 40 miles, and from E to W 42. It is generally divided into the baronies of Kendal and Westmorland; and contains eight market-towns and twenty-six parishes. It lies partly in the diocese of Chester, and partly in that of Carlisle. The earl of Thanet is hereditary sheriff of the county, which sends only four members to parliament. The air is clear, sharp, and salubrious; the soil various; that on the mountains being very barren, while that in the vallies is fertile in corn and grass. This county yields the finest slate, and abundance of excellent hams are cured here. Beside its rivers, it has several fine lakes, the principal of which is Winander Mere, or Windermere Water. In the forest of Martindale, to the S of Ulls-water, the breed of red deer still exists in a wild state. Appleby is the county town.

WESTMORLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 50 miles long and 40 broad. In 1790, it contained 16,018 inhabitants. Greensburgh is the capital.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by the circle of Lower Saxony, on the S by Hesse, Westerwalde, and the Rhine, on the W by the United Pro-

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vinees, and on the N by the German Ocean. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Embs, Lippe, and Roer. It contains the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburg, Munster, and Paderborn: the principality of Minden, the counties of Ravensberg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegalburg, Schawenburg, Hoyer, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Emden, on East Friesland, Bentheim, and Lingen. These are to the N of the Lippe. To the S of it are the abbies of Essen and Verden, the town of Dortmund, the counties of Marck and Homburg, and the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. Munster is the most considerable city in this circle.

WESTPHALIA, the duchy of, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N by the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg and the county of Lippe, on the W by that of Marck, on the S by the territories of Nassau, and on the E by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgraviate of Hesse. It is 40 miles in length and 25 in breadth; is a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile; and is subject to the elector of Cologne. Atrenberg is the capital.

WESTROGOTHIA. See **GOTH- LAND**.

WETERAVIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, having the palatinate of the Rhine on the W, and Hesse and Fulde on the E. It is divided into two parts by the Lahn; one called Weteravia Proper, and the other N Weteravia, or Westerwald.

WETHERBY, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Wharf, 14 miles W of York, and 177 N by W of London.

WETHERSFIELD, a town of N America, in the state of Connecticut. It is noted for raising onions, and is four miles S of Hartford.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, SE of lake Wenner. It is

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80 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W.

WETTINGEN, a town of Switzerland, on the Limmat, one mile S of Baden. Its wooden bridge is a beautiful piece of mechanism, 240 feet long, and suspended 20 feet above the surface of the water. It is the last work of Grubenman, the self-taught architect, and is far more elegant than his bridge at Schaffhausen.

WETZLAR, a free imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia. The inhabitants are protestants, and have a council of 24 members. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the palatinate. It is seated at the confluence of the Lahn, Diffe, and Dillen, five miles S of Solms, and 78 N by E of Spire. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 26 N.

WEXFORD, a fertile county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; bounded on the N by Wicklow, on the E by St. George's Channel, on the S by the Atlantic, on the W by Waterford and Kilkenny, and on the NW by Catherlough. It contains 109 parishes, and sends 18 members to parliament.

WEXFORD, a large seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the first colony of the English. It is seated at the mouth of the Slana, on a bay of St. George's Channel, 63 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 52 18 N.

WEXIO, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on a lake, which contains a group of woody islands. Though a bishop's see, it is very small. It is 50 miles W of Calmar, and 155 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 56 41 N.

WEY, a river of Surry, which rises in Hampshire, waters Guildford, and enters the Thames at Weybridge.

WEYBRIDGE, a village of Surry, seated on the Wey, at its entrance into the Thames. It is adorned with several handsome villas, particularly Oatlands, the seat of the duke of York, and Woburn Farm, the resi-

dence of Lord Loughborough, the industry, ceremonious civility, jealous affection for their women, and thievish inclinations in trade, prevail in both countries. The women till the land for their husbands, unless they happen to be very beautiful; in which case they are maintained at home, with all the pomp of eastern nations, but with the loss of liberty also, being never permitted to stir abroad, nor to receive visitors; and, on the least suspicion, they are sold by their husbands to the Europeans. The Whidanese have no distinction of hours, days, weeks, or stated periods; and yet, without pen, ink, or the assistance of artificial arithmetic, they calculate any thing with great accuracy. They are said to have a faint idea of a Supreme Being, to whom they attribute omnipotence and ubiquity, whom they consider as the Creator of the universe, and to whom, in consequence, they suppose their fetiches are inferior. He is, they say, too highly exalted to have any concern about his creatures; and the government of the world he leaves to the fetiches, to whom, therefore, they apply, as the mediators between God and them. These fetiches are divided into three classes, the snake, tall trees, and the sea; and sometimes they add a fourth, namely, the chief river of the kingdom, the Euphrates. The deified snakes are about a yard long, amazingly tame and familiar; being fed and even fondled by the negroes: no insult or injury can be offered to them by a native, under pain of death; and, were even an European to affront them, he would run great hazards. The chief manufactures of Whidah are cloths, umbrellas, baskets, pitchers for pito or beer, plates and dishes of wood, gourds finely ornamented, white and blue paper, &c. In 1727, the king of Dahomey reduced this country to the state of a dependent province. Xavier, or Sabi, is the capital.

WEYHILL, a village in Hampshire, three miles W of Andover, famous for one of the largest fairs in England, on the 10th of October, for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese.

WEYMOUTH, a town of Dorsetshire, incorporated with that of Melcomb-Regis, but a distinct borough. It is seated on the W side of an inlet of the sea: but its port is injured by the sand. It is resorted to by persons of all ranks, for the purpose of sea-bathing; and their majesties and the royal family have often honoured it with their residence for many weeks. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Weymouth is 130 miles WSW of London. See MELCOMB-REGIS.

WHIDAH, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coast of Guinea, extending 10 miles along the Atlantic, and situate under 6 29 N lat. All the Europeans who have been in this country extol it as the most beautiful in the world. The trees are straight, tall, and disposed in the most regular order, presenting to the eye fine long groves and avenues, clear of all brushwood and weeds. The verdure of the meadows; the richness of the fields, clothed with three different kinds of corn, and with beans, roots, and fruits; and the multitude of houses, with a stream murmuring down the declivity to the sea; form the most delightful prospect that fancy can conceive. Here spring and autumn reign perpetually in alternate succession, for no sooner has the husbandman cut his corn, than he again ploughs and sows, and the next crop is as vigorous as the former. Notwithstanding its small extent, this kingdom is divided into 26 provinces; and it is so populous, that one single village contains as many inhabitants as some entire kingdoms on the coast of Guinea. The people, in their manners, have been compared to the Chinese: the same persevering

industry, ceremonious civility, jealous affection for their women, and thievish inclinations in trade, prevail in both countries. The women till the land for their husbands, unless they happen to be very beautiful; in which case they are maintained at home, with all the pomp of eastern nations, but with the loss of liberty also, being never permitted to stir abroad, nor to receive visitors; and, on the least suspicion, they are sold by their husbands to the Europeans. The Whidanese have no distinction of hours, days, weeks, or stated periods; and yet, without pen, ink, or the assistance of artificial arithmetic, they calculate any thing with great accuracy. They are said to have a faint idea of a Supreme Being, to whom they attribute omnipotence and ubiquity, whom they consider as the Creator of the universe, and to whom, in consequence, they suppose their fetiches are inferior. He is, they say, too highly exalted to have any concern about his creatures; and the government of the world he leaves to the fetiches, to whom, therefore, they apply, as the mediators between God and them. These fetiches are divided into three classes, the snake, tall trees, and the sea; and sometimes they add a fourth, namely, the chief river of the kingdom, the Euphrates. The deified snakes are about a yard long, amazingly tame and familiar; being fed and even fondled by the negroes: no insult or injury can be offered to them by a native, under pain of death; and, were even an European to affront them, he would run great hazards. The chief manufactures of Whidah are cloths, umbrellas, baskets, pitchers for pito or beer, plates and dishes of wood, gourds finely ornamented, white and blue paper, &c. In 1727, the king of Dahomey reduced this country to the state of a dependent province. Xavier, or Sabi, is the capital.

WHITBY, a considerable commercial seaport in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the mouth of the Esk, and the harbour (which is the best on this coast) has a fine pier. Several

ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. Whitby is the birthplace of that great circumnavigator, captain Cook. In 1787, a dreadful accident happened here, on the 24th of December, at midnight: A strong new-built quay, running parallel to a high cliff, and supporting a pile of building, 80 feet above the margin of the sea, unable to sustain the pressure of the earth above, menaced approaching danger. The people had hardly time to escape with their clothes, before it bowed, and fell with a thundering crash, followed by large masses of earth, intermixed with stones from three to six tons weight. The scene exhibited in the morning was dreadful beyond description.—On the high cliff, 30 yards from its extremity, stood the remains of the massy church of an abbey, founded 1,100 years ago. This venerable structure appeared in imminent danger, the ground being observed to sink, at the distance of ten yards from its tower. It stood, however, till the 12th of November 1794, when the greatest part of the W end gave way, and fell to the ground; so that this beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture is now no more. Whitby is 50 miles NE of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 24' W$, lat. $54^{\circ} 30' N$.

WHITCHURCH, a once considerable borough of Hampshire, with a market on Friday. It is 24 miles E by N of Salisbury, and 58 W by S of London.

WHITCHURCH, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Friday. It is 20 miles N of Shrewsbury, and 161 NW of London.

WHITCHURCH, or LITTLE STANMORE, a village near Edgware, in Middlesex, celebrated for a magnificent seat, called Canons, built by James duke of Chandos, in 1712, which was demolished in 1747, and the materials were sold. The church contains all that remains of the magnificence of Canons: the body of it was built and beautifully adorned by the duke. Whitechurch is eight miles NW of London.

WHITEHAVEN, a seaport of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Irish Sea, on the N end of a great hill washed by the tide on the W side, where there is a quarry of hard white stone, which gives name to the place. It is lately much improved in its buildings, and noted for its trade in pitcoal and salt, there being near it a prodigious coal-mine, which runs a considerable way under the sea. A good trade is also carried on to Ireland, Scotland, Chester, Bristol, and to the West Indies. It is 10 miles SW of Cockermouth, and 305 NW of London. Lon. $3^{\circ} 34' W$, lat. $54^{\circ} 36' N$.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, in N America. The snow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year; and, during that time, they exhibit the bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although they are 70 miles inland, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. $44^{\circ} N$.

WHITE SEA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in the N part of Russia.

WHITSUNTIDE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides in the Pacific Ocean. It is 12 miles long and five broad, and was discovered by captain Wallis, on Whitsunday, 1767. Lon. $168^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $15^{\circ} 44' S$.

WHITTLEBURY FOREST, a forest in the S part of Northamptonshire, nine miles in length, and, in some parts, above three in breadth. Here the wild cat is still found. In 1685, the first duke of Grafton was appointed hereditary ranger of this forest, in which the present duke has a fine seat, called Wakefield Lodge.

WIBURGH, a government of Russia, formerly Russian Finland, and comprised in Carelia. It was ceded to the Russians partly by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo in 1743. It retains its own civil and criminal courts of justice; in penal cases, not capital, the punish-

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ments prescribed by the provincial judicature are inflicted; but whenever a criminal is condemned to death, the Russian laws interpose, and relieving him from the sentence of beheading or hanging, as enjoined by the Swedish code, consign him to the knout and transportation to Siberia. The peasants talk only the Finnish dialect; but the inhabitants of the towns understand Swedish also, and many of them German. Lutheranism is the established religion; but the Greek worship has been introduced by the Russians.

WIBURGH, a commercial seaport of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, with a bishop's see, a strong citadel, and 9000 inhabitants. It is seated on the N side of the gulf of Finland, 250 miles NE of Riga. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60 56 N.

WIBURGH, a considerable town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726, a dreadful fire burnt the cathedral, a church, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been magnificently rebuilt. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 miles N of Sleswick, and 110 NW of Copenhagen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

WICK, a borough and seaport of Caithnessshire, seated on the British Ocean, S of Nose Head. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 58 30 N.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N by Dublin, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the S by Wexford, and on the W by Catherlough and Kildare, which latter county bounds it also on the NW. It is 33 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and indifferently fruitful. It contains 54 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

WICKLOW, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland. It is seated on the Irish Sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the Leirtrim, over which stands a rock, surrounded by a strong wall, 24 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

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WICKWARE, a corporate town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday, 17 miles NE of Bristol, and 111 W of London.

WIDFORD, a village near Hoddeston, in Hertfordshire. In this parish, on a hill to the W of the river Lea, are two barrows, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes, in memory of some battle.

WIED, a small principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. The capital is Neuwied.

WIZIUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, seated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S of Siradia.

WIELITSKA, a village of Poland, now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt-mines, which lie eight miles SE of Cracow. In these inexhaustible mines, are several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year. One of these chapels is 30 feet long and 25 broad; the altar, crucifix, ornaments, and statues, all carved out of the salt. These mines are of a most stupendous extent and depth, and perfectly dry. There is, however, one small spring of water, which is impregnated with salt, as it runs through the mine. They have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king, who drew from them an average profit of 97,222l. 4s. 6d. sterling.

WIGAN, a borough of Lancashire, with a market on Monday and Friday. Here the strongest checks are made; and other articles of linen and cotton. That elegant species of coal, called cannel, is found in great perfection in its neighbourhood. The river Douglas is made navigable hence to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool. Wigan is 30 miles S of Lancaster, and 196 NNW of London.

WIGHT, an island on the S coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is 21

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miles in length, and 13 in breadth. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its mild air, its downs (which fed a great number of fine-fleeced sheep) and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, and is one of the principal resources of the London market for unmalted barley. Among its products are a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white crystalline sand; of the latter great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. Its principal town is Newport.

WIGHTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated at the source of the Skelliser, 16 miles SE of York, and 192 N by W of London.

WIGTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is 12 miles SW of Carlisle, and 304 NNW of London.

WIGTON, a borough and seaport, the county-town of Wigtonshire, situate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton. On the S side of the town are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and to the NE is a great morass called the moss of Cree. It is 95 miles SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 55 0 N.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called **UPPER**, or **WEST GALLOWAY**. It is bounded on the N by Ayrshire, on the E by Kirkcudbrightshire, and on the S and W by the Irish Sea. Its greatest extent, in any direction, is 30 miles. The N part, called the Moors, is naked and mountainous. Great numbers of sheep and black-cattle are raised here; and a small breed of horses is peculiar to this county: they are called galloways, and are very strong and gentle.

WIRITSCH, a frontier town of Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles SE of Carlsbad.

WILDESHUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a bailliwick. It is seated on the Rinde, is united to the duchy of Bre-

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men, and is 18 miles SW of Bremen. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 52 55 N.

WILKESBOROUGH, the county-town of Luzerne, in Pennsylvania, on the NE branch of the Susquehannah. Lon. 75 59 W, lat. 41 13 N.

WILKOMER, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 45 miles NW of Wilna.

WILLIAM, FORT. See **CALCUTTA**.

WILLIAM, FORT, a fort of Invernesshire, situate on Loch Eil, where that arm of the sea bends to the NW.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Virginia, formerly capital of that state. It is situate between two creeks; one falling into James, and the other into York River. The distance of each landing place is a mile from the town. Here is a college, designed for the education of the Indians, but which never answered the purpose. It is 60 miles E of Richmond. Lon. 76 30 W, lat. 37 10 N.

WILLIAMSTADT, a strong seaport of Holland, built by William I, prince of Orange, in 1585. The river near which it is built, is called Butterfliet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant. This place made a gallant defence, in 1793, against the French, who then raised the siege; but it surrendered to them in January 1795. It is 15 miles NE of Beßgenop-Zoom, and 12 SW of Dort. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 30 N.

WILLINGALE DOE and SPAIN, two contiguous parishes in Essex, seven miles W by N of Chelmsford. The churches are only a few yards from each other, in one churchyard.

WILLIS' ISLAND, a rocky island at the N end of the island of Southern Georgia. It contains the nests of many thousand shags. Lon. 38 29 W, lat. 54 0 S.

WILLISAW, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated on the Wiger, 25 miles NW of Lucern.

WILMINGTON, a town of N America, the largest in the state of Delaware. It is situate on Christiana

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Creek, a mile and a half W of the Delaware, and 28 miles S of Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, a town of N Carolina, situate on the E side of the E branch of Cape Fear river, 34 miles N of Cape Fear.

WILNA, a large, populous, and commercial city of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, a university, an ancient castle, and a palace. It is seated at the confluence of the Villia and Wilna, 12 miles E by S of Troki, and 215 NW of Warsaw. It was taken by the Russians in 1754. Lon. 25 27 E, lat. 54 41 N.

WILSHOVEN, a town of Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Wils and Danube, 30 miles NW of Passau.

WILSNACH, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from it into the Elbe.

WILTON, an ancient borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated at the conflux of the Willy and Nadder, and was formerly the chief of the county, though now a mean town. It has a famous manufactory of carpets, and another of thin woollen stuffs. It is seven miles NW of Salisbury, and 85 W by S of London.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, so called from the town of Wilton, once its capital. It is bounded on the NE and E by Berkshire, on the E by Hampshire, on the W by Somersetshire, on the S by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and on the NW and N by Gloucestershire. Its length is 53 miles, its breadth 38. The air is sweet and healthy. The land in the N parts is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile; here being made that kind of cheese which is so much esteemed as N Wiltshire. In the S it is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs, that afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the vallies, which divide the downs, are corn-fields and meadows. Its chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood,

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and stone: its manufactures are the different branches of the clothing trade. This county lies in the diocese of Salisbury; is divided into 29 hundreds, contains one city, 24 market-towns, and 304 parishes; and sends 34 members to parliament. Salisbury is the capital.

WIMBLEDON, a village of Surry, on a fine elevated heath, seven miles SW of London. Earl Spencer has a park here, from which may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. On the SW angle of Wimbledon Common, is a circular encampment, including seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden is of opinion, that this was the site of a battle in 568, between Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. On the same common, near the village, is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze. At Wimbledon are copper mills, a manufactory for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware.

WIMPSEN, a free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Neckar, eight miles N of Hailbron, and 22 E of Heidelberg.

WINBORN MINSTER, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It had a monastery, in which were interred the West Saxon kings Ethelred and Sigeforth, and queen Ethelburga. It is the largest parish in the county; and its noble church, called the Minster, is built cathedral-wise, and was formerly collegiate. It is seated between the Stour and the Allen, six miles N of Poole, and 102 SW of London.

WINCAUNTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the side of a hill, 24 miles S of Bath, and 108 W by S of London.

WINCHCOMB, a large town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abot sat in parliament. It is 16 miles NE of Gloucester, and 93 WNW of London.

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WINCHELSEA, a town in Suffex, one of the cinque ports. It was built in the reign of Edward I, when a more ancient town of the same name, which had 18 churches, and was distant three miles, was swallowed up by the sea, in a terrible tempest. The new town being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, dwindled to a mean place. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choked up. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed: they are three miles asunder. Winchelsea is two miles SW of Rye, and 71 SW of London.

WINCHESTER, an ancient city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Itchen. Here are six churches, beside the cathedral, a beautiful structure, in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, put into six small gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the S side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus, and, among other monuments, are those of William of Wykeham, cardinal Beaufort, and Dr. Hoadly, all bishops of this see. On a fine eminence, is the shell of a palace, built for king Charles II. In the late wars it was fitted up for the reception of prisoners of war, but is now inhabited by a great number of the French emigrant clergy. Near this palace, is St. Mary's college, founded by William of Wykeham, for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, three chaplains, three clerks, a school-master, usher, organist, and 16 choristers: the scholars are educated for New College, Oxford. Near the S end of the town is the hospital of St. Cross, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four out-pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. The master is generally a dignitary of the church, the office being a lucrative sinecure. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons,

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and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II held a parliament, king John resided, Henry III was born, Richard II held a parliament, and Henry IV was married, as was also queen Mary I. Winchester is 21 miles NW of Chichester, and 63 W by N of London. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 51 5 N.

WINCHESTER, a town of Virginia, with a great manufactory of hats and another of saddles. It is seated on the Potomac, 115 miles N by W of Richmond.

WINDAW, a seaport of Courland, with a castle, seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Wetaw, 70 miles NW of Mittau. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 57 20 N.

WINDERMERE WATER, or **WINDANMER MERE**, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lancashire. It is 10 miles in length from N to S, but in no part broader than a mile. It exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any lake in England. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds with trout, perch, pike, and eel. It has a communication on the W with Esthwaite Water; and its principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brathay. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, and spotted with islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, an oblong tract of 30 acres, crosses the lake in an oblique line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely wooded. Not one bulrush, or swampy reed, defiles the margin of this lake.

WINDISMARK, a territory of Germany, forming the E part of Carniola. Metling is the capital.

WINDLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 12 miles from Stuttgart.

WINDSOR, a town of Vermont, in the county of Windsor, where the assembly commonly holds its session, although Bennington is the principal town. It is seated on the river Connecticut, 98 miles NE of Bennington.

WINDSOR, NEW, a large borough

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of Berkshire, seated on an eminence, on the Thames, with a market on Saturday. It is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William I. It was enlarged by Henry I, and was the residence of our succeeding monarchs, till Edward III (who was born in it) caused the ancient building to be taken down, and erected the present structure and St. George's chapel, and instituted the order of the garter. Great additions were made to it, by Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Elisabeth. Charles II restored the castle to its pristine splendour; he enlarged the windows, and made them regular; furnished the royal apartments with paintings, enlarged the terrace walk, made by queen Elisabeth on the N side of the castle, and carried another terrace round the E and S sides. His present majesty has also made very fine improvements in it. This castle is seated on a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent. On the declivity of this hill is the fine terrace, faced with a rampart of freestone, 1870 feet in length. It is one of the noblest walks in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and prospects. From that part of the castle, called the Round Tower, is an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Berks, Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford. The royal apartments are adorned with valuable paintings; particularly, with the cartoons of Raphael. St. George's Chapel, or the collegiate church, which stands between the upper and lower courts, is a beautiful Gothic structure, originally erected by Edward III, in 1377, in honour of the order of the garter. Edward IV, finding it not completed, altered the design, and began the present building, which was finished by Henry VII. The interior architecture is greatly admired, particularly its stone roof. The whole was repaired and beautified in 1790. In this chapel are interred Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VIII, queen Jane Seymour, and Charles I. The royal

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foundations in this castle are, the order of the garter, instituted in 1349, and consisting of the sovereign, and 25 knights, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal; and the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, seven minor canons, and 18 poor knights. Opposite the SE side of the castle, is a modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge, which is the royal residence in summer; and below this is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park, which extends round the N and E sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn, four miles in circumference, and on the S side of the town is the Great Park. Windsor is 22 miles W of London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36' W$, lat. $51^{\circ} 30' N$.

WINDSOR FOREST, an extensive forest in the E part of Berkshire, 30 miles in circumference. It contains several towns and villages, of which Oakingham is the principal. See **BINFIELD**.

WINDSOR GREAT PARK, a fine park on the S side of New Windsor, 14 miles in circumference. A noble road leads from the town, in a direct line, through a double plantation of trees, to the Ranger's Lodge, which was a favourite residence of William duke of Cumberland, who laid out vast sums in the decoration of different parts of the park. On the death of the last ranger, Henry Frederic duke of Cumberland, his majesty took the management of this park into his own hands: and the great improvements made, and still making, by his majesty, are very considerable with respect to agricultural utility, as well as rural beauty.

WINDSOR, OLD, a village on the Thames, to the SE of New Windsor, adorned with several handsome villas.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, such of the Caribbean Islands, in the West Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

WINDWARD PASSAGE, the strait between Point Maizi, at the E end of

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Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas Mole, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo.

WINNICZA, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Bog, 35 miles N of Bracklaw. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 49 23 N.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where, in 1568, was fought the first battle between the revolted Dutch and the Spaniards, who were defeated by prince Lewis, brother to William I, prince of Orange. It is six miles SW of Dollart Bay, and 16 SE of Groningen.

WINSEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Ilmenau, 13 miles NW of Lunenburg.

WINSHEIM, an imperial town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. The inhabitants are protestants. In 1730, a fire reduced almost the whole town to ashes. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 miles NW of Nuremberg.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday, seven miles NW of Aylesbury, and 50 WNW of London.

WINSTER, a town of Derbyshire, five miles NW of Derby, and 152 NNW of London.

WINTERTHUR, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there is a mineral spring. It is seated on the Ullach, 15 miles NE of Zurich.

WINTERTONNESS, the NE cape of Norfolk, four miles N of Yarmouth.

WIRKSWORTH, a populous town in Derbyshire, with a market on Tuesday, which is the greatest for lead in England. It is seated on the Ecclefbourn, eight miles N by W of Derby, and 139 NNW of London.

WIRTEMBERG, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, bounded on the N by Franconia, the archbishopric of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E by the county of Oeting, the marquisate of Burgaw, and the territory of Ulm; on

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the S by the principality of Hohenzollern, the county of Furstenburg, and the marquisate of Hohenburg; and on the W by the marquisate of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is 65 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany. Stutgard is the capital.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau, capital of a lordship of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau-Saarbruck. It is famous for its warm baths, which were known to the ancient Romans, and is five miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

WISBEACH, a town of the isle of Ely, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two rivers, and possesses a considerable trade in the export of corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Barges only can come up its river, large vessels stopping six miles below. It is 18 miles N of Ely, and 89 N by E of London.

WISBY, a seaport of Sweden, in the isle of Gothland, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the Baltic, 88 miles SE of Stockholm. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 36 N.

WISLOKE, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elfsatz, eight miles S of Heidelberg.

WISMAR, a strong seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Lubec, and 66 W by S of Stralsund. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 54 N.

WISTON, a town of Pembroke-shire, with a market on Wednesday. It is 10 miles N of Pembroke, and 235 WNW of London.

WITCHWOOD, a forest in Oxfordshire, between Burford and Charlbury.

WITEPSKI, a well-fortified town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a morass, which renders its approach so difficult, that the Russians besieged it several times in vain. It

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stands at the confluence of the Dwina and Widdsa, 80 miles NW of Smolensko, and 165 NE of Wilna.

WITHAM, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. Its church stands one mile from the town, at a place called Chipping Hill. It is eight miles NE of Chelmsford, and 37 ENE of London.

WITHAM, a river of Lincolnshire, which waters Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boston. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal, called the Folsdike, cut by king Henry I.

WITLISTH, a town in Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, seated on the Lefer, with a castle.

WITNEY, a populous town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is noted for its manufactory of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearskins and kerseys. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 64 WNW of London.

WITSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the Weser, eight miles from Cassel.

WITTEMBERG, a strong town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous university and a castle. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony are held. Luther was professor in the university, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the Elbe, 55 miles NW of Dresden. Lon. 12 47 E, lat. 51 49 N.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 miles SE of Revel.

WITTIMUND, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated near the German Ocean, 15 miles N of Embden. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 53 41 N.

WITTLESEA-MERE, a lake of Huntingdonshire, six miles in length, and three in breadth. It is four miles S of Peterborough.

WIVLESCOMB, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 20 miles NNE of Exeter, and 155 W by S of London.

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WLOSIMEITZ, a town of Little Poland, in Volhinia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Luy, which falls into the Bug, 36 miles W of Lucko. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 51 3 N.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Islands, 21 miles NW of Morotoi. Nothing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated vallies, which the whole face of the country displays. It contains 60,000 inhabitants. Lieut. Hergest, commander of the *Dædalus* storeship, who had been sent from England, in 1791, to New S Wales, and thence to the Pacific Ocean, with a supply of provisions for the *Discovery* sloop, capt. Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here surprised and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Lon. 157 51 W, lat. 21 43 N.

WOBURN, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a rising ground, and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Woburn was burnt down in 1724, but has since been neatly rebuilt, with a handsome market-place. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 miles S of Bedford, and 42 NNW of London.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, seated on the Bianitz, 12 miles NW of Budweis, and 56 S of Prague.

WOKEY, or **OKEY**, a village of Somersetshire, on the S side of the Mendip Hills, and two miles W of Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called *Wokey Hole*, the mouth of which is 15 or 20 feet high, resembling the inside of a cathedral; the roof composed of pendant rocks, whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From this grotto a narrow passage descends to another of less height; and beyond a second narrow passage is a third grotto.

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WOKING, a village in Surry, in the manor-house of which died Mar-

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garet countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. The shell of the guard-room still remains. It is 24 miles SW of London.

WOKINGHAM. See **OKINGHAM.**

WOLAW, a town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name. The greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufactory. It is seated near the Oder, 20 miles NW of Breslaw, and 32 SE of Glogaw. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 51 18 N.

WOLFENBUTTEL, one of the strongest towns of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a castle, where the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele resides. It is seated on the Ocker, seven miles S of Brunswick, and 30 W of Halberstadt. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 18 N.

WOLFERDIKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N Beveland and S Beveland.

WOLFSBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on which the district about it depends, which is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is seated on the Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, whence the town took its name. It is 36 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 56 N.

WOLGAST, a considerable town in Swedish Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, and one of the best harbours on the Baltic. It is seated on the Psin, 12 miles SE of Gripswald and 25 of Stralsund. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 54 1 N.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 100 miles SE of Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the river Ros, 23 miles SE of Grodno.

WOLLER, a town in Northumberland, with a considerable market on Thursday for corn. It is seated on the side of a hill, 14 miles S of Berwick, and 318 N by W of London.

WOLLIN, a seaport of Prussian Po-

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merania, the capital of an island of the same name, in the mouth of the Oder, 10 miles W of Cammin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 54 4 N.

WOLMAR, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated on the Aa, 38 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 57 32 N.

WOLSINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, 16 miles SW of Durham, and 259 NW of London.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a flourishing town in Staffordshire, with a good market on Wednesday. It has an ancient collegiate church annexed to the deanry of Windsor, and a handsome chapel. It is noted for its iron manufactories, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, corkscrews, and japanned ware. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles S of Stafford, and 124 NW of London.

WOODBRIDGE, a seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It is famous for refining salt, and is seated on the side of a sandy hill, seven miles NE of Ipswich and 76 of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52 11 N.

WOODFORD, a village in Essex, situate in Epping Forest, eight miles NNE of London. A mineral spring formerly attracted company to a house of public entertainment, called Woodford Wells; but the water has long lost its reputation; and the house is now a private one.

WOODFORD BRIDGE, a village in Essex, seated on the Roding, in the parish of Woodford, and forest of Epping, nine miles NE of London.

WOODSTOCK, a borough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a rising ground, on a rivulet, and is chiefly noted for Blenheim-House, built in memory of the victory of Blenheim, in 1704. In Blenheim Park, originally stood a royal palace, the favourite retreat of several kings of England, till the reign of Charles I, when it was almost wholly in ruins. After the building of Blenheim, every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock Palace; and there Alfred the Great translated Boetius de

Consolatione Philosophiæ. Henry I beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II, for whom that prince is said to have contrived a labyrinth, by which her romantic retreat (placed by tradition near the spring that still bears her name in Blenheim Park) might communicate with the palace, and prevent any surprise from the jealousy of his queen. Edmund, second son of Edward I, who was born at this palace, was hence called Edmund of Woodstock; as well as Edward, eldest son of Edward III, commonly known by the name of the Black Prince. Chaucer, the poet, was born, lived, and died, at Woodstock. The princess Elisabeth was confined here by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufactory of excellent gloves, and of steel watch chains. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 62 WNW of London.

WOOLFIT, a town in Suffolk, supposed to be the ancient Sitomagus, and noted for making the best white bricks. It is eight miles E of Bury St. Edmund's, and 75 NE of London.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Thames, and is of great note for its fine naval docks and yards, and its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy, where young officers are instructed in the military art. Two or three hulks are moored off this town, for the reception of convicts. Part of this parish is on the Essex side of the Thames, and is included in Kent. It is ten miles E of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 51 30 N.

WORCESTER, the county-town of Worcester, in the state of Massachusetts, 47 miles W of Boston.

WORCESTER, a city of Worcestershire, capital of that county. It contains nine parish churches, beside the cathedral, and St. Michael's, without the liberties of the city. It carries on a considerable trade in the manufacture of woollen stuffs and gloves, and has likewise a manufactory of elegant china ware. Here Cromwell, in 1651, ob-

tained a victory over Charles II, who escaped with great difficulty into France. Worcester has three markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a gentle ascent, on the Severn, 36 miles NNE of Bristol, and 118 WNW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 9 N.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E by Warwickshire, on the W by Herefordshire, and on the SE and S by Gloucestershire; extending 30 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W. It is divided into seven hundreds, and contains one city, ten market-towns, and 152 parishes. It is in the diocese of Worcester, and sends nine members to parliament. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich. The hills feed large flocks of sheep. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have, in a manner, destroyed them; and therefore these works are now chiefly carried on with coal. Its chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt.

WORCUM, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the S side of the Maese, just below its junction with the Wahal, eight miles NNW of Heusden, and 22 E of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 51 52 N.

WORCUM, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 18 miles SW of Lewarden. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 53 0 N.

WORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, eight miles from Cologne.

WORKINGTON, a seaport of Cumberland, seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. From this port a large quantity of coal is exported. This was the landing place of Mary queen of Scots, when she was driven to take refuge in England. In the neighbourhood is a large iron foundry. Workington is seven miles W of Cockermouth, and 307 N of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 53 42 N.

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WORKSOP, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is noted for a magnificent seat of the duke of Norfolk. Here was once an abbey, the gate of which remains, and the room over it is converted into a school. Quantities of licorice are grown in its vicinity, which is also peculiarly remarkable for the number of noble men's seats. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes near this place. It is 24 miles N of Nottingham, and 146 N by W of London.

WORMS, an ancient imperial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. In the war of 1689, it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes; and it was again taken by them in 1794. It is famous for a diet held here, in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The protestants have a church here, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. Worms is noted for an excellent wine, called our Lady's Milk. It is seated on the W bank of the Rhine, 20 miles NW of Heidelberg, 20 SE of Mentz, and 32 SW of Francfort. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 32 N.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is noted for being the place where worsteds were first made, and is 12 miles N of Norwich, and 120 NE of London.

WOTTON-BASSET, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It is 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 89 W of London.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is inhabited by clothiers, and is 20 miles NE of Bristol, and 108 WNW of London.

WRATH, CAPE, a vast promontory of Sutherlandshire, which forms the NW point of Britain.

WRAYSbury, a village of Bucks, on the Thames, opposite Egham. An island in the river, and in this parish, is still called Charter Island; for in this island, it is said, the Great Char-

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ter was signed by king John, although his consent was extorted in Runny Mead.

WREKIN, a mountain of Staffordshire, one mile E of Wroxeter.

WREXHAM, a town in Denbighshire, with two markets, on Monday and Thursday. It is the most populous town in the county, is of Saxon origin, and retains the language and appearance of an English town. It has an ancient Gothic church, the lofty steeple of which is the boast of this part of the country. Near Wrexham is a large foundry for cannon and other articles. It is seated on a river, 28 miles NNW of Shrewsbury, and 188 NW of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 53 2 N.

WRINTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the birthplace of Mr. Locke, and is seated among the Mendip Hills, nine miles N of Wells, and 125 W of London. See **LAYER**.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday. It has a church, in which are 16 stalls, supposed to have been made for the clergy, attending the archbishops of Canterbury, who had formerly a palace here. It is 11 miles NW of Maidstone, and 24 SE of London.

WROXETER, a town in Shropshire, five miles SE of Shrewsbury. It is said to have been built by the Britons, on the banks of the Severn, over which are the traces of a bridge, discernible at low water. It was environed by a wall three miles in circumference, and three yards broad, with a deep trench on the outside, which may be traced in several places. Roman coins are frequently found here.

WURTZBURG, a large fortified city of Germany, one of the principal in Franconia, with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The castle stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge. Wurtzburg is seated on the Maine, 40 miles SW of Bamberg, and 300 NW of Vienna. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 49 46 N.

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WURTZBURG, a bishopric of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia. It is 65 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The soil produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume.

WYCK, a fortified town of Dutch Limburg, seated on the Maese, opposite Maestricht, with which it communicates by a bridge.

WYCK-BY-DUERSTED, an ancient town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle, seated at the place where the Leek branches off from the Rhine, 15 miles SE of Utrecht.

WYCOMBE, CHIPPING, or HIGH WYCOMBE, a populous borough of Buckinghamshire, with a corn market on Friday, said to be one of the greatest in this part of England. In 1744, a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in an adjacent meadow. This town is seated on the Wyck, 12 miles S of Ailesbury and 31 W of London.

WYCOMBE, WEST, a village of Bucks, two miles W of Chipping Wycomb, noted for the beautiful villa of the late Francis lord Le Despencer, who, at his sole expence, erected the parish church, on a lofty eminence, on the site of the old church.

WYRE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Stourd, 10 miles S of Canterbury, and 56 SE of London.

WYE, a river of S Wales, which issuing out of Plynlimmon Hill, flows between Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, crosses Herefordshire, and dividing the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, falls into the mouth of the Severn below Chepstow.

WYE, a river in Derbyshire, which rises above Buxton, and falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

WYE, a populous town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a palace. It is built on an eminence, 16 miles SSW of Constance.

WYMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket,

X A V

the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI. It is nine miles SW of Norwich, and 100 NE of London.

WYNENDALE, a town of Austrian Flanders, where general Webb, in 1708, with 6000 men only, defeated 24,000 French. It is eight miles ENE of Dixmude.

WYRE, a river of Lancashire, which enters the Irish Sea below Poulton.

X

XACCA, or SACCA, a seaport on the S coast of Sicily, with an old castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles SE of Mazara, and 41 SW of Palermo. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 37 41 N.

XAGUA, a seaport of the W Indies, on the S coast of Cuba.

XALISCO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalupe Proper, seated on the Pacific Ocean, 400 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 110 5 W, lat. 22 30 N.

XATIVA, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in Valencia. Having taken the part of Charles III, in 1707, Philip V ordered it to be demolished, and, instead of it, a new town to be built, called St. Philip. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Xucar, 32 miles SW of Valencia.

XAVIER, or SABI, the capital of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coast of Guinea. It is noted for its great market, which is held at the distance of a mile from the walls. The market-place is surrounded by fitters' booths, which are only permitted to sell certain sorts of meat, as beef, pork, and the flesh of goats and dogs. Here slaves of both sexes are bought and sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish, and birds. Here are to be found various commodities of Whidah manufacture, and every thing of European, Asiatic, or African production. Xavier is seated one mile from the river Euphrates.

XAVIER, a town of Spain, in Navarre, noted as the birthplace of the

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celebrated Romish saint and missionary of that name. It is 35 miles SE of Pampeluna.

XAVIER, ST. a town of S America, in the province of La Plata, 200 miles W of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50 6 W, lat. 24 0 S.

XERES-DE-BADAJOS, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, in a territory called Tra-la-Gudiana, seated on the rivulet Ardilla, 27 miles SE of Badajoz.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 18 miles N of Ayamonte.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is famous for excellent wine; and hence, it is thought, is derived the name of that we call Sherry. It is called *de la Frontera*, because, when the Moors possessed Cadiz, it was the frontier town of the Christians. It is seated on the Guadaleta, five miles N of Port St. Mary, and 110 S by W of Madrid.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of New Spain, in the audiendu of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 25 W, lat. 22 35 N.

Xicoco, an island of Japan, between Nippon and Saikoka.

XICONA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle, 15 miles SW of Alicant.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, passes by Cuenza, and runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

XUDNOGROD, a town of Turkish Croatia, 17 miles N of Sebenico.

Y

Y, an arm of the Zuider Zee, which enters that sea, five miles E of Amsterdam. It forms the boundary between N and S Holland, and is pronounced *Ey*.

YAIK. See URAL.

YAIK COSSACKS. See URALIAN COSSACKS.

YAITSK. See URALSK.

Y A R

YAKUTSK, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Irkutzk, and seated on the Lena. Lon. 129 53 E, lat. 62 1 N.

YALE, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon.

YAMBO, a seaport of Arabia, on the E coast of the Red Sea. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 23 40 N.

YANG-TCHEOU, a populous city of China, in the province of Kiangnan. Being intersected by a number of canals, it has 24 stone bridges, each consisting of several arches. It is 45 miles NE of Nan-king.

YANG-TSE-KIANG, a great river of China, which rises in the province of Yun-nan, and having crossed Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern Ocean, opposite the isle of T'fong-ming, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, which passes by Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, below which it falls into the German Ocean. It is noted for plenty of ruffs.

YARMOUTH, a borough on the W coast of the isle of Wight, eight miles W of Newport, and 123 SW of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 50 40 N.

YARMOUTH, GREAT, a borough of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and is of considerable consequence, both as a port and fishing town. Its harbour is extremely convenient for business, the vessels lying in the river, along an extensive and beautiful quay. The home fishing is carried on at two seasons; that for mackerel in May and June, and that for herrings in October and November. The herrings are chiefly cured here by salting, and then drying them in wood smoke; when, under the name of red herrings, they are either consumed at home, or exported to Spain, Italy, and other southern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented in the season as a place for sea-bathing. The market-place is very spacious; but the streets, in general, are narrow,

YEN

and just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through. These carriages are a kind of sledge, drawn by one horse, and calculated entirely for these narrow streets. Here are two churches: that of St. Nicholas has a lofty steeple, which serves as a landmark for those at sea; and it is remarkable, that whichever way this steeple is viewed, it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast, at a distance, form the noted Yarmouth Roads. Yarmouth is 27 miles E of Norwich, and 112 NE of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 45 N.

YAROSLAF, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Volga with the Kotorosl, 140 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 38 59 E, lat. 57 35 N.

YARLEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, 14 miles N of Huntingdon, and 78 N by W of London.

YARUM, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Tees, 36 miles N of York, and 238 N by W of London.

YELL, one of the Shetland Islands, to the N of that called Mainland. It is 12 miles long and eight broad.

YELLOW RIVER, or **HOANG-HO**, a large river of Asia, which, after a course of nearly 600 leagues across Tartary and China, enters the Eastern Sea, to the N of the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang. It is very broad and rapid, but so shallow, that it is scarcely navigable. It is called the Yellow River, because the clay and sand which it washes down, especially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow colour.

YELLOW SEA, a gulf of China, between the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chang-tong on the W, and the peninsula of Corea on the E.

YENISEI, a river of Siberia, which enters the Frozen Ocean, E of the bay of Oby.

YENISEISK, a populous town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk,

YES

seated on the Yenisei. Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 57 46 N.

YEN-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fokien. It has in its district seven cities of the third class, and is seated on the brow of a mountain, at the foot of which is the river Minho. It is 275 miles S of Nanking.

YEN TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. Its district contains four cities of the second and 23 of the third class; and it is seated between two rivers, 275 miles SE of Peking.

YEN-TCHING, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and jurisdiction of Tsi-nan-fou. Here a kind of glass is made, so delicate and brittle, that it cracks when exposed to the smallest injuries of the air.

YEOVIL, a town in Somersetshire, with a considerable market on Friday. It is seated on a river of the same name, 45 miles W by S of Salisbury and 123 of London.

YESD, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi. It has a silk manufactory; and here are made the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 miles E of Ispahan. Lon. 56 50 E, lat. 32 0 N.

YONNE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of Nievre, and falls into the Seine, below Sens. Auxerre is the capital.

YORK, an ancient city, the capital of Yorkshire, with an archbishop's see, and four markets, on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The minster is the most magnificent Gothic structure in the kingdom, Lincoln perhaps excepted. Beside this cathedral, York contains but 17 churches in use; though, in the reign of Henry V, there were 41 parishes, 17 chapels, and nine abbeys. It is divided by the Ouse into two parts, which are united by a stone bridge of five arches. York is surrounded by a wall, on which are many turrets, or watchhouses; there are four gates and five posterns; and it has a

castle, built by William the Conqueror, which is now the county prison. York is a city and county of itself; and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a lord-mayor, 12 aldermen, and other officers; and its county contains 36 villages and hamlets. The corporation built a mansion-house, in 1728, for the lord-mayor; and, among the modern buildings, are a noble assembly-house, designed by the earl of Burlington, and an elegant court-house, on the right of the castle. Among the charitable foundations is an asylum for lunatics. The Ouse is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the German Ocean. York is 70 miles S by E of Durham, 89 E of Lancaster, and 197 N by W of London. Lon. 1° 6' W, lat. 53° 59' N.

YORK, a county of Pennsylvania, 64 miles long and 24 broad. In 1790, it contained 37,747 inhabitants. Its capital, of the same name, is 15 miles SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 76° 43' W, lat. 39° 17' N.

YORK, NEW, one of the United States of America, bounded on the SE by the Atlantic; on the E by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; on the N by the ~~border of the state of New York~~ which divides it from Canada; on the NW by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Ontario and Erie; and on the SW and S by Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is 350 miles long and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties. The hills in this country are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine pasture. The vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, and Indian corn.

YORK, NEW, a city of N America, capital of the state of the same name. It is situate at the SW point of an island, at the confluence of Hudson and East Rivers, and is four miles in circumference. York Island is 15 miles in length, and hardly one in breadth. It is joined to the mainland by a bridge called King's Bridge. There is no basin or bay for the reception of ships; but the road where they lie, in East River, is defended from the violence

of the sea by the islands which interlock with each other; so that, except that of Rhode Island, the harbour of New York, which admits ships of any burden, is the best of the United States. The number of inhabitants, in 1786, was 23,614. New York is 97 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 74° 9' W, lat. 40° 43' N.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county in England, bounded on the N by Westmorland and Durham; on the E by the German Ocean; on the S by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; on the SW by Cheshire; on the W by Lancashire; and on the NW by Westmorland. It extends 90 miles from N to S, and 115 from E to W, and is divided into three ridings, called the North, East, and West ridings. It is subdivided into 26 wapentakes, which contain one city, 54 market-towns, and 563 parishes. It lies in the diocese of York (except Richmondshire, which belongs to the diocese of Chester) and sends 30 members to parliament. The air and soil vary extremely. The E riding is less healthy than the others; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the country recedes from the sea. On the many parts of this riding, especially in the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy; great numbers of lean sheep are therefore fold hence, and sent into other counties to be fattened. The W riding enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate vallies consist of good pasturage for the largest cattle. The N riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the vallies and plains, it has good arable and pasture land; and rape and potatoes are grown here in great quantities. Richmondshire, on the NW of this riding, was formerly a county of itself: here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire, likewise, are the districts of Cleveland, Holderness, and Craven. The principal products of this county

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not already mentioned, are wheat, barley, oats, iron, coal, jet, allum, horses, and goats; and it has a considerable share in the clothing manufactures.

YORK TOWN, a town of N America, in the state of Virginia, situate on the S side of York River, 13 miles E of Williamsburgh. Here the British army, under earl Cornwallis, surrendered, in 1781, to the united forces of the French and Americans.

YO-TCHEOU-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class; and it is seated on the Yang-tse-kiang, 275 miles SW of Nan-king.

YOOGHALL, a considerable seaport of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a well defended quay. It is seated at the mouth of the Blackwater, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 51 59 N.

YOULE, a village in the E riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles below York, at the conflux of the Don and Humber. Here is a remarkable dike, called Youle Dike, 10 miles long; and a people, called Triers, wao, with a long piece of iron, search into the soft boggy ground hereabouts for subterraneous trees, which they sometimes meet with of the fir kind.

YPRES, a large city of Austrian Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufactory of cloth and ferges; and every year in Lent there is a well-frequented fair. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when the emperor Joseph II obliged them to withdraw their garrison. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the river Yperlee, 12 miles W of Courtray, and 15 NW of Lisse.

YRIEX, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne. It derives its name from a saint, who built a monastery here, and is seated on the river Isle, 20 miles S of Limoges.

YSENDYCK, or **ISENDYCK**, a

YUN

strong town of Dutch Flanders, in the Isle of Cadland, seated on a branch of the Scheld, called Blie, eight miles E of Sluys, and 18 NW of Ghent. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 51 20 N.

YSSSEL. See **ISSEL.**

YSSSELBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 22 miles NE of of Guel-dres.

YSSELMOND, or **ISSELMOND**, an island of Holland, situate between the Merwe on the N, and another branch of the Maese on the S. It has a town of the same name, near three miles W of Rotterdam.

YSSSELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a castle, on the Yssel, five miles SW of Utrecht.

YSSENGEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 10 miles NE of Puy.

YTHAN. See **EITHAN.**

YUCATAN. See **JUCATAN.**

YUEN-YANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second, and six of the third class. It is 300 miles W of Nan-king.

YVERDUN, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the county of Vaud. capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. It is seated at the head of the lake of the same name, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele, 30 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

YVERDUN, LAKE OF. See **NEUCHÂTEL.**

YVÉTOT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, five miles NE of Caudebec.

YUMA, one of the Bahama Islands, in the W Indies, to the N of Cuba; 55 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

YUMETO, one of the Bahama Islands, in the W Indies, to the N of the Isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is 37 miles in length.

YUN, the largest canal in China, called also **THE IMPERIAL CANAL.** This celebrated canal, which extends from Canton to Pekin, forms a communication between the N and S provinces. The traffic upon it is exceed-

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ingly great, and it is, in various other respects, an object of wonder and admiration to Europeans.

YUNG-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its district contains one city of the second and five of the third class; and it is 37 miles E of Peking.

YU-NING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan. Its district contains two cities of the second and 12 of the third class. It is 175 miles NW of Nan-king.

YUN-NAN, one of the most fertile and opulent provinces in China; bounded on the N by Se-tcheuen and Thibet, on the E by Quang-fi and Koei-tcheou, on the S by the kingdoms of Laos and Tonquin, and on the W by those of Burmah and Pegu. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation. Its commerce and riches are immense.

YUN-NAN-FOU, the capital of the province of Yun-nan, in China, once remarkable for its extent and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions. Its district contains four cities of the second and third class. It is 430 miles NW of Canton.

YVOY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, seated on the Cher, 10 miles S of Sedan.

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ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles W of Philippsburg.

ZABOLA, a town of Transylvania, five miles SW of Neumark.

ZABURN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 15 miles N of Strasburg.

ZACATECAS, a city of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara. It is surrounded by very rich silver mines, and is 312 miles NE of Mexico.

ZAM

ZACATULLA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 200 miles from that city, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 104 35 W, lat. 17 50 N.

ZAFRA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a castle, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 20 miles SW of Medina.

ZAGARA, a famous mountain of Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, and near mount Parnassus. It was the ancient Helicon, and was sacred to the Muses, who had here a temple; and from this mountain issued the fountain Hippocrene.

ZAGRAD, a strong and populous town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 25 miles NE of Carlsstadt, and 137 SW of Buda. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ZAHARA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel. It is 47 miles SE of Seville.

ZAHARA, or THE DESERT, a vast country of Africa, bounded on the N by Barbary, on the E by Fezzan and Cashna, on the S by Tombucboo, and on the W by the Atlantic. The air is very hot, but wholesome to the natives; the soil is generally sandy and barren; and the inhabitants are wild and ignorant. They have a number of petty princes; and the Mahometan religion is professed throughout the country.

ZAIRE, a large river of Africa, which, rising in the kingdom of Macoco, divides Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic, in 6° S lat.

ZAMORA, a considerable town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, on the Douero, over which is a bridge of 17 arches, 35 miles N of Salamanca, and 150 NW of Madrid.

ZAMORA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, seated near the Andes. In its neighbourhood are rich mines of gold. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 5 6 S.

ZAMORA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 miles

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W of Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

ZAMOSKI, a strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, now the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 miles NW of Lemburg.

ZAMPANGO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico Proper, 25 miles N of Acapulco.

ZANFARA, a kingdom of Negroland, to the W of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions.

ZANGUEBAR, a country on the E coast of Africa, between 3° N and 18° S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants, except those converted by the Portuguese, are either Mahometans or pagans. The names of the principal territories are Mombaza, Lamo, Melinda, Quiola, Mofambique, and Sofala. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa between the tropics.

ZANTE, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, 17 miles SE of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and very pleasant and fertile; its principal riches consisting in the currant-grapes. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, each of which weighs eight or ten ounces, with excellent figs and oil. The town, called Zante, contains near 20,000 inhabitants. It is seated on the E side of the island, and has a good harbour. The houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The natives speak Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman catholics among them; but these have a bishop as well as the Greeks. This island belongs to the Venetians; but the English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 37 53 N.

ZANZIBAR, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Monfia, with the title of a kingdom, tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugar canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Ma-

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hometans. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 6 0 S.

ZARA, an ancient, strong, and considerable city of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with an archbishop's see, a citadel, and a harbour. It was formerly much more considerable, the circumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the inhabitants not above 6000. It is seated on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 80 miles SW of Jaicza, and 150 SE of Venice. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N.

ZARNATE, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, seated on an eminence, 20 miles W of Mifitra.

ZARNAW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 miles N of Cracow.

ZASLAW, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the river Horin, 15 miles SE of Ostrog.

ZATMAR, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a lake formed by the river Samos, 50 miles E by S of Tockay, and 130 E of Buda. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, and capital of a starosty of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, near the Vistula, 20 miles SW of Cracow.

ZBARAZ, a town of Poland, in Podolia, 70 miles N by W of Kaminieck.

ZBOROW, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, where, in 1649, John Casimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, was attacked in his camp by 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars, for three days successively, but defended himself so bravely, that the latter were glad to consent to terms of accommodation. Zborow is 25 miles W of Zbaraz, and 52 E by S of Lemburg.

ZEALAND, a very fertile island of Denmark, 700 miles in circumference. It is seated at the entrance of the Baltic, and is the largest of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is the capital.

ZEALAND, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the isles of Holland, on the E by Dutch Brabant, on the S by Dutch Flanders, and on the W and NW by the German Ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolfersdyck. The soil is fertile, but the air unhealthy. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

ZEALAND, NEW, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1642. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States General, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps by the name of New Zealand. From his time, the whole country (except the E coast, which he had explored from 34 to 43° S lat.) remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait, four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. These islands lie between lat. 34 and 48° S, and lon. 166 and 180° E. The winters here are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for building of any kind. Wild celery, and a kind of cresses, grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoas, are raised by cultivation. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and, in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and overrun by weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places every thing had been rooted out to make room for temporary vil lages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats; the former are domestic, and for food,

and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his last visit, had the satisfaction to find them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. The men are stout, well-made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society Isles; and they are exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are smaller than the men; but possessing few peculiar graces of form or person, and chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, which is the same as tawowing at Otaheite. Their dress is also the same. Their houses are miserable lodging-places; and their only furniture is a few small baskets. The women eat in common with the men, and their method of feeding corresponds with the nastiness of their persons. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39 43, for upward of 80 leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called Teratu, and under him several subordinate chiefs, who probably administer justice, and to whom great respect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated, is uncertain. This part of the coast is much the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being here best known, and most practised. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in larger tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated, on the N, by the empire of Cashna. On the E it is bounded by Zanfara, on the S by Benin, and on the W by unknown deserts.

ZEIGENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse Cassel, 30 miles S of Cassel.

ZEIL, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, in the Al-gau, between the county of Wurzach

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and Leutkircher Heath. It has a castle, and is seated on the little river Altrach, 70 miles S of Ulm.

ZEITON, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Janna, with a castle and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a hill, by a gulf of the same name, 50 miles SE of Larissa.

ZEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and duchy of Naumburg. It has a castle, and a well-frequented college, and is seated on the Elster, 25 miles SW of Leipzick, and 45 E of Erfurt.

ZELL, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name, which devolved to the house of Hanover, by marriage. It is a small town, without trade or manufactures; but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick-Lunenbourg are held here, and the inhabitants derive their principal means of subsistence from this circumstance. The castle, a stately building, surrounded by a moat, was the residence of the unfortunate queen of Denmark, who died here. In 1757, the French reduced the suburbs of Zell to ashes, and even set fire to the orphan-hospital, in which a great number of helpless children are said to have perished. Zell is seated on the Aller, 31 miles NW of Brunswick, and 47 S by W of Lunenburg. Lon. 10° 12' E, lat. 52° 49' N.

ZELL, a free imperial town of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on a lake of the same name, otherwise called the Zeller See, or lower lake of Constance, 14 miles NW of Constance.

ZELL, a small town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Moselle, 33 miles NE of Treves.

ZELLANY. See **KURILES**.

ZELL-IN-HAMMERBACH, or **HARMSBACH**, a free imperial town of Suabia, in the Ortenau, nine miles SE of Offenburg.

ZELL-IN-THE-PINZGAU, a town in the archbishopric of Salzburg. It is the residence of a bailiff, and is seat-

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ed on a lake, 37 miles SW of Salzburg.

ZELL-IN-ZILLER-THAL, a town in the archbishopric of Salzburg, the residence of a bailiff. It is seated on the Ziller, 72 miles SW of Salzburg.

ZEMBLA, NOVA, a large uninhabited island, in the Northern Ocean, to the N of Russia, from which it is separated by the strait of Waigate. In 1595, a Dutch vessel was cast away on the coast, and the crew were obliged to winter here. They did not see the sun from the 4th of November to the beginning of February, and had great difficulty to avoid being frozen to death.

ZEMLIN, or **ZEMPLIN**, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Bodrog, 25 miles SE of Cassovia, and 27 NE of Tockay. Lon. 21° 35' E, lat. 48° 36' N.

ZERBST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and principality of Anhalt, capital of a district of that name, with a castle, where the princes commonly reside. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brewing good beer; but it is remarkable, that the women are more concerned in brewing it than the men. It is 27 miles NW of Wittemburg. Lon. 12° 13' E, lat. 52° 0' N.

ZERIGA, a town of Persia, in Arabia, seated in a narrow plain, between mountains. It has produced several famous Arabian horses.

ZIA, a fertile and well-cultivated island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the SW of Negropont. It is 15 miles in length, and eight in breadth. The principal town is of the same name, on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour. It resembles an amphitheatre, and contains 2500 houses, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bishop.

ZIBIT, a territory in Arabia Felix, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Moeha, and bounded on the W by the Red Sea. The

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Turks were formerly masters of this country, but it now belongs to an Arabian prince. The capital, a large trading town of the same name, is seated on the river Zibit, 150 miles NW of Aden.

ZIRICZEE, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen. It was the ancient residence of the counts of Zealand, and was then a place of much more consequence, the port having been since filled with sand. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1576. It is 12 miles NE of Middleburg. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 36 N.

ZITTAU, a fortified town of Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. Zittau being occupied by the Prussians, in 1757, was taken by the Austrians, who pillaged the town, and almost entirely destroyed it, notwithstanding the unfortunate inhabitants were the subjects of their ally, the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the Neisse, 17 miles SW of Gorlitz, and 25 SE of Dresden. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Moravia, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Taya, 24 miles SW of Brinn, and 32 N of Vienna.

ZOARA, a fortified seaport of Africa on the coast of Barbary, 60 miles W of Tripoli. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 32 45 N.

ZOFFINGEN, an ancient town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, three miles from Arburg. The inhabitants have their own magistrates; and, what is peculiar, their own courts of justice, both civil and criminal, which decide in the last resort, without an appeal to Bern.

ZOLNOCK, a town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken by the imperialists in 1685. It is seated at the confluence of the Teyssie and Sagelia, 62 miles E of

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Buda. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 47 10 N.

ZORNDORF, a village in the new marche of Brandenburg, where, in 1758, the king of Prussia totally defeated the Russians. It is one mile N of Custrin.

ZOUT PAN, a curious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, a few miles N of Point Padron. It is a plain much above the level of the sea, and three miles in circumference. At some seasons, it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, which has a very striking appearance.

ZUELA, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, situate in a district of remarkable fertility, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories of corn, exhibit very wonderful vestiges of ancient splendour. It is 140 miles E of Mourzook. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 27 59 N.

ZUG, a considerable town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated on a lake, in a fertile valley. In 1435, the street, which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up, and therefore another was built on an eminence. Zug is 12 miles NE of Lucern, and 42 SE of Basil. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 10 N.

ZUG, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded on the E and N by that of Zurich, on the W by that of Lucern, and the Free Provinces, and on the S by that of Schweitz. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. The government is democratic, and exceedingly complicated.

ZUIDER-ZEE, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S to N in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overijssel, Guelderland, and Holland.

ZUILLICHAU, a town of Silesia, in the province of Crossen, 16 miles NE of Crossen.

ZULPHA, a town of Persia, almost close to Ispahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderou. It is peopled by a co-

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lony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

ZULPICH, or **ZULCH**, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne. It is seated on the river Nessel, 10 miles S of Juliers, and 10 W of Bonn.

ZURIC, an ancient, large, and populous city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of the lake of Zurich, and occupies both sides of the Limmat, which issues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius. The two divisions of Zurich are called the old Town and the Suburbs. Here are several manufactories; particularly of muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Zurich is 35 miles SW of Constance, 40 SE of Basle, and 55 NE of Bern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 20 N.

ZURIC, one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen; on the S by that of Schweitz; on the E by Thurgaw, and the county of Tocken-burg; and on the W by the canton of Zug, and the Free Provinces. In 1351, Zurich formed an alliance with Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zurich; a privilege it still enjoys, being the first canton in rank, and the most considerable in extent both of territory and power next to that of Bern. This canton abounds in corn, wine, and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. The sovereign power resides exclusively in the bur-

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gesles of the city, amounting to about 2000; but the legislative power is vested in a council of 212, drawn from the 13 tribes into which the burgeses are divided.

ZURIC, a lake of Switzerland, near 10 leagues in length, and one in breadth. It is of an oblong form, and the river Limmat runs through its whole extent to Zurich.

ZURITA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Tajo, with an old castle. It is very near Toledo.

ZURZACH, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, remarkable for two fairs much frequented by the merchants of Germany and France. It is seated on the Rhine, just above the junction of the Aar with that river.

ZUTPHEN, a strong and considerable town in Dutch Guelderland, and capital of a county of the same name. It was taken in 1672, by the French, who, in 1674, restored it. It is seated at the confluence of the Berkel and Yssel, nine miles S by E of Deventer, and 55 E by S of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 52 10 N.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Provinces, in Guelderland; bounded on the N by the Yssel, which separates it from Velaw; on the W by Overijssel; on the E by the bishopric of Munster; and on the S by the duchy of Cleves.

ZUTZ, a village of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. Though not the largest, it is the principal place of the district of Upper Engadina, containing the criminal court of justice.

ZUYST, a pleasant village, five miles from Utrecht. It abounds in plantations and shady walks, and is greatly ornamented by the spacious building which count Zinzendorf appropriated to the fraternity of Herrnhuters or Moravians. The brethren are employed in various kinds of manufacture; and as many of them have been either educated in England, or have worked there, their workmanship far exceeds that of any other part of Hol-

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land; but the articles are proportionably dearer. Zuyst is much frequented, in the summer months, by a substantial class of Dutch merchants (particularly from Amsterdam) who have no country seats of their own.

ZWICKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and marquisate of Misnia, formerly imperial. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly said, that they are Misnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. It is 20 miles NE of Plawen, and 15 S of Altenburg. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 50 45 N.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Darmstadt, eight miles S of Darmstadt, and 12 N of Worms.

ZWOLL, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, and in the district of Zailant. It is a large and rich town; and the canal, which begins near this place, and extends to the Yssel, is defended by several forts.

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It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, and is seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yssel, eight miles SE of Campen, and five S of Hasselt. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 33 N.

ZYGETH, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on a morass made by the river Alma, 50 miles NW of Esseck. It was besieged, in 1566, by Solyman II, emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death; but was afterward retaken by the Austrians. Lon. 18 58 E. lat. 46 17 N.

ZYGETH, a county of Lower Hungary, separated from Sclavonia by the river Drave on the SW, on the NW by the lake Balaton, and on the E by the counties of Alba Regalis and Tolna.

ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the river Ciecief, 70 miles W of Kiow, and 120 E of Lucko. Lon. 29 22 E, lat. 50 35 N.

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THE END.

